

# 2008 Introduction

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is a Federal/State program in which employer report forms are collected from private and public industry employers. State agencies collect and process the survey data and prepare estimates using standardized procedures established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor to insure uniformity and consistency between states. The Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Research and Analysis Section, in cooperation with the BLS, processes survey reports from approximately 5,400 private industry establishments annually.

National public sector estimates covering nearly 19 million State and local government workers are available for the first time from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the reference year 2008. Data were collected from State and local government establishments in all States in order to produce national public sector estimates. Response from these establishments is required by State law in some States, particularly those that have OSHA-designated State plans that cover State and local government. In other States, participation in the Survey is voluntary for State and local government establishments. (There are currently 24 States operating an occupational safety and health program that includes State and local government workers.)

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 implemented regulations requiring most private industry employers to maintain records and prepare reports on work-related injuries and illnesses. The BLS was given the responsibility to develop a comprehensive statistical system for work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths in private industry. In 1972, the BLS, in cooperation with many state governments, designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry for the Nation and for States participating in the survey. The survey information is valuable to the safety community to assist with allocating prevention resources.

In 1992, the survey information on nonfatal incidents involving days away from work was expanded to describe the occupation and other demographic information of workers who incur the work-related injuries and illnesses, the nature of the conditions and how they occurred, and the time away from work. The survey reports incidence rates of injury and illness cases that allow for comparison among industries and establishments of varying sizes. Measures of injuries and illnesses are expressed as a constant to allow for a common statistical base across industries regardless of employment size of establishment. The rates are useful to evaluate the safety performance of a particular industry over time or to compare an industry's safety record between states.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses uses the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify businesses by industry type. NAICS recognizes hundreds of new businesses in the United States economy, especially in the service-providing sector. NAICS classifies establishments into a detailed industry based on the production processes and provided services.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses measures nonfatal injuries and illnesses only. The survey excludes the self-employed, farms with fewer than 11 employees, private households, and Federal government agencies. The goods-producing sectors consist of the following industry sectors: agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS sector 11); mining (NAICS sector 21); construction (NAICS sector 23); and manufacturing (NAICS sector 31-33). The service-providing sectors include the following industry sectors: wholesale trade (NAICS sector 42); retail trade (NAICS sector 44-45); transportation and warehousing (NAICS sector 48-49); utilities (NAICS sector 22); information (NAICS sector 51); finance and insurance (NAICS sector 52); real estate and rental and leasing (NAICS sector 53); professional, scientific, and technical services (NAICS sector 54); management of companies and enterprises (NAICS sector 55); administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (NAICS sector 56); educational services (NAICS sector 61); health care and social assistance (NAICS sector 62); arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS sector 71); accommodation and food services (NAICS sector 72); other services (except public administration) (NAICS sector 81); and public administration (NAICS sector 92).

The BLS grouped related sectors into major industry sectors to help standardize the industry aggregations above the NAICS level. There are three goods-producing major industry sectors. Natural resources and mining is the aggregate of sector 11 (agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting) and sector 21 (mining). Construction is the aggregate of sector 23 (construction). Manufacturing is the aggregate for sector 31-33 (manufacturing). There are eight service-providing major industry sectors. Trade, transportation, and utilities is the aggregate for sector 42 (wholesale trade), sector 44-45 (retail trade), sector 48-49 (transportation and warehousing), and sector 22 (utilities). Information is the aggregate for sector 51 (information). Financial activities is the aggregate for sector 52 (finance and insurance) and sector 53 (real estate and

rental and leasing). Professional and business services is the aggregate of sector 54 (professional, scientific, and technical services), sector 55 (management of companies and enterprises), and sector 56 (administrative and support and waste management and remediation services). Education and health services is the aggregate of sector 61 (educational services) and sector 62 (health care and social assistance). Leisure and hospitality is the aggregate for sector 71 (arts, entertainment, and recreation) and sector 72 (accommodation and food services). Other services is the aggregate for sector 81 (other services, except public administration). Public administration is the aggregate for sector 92 (public administration). The BLS has generated estimates of injuries and illnesses for many of the 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-digit private sector industries as defined in the 2002 *North American Industry Classification Manual*, as well as for major industry sectors, total of all goods-producing sectors, and total of all service-providing sectors.

The Mine Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor provides occupational injury and illness data for coal, metal, and nonmetal mining. This agency did not adopt the revised OSHA recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002, so estimates for these industries are not comparable with estimates for other industries. The Federal Railroad Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation provides data for rail transportation.

The incidence rates and numbers of injury and illness cases are based on logs and records kept by employers throughout the calendar year. Information from the logs is used by the survey to develop estimates of the numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The BLS survey collects the number of hours worked to be used to determine industry and case characteristics incidence rates. The survey records reflect the year's occupational injuries and illnesses as well as the employer's comprehension of which cases are work related using the record-keeping guidelines of the U.S. Department of Labor. Changes in the level of economic activity, working conditions and work practices, worker experience and training, and the number of hours worked can have an effect on the number of injuries and illnesses reported in a given year.

The BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses provides information on characteristics, such as occupations, age, sex, race, and length of service, of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The survey also includes data concerning the circumstances of the injury or illness, including nature of the injury or illness, part of body affected, event or exposure, and primary and secondary sources of the injury or illness.

Nonfatal occupational injuries are defined as involving one or more of the following: loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, transfer to another job, or medical treatment (other than first aid). An occupational injury is an injury, such as a cut, fracture, sprain, strain, amputation, etc., that results from a work event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment. An occupational illness is defined as any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. Occupational illnesses include acute and chronic illnesses or diseases that may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The revised recordkeeping guidelines no longer provide categories to separately record cases such as disorders associated with repeated trauma or disorders due to physical agents. These illness cases are now being recorded in the all other illnesses category.

Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction involved recuperation away from work, transfer to another job, restricted duties at work, or a combination of these actions. Other recordable cases did not result in time away from work. There are two types of cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction. The first type requires at least one day away from work, with or without job transfer or restricted work activity. The second type requires only job transfer or restriction. Job transfer or restriction cases may involve shortened work hours, a temporary job change, or temporary restrictions on certain duties of a worker's regular job. Incidence rates denote the number of injuries and/or illnesses per a specified number of full-time workers.

The survey estimates for the characteristics of cases with days away from work are based on a scientifically selected probability sample instead of a census of the entire private industry population. Private industry establishments were selected to represent themselves and other establishments of the same industry and employment size that were not selected to participate in the survey for the reporting year. Selected establishments that were anticipated to have large numbers of days away from work cases were given instructions prior to the survey on how to sample the cases to minimize the burden of their response.

A standard error is calculated to determine the precision of each injury and illness estimate. The standard error defines a confidence interval (range) around the estimate. The approximate 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus two times the standard error. The standard error can be expressed as the relative standard error, or percent of the estimate. At the 95 percent confidence level, one can be 95 percent confident that the actual incidence rate falls within the confidence interval.

The survey can be used as an indicator of the magnitude of occupational safety and health problems. The statistics can help determine which industries need to improve safety programs and to assess the effectiveness of the Occupational Safety and Health Act in reducing work related injuries and illnesses. Labor and management can use the estimates obtained in the survey to evaluate safety programs. Other users include insurance carriers involved in workers' compensation, industrial hygienists, manufacturers of safety equipment, researchers, and others concerned with job safety and health.

## Summary Data

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Summary data presents numbers and incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri industry. Data are presented for industries and industry sectors classified by NAICS codes. Numbers and incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses are presented for different types of cases: total recordable cases; total cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction; cases with days away from work; cases with job transfer or restriction; and other recordable cases. Incidence rates and numbers of occupational illnesses are presented by category of illness.

## Nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in private industry

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There were a total of 70,000 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2008. This was a statistically significant decrease from the 87,900 cases in 2007. The incidence rate (number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers) for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2008 was 3.6. This was also a statistically significant decrease from the 2007 rate of 4.6.

## Goods-producing industries

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Private industry goods-producing industries, such as natural resources, construction, and manufacturing, as a whole had an incidence rate of 5.2 cases per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2008. This was a statistically significant decrease from the 2007 rate of 6.0. The incidence rates for mining and manufacturing also had statistically significant decreases in 2008 from 2007. Mining (NAICS 21) had an incidence rate of 3.0 for 2008, which was a decrease from the 2007 rate of 3.9. Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) had an incidence rate of 5.3 for 2008, which was a decrease from the 2007 rate of 6.6.

## Service-providing industries

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Private industry service-providing industries, such as retail trade, transportation, health care, and leisure and hospitality, as a whole had an incidence rate of 3.1 per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2008. This was a statistically significant decrease from the 2007 rate of 4.1. There were several service-providing sectors that had statistically significant decreases in their incidence rates in 2008 from 2007. Transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) had an incidence rate of 4.6 for 2008, which was a decrease from the 2007 rate of 7.4. Utilities (NAICS 22) had an incidence rate of 6.0 for 2008, which was a decrease from the 2007 rate of 8.3. Finance and insurance (NAICS 52) had an incidence rate of 0.6 for 2008, which was a decrease from the 2007 rate of 1.4. Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62) had an incidence rate of 5.0 for 2008, which was a decrease from the 2007 rate of 6.3. Arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71) had an incidence rate of 4.8 for 2008, which was a decrease from the 2007 rate of 6.0. Accommodation and food services (NAICS 72) had an incidence rate of 2.6 for 2008, which was a decrease from the 2007 rate of 5.0.

## State and local government

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Statistical data from public sector (state and local government) employers in Missouri was collected for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for the first time for 2008. There were a total of 17,000 nonfatal occupational injury and illness recordable cases in Missouri State and local government in 2008. The incidence rate for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri state and local government was 5.2 in 2008. The incidence rate for state government was 6.7 and the incidence rate for local government was 4.6.

## Case and demographic data

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The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost work time. There were 15,520 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008. This number declined significantly from 19,490 cases in 2007. The incidence rate for private industry was 79.5, which was also a decrease from 2007. The incidence rate represents the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers. There were 500 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri state government. The incidence rate for state government was 49.8. There were 1,900 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government in 2008. The incidence rate for local government was 85.0.

## **Injuries and illnesses with days away from work**

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There were 5,150 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in the private industry goods-producing sector. This was a significant decline from the 5,900 cases in 2007. The incidence rate for the private industry goods-producing sector was 120.3 in 2008. There were no injuries or illnesses with days away from work in goods-producing industries in Missouri state government or local government in 2008. The private industry service-providing sector had 10,370 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2008, significantly reduced from 13,590 cases in 2007. The 2008 incidence rate for the private industry service-providing sector was 68.1, also a decrease from 2007. Missouri state government had 470 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in the service-providing sector. The incidence rate for 2008 for state government service-providing sector was 48.6. Missouri local government had 1,560 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in the service-providing sector. The incidence rate for 2008 for local government service-providing sector was 71.5.

## **Women's share of injuries and illnesses with days away from work**

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Women accounted for 39.6 percent of the nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involving days away from work in private industry in 2008. Women accounted for 36.0 percent of the nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involving days away from work in state government and 46.8 percent of the cases in local government in 2008.

## **Age of workers**

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Workers who were 35 to 44 years old accounted for the largest share (25.6 percent) of the nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in private industry in 2008. Workers who were 35 to 44 years old also accounted for the largest share (32.0 percent) of the nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in Missouri state government in 2008. Workers who were 45 to 54 years old accounted for the largest share (37.4 percent) of the nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work in Missouri local government.

## **Length of service**

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Workers with one to five years of service accounted for the largest share (34.7 percent) of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2008. Workers with more than five years of service accounted for the largest share (48.0 percent) of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri state government in 2008. Workers with more than five years of service accounted for the largest share (65.3 percent) of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in local government in 2008.

## **Characteristics accounting for the largest shares of injuries and illnesses involving days away from work**

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Four characteristics are used to describe the event that caused an occupational injury or illness – nature of injury or illness, part of body affected, source of injury or illness, and event or exposure. Sprains and/or strains was the nature (physical characteristics) of the injury or illness with the largest share (30.3 percent) of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2008 in private industry. Sprains and/or strains was the nature with the largest share of the cases in state government and local government (24.0 percent and 39.5 percent, respectively). The body part affected with the largest share (28.8 percent) of all nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in private industry in 2008 was the trunk. The part of body affected with the largest share (24.0 percent) of cases in state government was upper extremities. The part of body affected with the largest share (37.4 percent) of the cases in local government was the trunk. Floor, ground surfaces was the source of injury or illness with the largest share (24.0 percent) of all nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2008 in private industry. A person, other than the worker, was the source of injury or illness with the largest share (30.0 percent) of the cases in state government; health care patients accounted for 26.0 percent of the cases. Floor, ground surfaces was the source of injury or illness with the largest share (33.2 percent) of the nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in local government. Contact with an object or equipment had the largest share (28.6 percent) of events or exposures of injuries or illnesses in private industry. Assault, violent act (by person) was the event or exposure with the largest share (28.0 percent) in state government. Overexertion was the event or exposure accounting for the largest share (27.4 percent) of the events in local government.

# 2008 Summary Data

## Summary Charts

The incidence rates per 100 full-time private industry workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses for Missouri and All United States in 2003 through 2008 are shown in Chart 1. The incidence rate for Missouri private industry was significantly reduced in 2008 after not statistically significantly changing during the 2003 to 2007 period.

Chart 2 presents a comparison of the incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector between Missouri and All United States in 2008. Incidence rates are compared between Missouri and All United States for private industry and major industry sectors.

Chart 3 presents the incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector in Missouri private industry in 2007 and 2008. The 2008 incidence rates for private industry; goods-producing; manufacturing; service-providing; trade, transportation, and utilities; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality were significantly reduced from 2007.

The industry subsectors (3-digit NAICS code) with the highest nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time employees for total cases in Missouri private industry in 2008 are shown in Chart 4. Air transportation (NAICS 481) had the highest incidence rate at 8.7. But, this rate was statistically significantly reduced from the 2007 rate of 10.7. Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries (NAICS 711) had the second highest incidence rate at 8.1.

Chart 5 shows the distribution of illnesses by category of illness in all Missouri industries in 2008. The category of illness with the largest percentage was all other occupational illnesses at 55.1 percent. The second largest category of illness was skin diseases or disorders accounting for 22.4 percent of the occupational illnesses in all Missouri industries in 2008. Hearing loss was the next largest category of illness at 14.3 percent, followed by respiratory conditions at 6.1 percent.

Chart 6 shows the distribution of illnesses by category of illness in Missouri private industry in 2008. The category of illness with the largest percentage was all other occupational illnesses at 60.5 percent. The second largest category of illness was hearing loss accounting for 18.4 percent of the occupational illnesses in Missouri private industries in 2008. Skin diseases was the next largest category of illness at 15.8 percent, followed by respiratory conditions at 5.3 percent.

Chart 7 shows the distribution of illnesses by category of illness in Missouri State and local government in 2008. The category of illness with the largest percentage was skin diseases at 50.0 percent. The second largest category of illness was all other occupational illnesses accounting for 40.0 percent of the occupational illnesses in Missouri state and local government in 2008. Respiratory conditions was the next largest category of illness at 10.0 percent.

The incidence rates of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction for injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry are shown in Chart 8. The incidence rates are presented for 2003 through 2008. The incidence rates for all three types of cases were statistically significantly decreased from 2007 to 2008.

The number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and private major industry sectors, state government, and local government in Missouri in 2008 are shown in Chart 9. Cases with days away from work are shown separately from cases with job transfer or restriction.

Chart 10 shows the incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses by ownership and case type in Missouri in 2008. Incidence rates are plotted for injury and illness total recordable cases; injury and illness cases with days away, restriction, or transfer; cases with days away from work; and cases with other recordable cases for state government, local government, and private ownership.

Incidence rates of occupational injuries and illnesses in hospitals (NAICS 622) by ownership and case type in Missouri in 2008 are shown in Chart 11. Incidence rates for injury and illness total recordable cases; injury and illness cases with days away from work, restriction, or transfer; injury and illness cases with days away from work; and other recordable injury and illness cases are plotted for local government and private ownership. The incidence rate for injury and illnesses cases with days away from work, restriction, or transfer was statistically significantly higher for private ownership than local government.

## Summary Tables



Incidence rates (per 100 full-time workers) of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types for Missouri industry in 2008 are shown in Table 1. The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N=	number of injuries and illnesses
EH=	total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000=	base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rates are presented for total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction are divided into total cases, cases with days away from work, and cases with job transfer or restriction. Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

Industries are listed as all industries, including state and local government. Private industry is broken into goods-producing and service-providing major industry sectors, sectors, and selected subsector industries. State government and local government are listed as service-providing major industry sectors, sectors, and selected subsector industries. Industry sectors and subsectors are identified by 2-digit and 3-digit NAICS codes, respectively. The incidence rate for private industry in Missouri for 2008 was 3.6 for total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. This rate was statistically significantly reduced from the 2007 rate of 4.6. The incidence rate for state government was 6.7 and the incidence rate for local government was 4.6.

Goods-producing industry sectors had an incidence rate of 5.2 for total recordable cases. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sector was statistically significantly reduced from 6.0 in 2007. The incidence rates for goods-producing industry sectors were not statistically significantly changed from the 2007 rates except for the mining sector (NAICS 21) and manufacturing (NAICS 31-33). The 3.0 incidence rate for mining was a decrease from the 2007 incidence rate of 3.9. The 2008 incidence rate of 5.3 for manufacturing was reduced from 6.6 in 2007. Goods-producing subsectors with statistically significant reductions in the injury incidence rate in 2008 from 2007 were: apparel manufacturing (NAICS 315); primary metal manufacturing (NAICS 331); fabricated metal product manufacturing (NAICS 332); and transportation equipment manufacturing (NAICS 336). There were no goods-producing subsectors with statistically significant increases in 2008 over 2007.

Service-providing industries, such as retail trade, transportation, health care, leisure and hospitality, as a whole had an incidence rate of 3.1 per 100 equivalent full-time workers in 2008. This was a statistically significant reduction from the 2007 rate of 4.1. The incidence rates for service-providing industry sectors were statistically significantly reduced from the 2007 rates for transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) with a rate of 4.6, reduced from 7.4 in 2007; utilities (NAICS 22) with a rate of 6.0, reduced from 8.3; finance and insurance (NAICS 52) with a rate of 0.6, reduced from 1.4; health care and social assistance (NAICS 62) with a rate of 5.0, reduced from 6.3; arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71) with a rate of 4.8, reduced from 6.0; and accommodation and food services (NAICS 72) with a rate of 2.6, reduced from 5.0. The service-providing subsectors with a statistically significantly decreased incidence rate in 2008 from 2007 were: building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers (NAICS 444); food and beverage stores (NAICS 445); air transportation (NAICS 481); truck transportation (NAICS 484); transit and ground passenger transportation (NAICS 485); couriers and messengers (NAICS 492); warehousing and storage (NAICS 493); utilities (NAICS 221); social assistance (NAICS 624); and food services and drinking places (NAICS 722). Service-providing subsectors with statistically significantly increased incidence rates were: gasoline stations (NAICS 447) and sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores (NAICS 451).

Table 2 presents the numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types in Missouri in 2008. The case and industry categories are the same as those described for Table 1. There were 86,900 total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri in 2008 in all industries including state and local government. There were 70,000 total recordable cases of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry, statistically significantly reduced from the 87,900 cases in 2007.

There were 22,200 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the total goods-producing sectors in Missouri private industry in 2008, statistically significantly reduced from 2007. Manufacturing was the private industry goods-producing major industry sector and the goods-producing sector (NAICS 31-33) with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with 15,200. Manufacturing accounted for 68.5 percent of the goods-producing and 21.7 percent of the total

private industry injuries and illnesses. The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illness cases in the manufacturing major industry sector and sector was statistically significantly reduced in 2008 from 2007. Natural resources and mining was the only goods-producing major industry sector that had an increased number of cases in 2008 over 2007. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (NAICS 11) had an increased number of cases in 2008 over 2007.

There were 47,800 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the private industry service-providing sectors in Missouri in 2008. This was statistically significantly decreased from the 61,100 cases in 2007. Trade, transportation, and utilities; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality were the private industry service-providing major industry sectors that had statistically significantly less cases in 2008 than 2007. Trade, transportation, and utilities was the service-providing major industry sector with the most nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with 19,800. Trade, transportation, and utilities accounted for 41.4 percent of the service-providing and 28.3 percent of the total private industry injuries and illnesses. Transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49); utilities (NAICS 22); finance and insurance (NAICS 52); health care and social assistance (NAICS 62); and accommodation and food services (NAICS 72) were the private industry service-providing sectors with significantly less cases in 2008 compared to 2007.

The incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size in Missouri in 2008 are presented in Table 3. The categories for establishment employment size (number of workers) are 1 to 10; 11 to 49; 50 to 249; 250 to 999; and 1,000 or more.

Table 4 presents incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries in Missouri industry in 2008. Industries are listed as major industry sectors, and selected sector and subsector industries, identified by 2-digit and 3-digit NAICS codes, respectively. The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries in all industries, including state and local government, for Missouri in 2008 was 3.6. The incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries for Missouri private industry in 2008 was 3.4, significantly reduced from the 2007 rate of 4.3. The incidence rate of occupational injuries for private industry goods-producing sectors was 4.7, significantly reduced from 5.4 in 2007. Mining (NAICS 21) had a statistically significant decrease in the incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries in 2008 from 2007. The manufacturing major industry sector and manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33) had incidence rates in 2008 that were significantly reduced from 2007. The private industry goods-producing subsectors with statistically significant reductions in 2008 from 2007 were: apparel manufacturing (NAICS 315); primary metal manufacturing (NAICS 331); fabricated metal product manufacturing (NAICS 332); and transportation equipment manufacturing (NAICS 336).

The incidence rate of occupational injuries for private industry service-providing sectors was 3.0, a significant reduction from the 2007 rate of 4.0. The private industry service-providing major industry sectors that had statistically significant reduced rates in 2008 from 2007 were: trade, transportation, and utilities; education and health services; and leisure and hospitality. The private industry service-providing sectors that had significant reduced incidence rates in 2008 from 2007 were: transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49); utilities (NAICS 22); finance and insurance (NAICS 52); health care and social assistance (NAICS 62); arts, entertainment, and recreation (NAICS 71); and accommodation and food services (NAICS 72). The private industry service-providing subsectors that had statistically significant reductions in 2008 from 2007 were: building materials and garden equipment and supplies dealers (NAICS 444); food and beverage stores (NAICS 445); air transportation (NAICS 481); truck transportation (NAICS 484); transit and ground passenger transportation (NAICS 485); couriers and messengers (NAICS 492); warehousing and storage (NAICS 493); utilities (NAICS 221); social assistance (NAICS 624); amusement, gambling, and recreation industries (NAICS 713); and food services and drinking places (NAICS 722). The only private industry with a statistically significant increase in the incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injuries in 2008 over 2007 was sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores (NAICS 451).

Incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness for Missouri industry in 2008 are shown in Table 5. These incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where

N=	number of illnesses
EH=	total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
20,000,000=	base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rate for all industries, including state and local government, was 20.9. The incidence rate for total cases of nonfatal occupational illnesses in Missouri private industry in 2008 was 19.4. This was a statistically significant reduction from the 2007 rate of 25.5. The incidence rate for private industry goods-producing industries was 47.0. This rate was statistically significantly reduced from the 2007 rate of 58.3. Manufacturing was the only private industry goods-producing major industry sector with a significant change from 2007. The incidence rate was reduced from 79.9 to 60.2. The private industry goods-producing sectors with reduced incidence rates of total illnesses in 2008 from 2007 were mining (NAICS 21) and manufacturing (NAICS 31-33). The incidence rate for private industry service-providing industries was 11.7, not statistically significantly changed from 2007. Transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49) was the only private industry service-providing sector that had a statistically significant reduction in the incidence rate of total nonfatal occupational illnesses in 2008 compared to 2007. Private industry in Missouri had a statistically significant reduction in the incidence rate for all other illnesses in 2008 from 2007. Private industry goods-producing sectors had statistically significant reductions in total illnesses, skin diseases, and all other illnesses incidence rates in 2008 from 2007. Private industry service-providing sectors had a statistically significant decrease in the respiratory conditions incidence rate in 2008 from 2007.

Table 6 shows the incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types in Missouri industry in 2008. Cases are presented as total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases as described for Table 1. The industries are separated into goods-producing or service-providing for private industry. Service-providing industries are listed for state and local government. Industries are listed as major industry sectors, sectors (2-digit NAICS code), subsectors (3-digit NAICS code), industry groups (4-digit NAICS code), NAICS industries (5-digit NAICS code), and U.S. industries (6-digit NAICS code). Private industry, goods-producing and service-providing sectors and subsectors with statistically significant changes in the incidence rates in 2008 from 2007 are listed for Table 1. The private industry goods-producing industry groups and industries with statistically significant decreased incidence rates in 2008 compared to 2007 were: highway, street, and bridge construction (NAICS 2373); poured concrete foundation and structure contractors (NAICS 23811); framing contractors (NAICS 23813); animal slaughtering and processing (NAICS 3116); pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing (NAICS 3254); hardware manufacturing (NAICS 3325); other fabricated metal product manufacturing (NAICS 3329); ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing (NAICS 3334); other electrical equipment and component manufacturing (NAICS 3359); motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing (NAICS 3362); and motor vehicle parts manufacturing (NAICS 3363). The goods-producing industries that had statistically significant increased nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses incidence rates in 2008 compared to 2007 were: painting and wall covering contractors (NAICS 23832); bakeries and tortilla manufacturing (NAICS 3118); cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing (NAICS 31182); and veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing (NAICS 3212). There were no service-providing industry groups or industries with statistically significant changes in 2008 compared to 2007.

The numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types for Missouri industry in 2008 are shown in Table 7. Cases are presented as total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases, as described for Table 1. The industries are separated into private industry goods-producing or service-providing and service-providing state and local government and are listed as major industry sectors, sectors (2-digit NAICS code), subsectors (3-digit NAICS code), industry groups (4-digit NAICS code), NAICS industries (5-digit NAICS code), and U.S. industries (6-digit NAICS code).

Table 8 presents the incidence rates of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness for Missouri industry in 2008. The incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers. The categories of illnesses are: total cases; skin disorders; respiratory conditions; poisonings; hearing loss; and all other illnesses. Private industry had incidence rates of 19.4 for total cases, 2.9 for skin disorders, 1.0 for respiratory conditions, 0.2 for poisonings, 3.5 for hearing loss, and 11.8 for all other illnesses. Private industry incidence rates were statistically significantly reduced in 2008 from 2007 for total cases and all other illnesses. Private industry goods-producing sectors had incidence rates of 47.0 for total cases, 4.8 for skin disorders, 13.6 for hearing loss, and 25.3 for all other illnesses. Goods-producing sector incidence rates were statistically significantly reduced in 2008 from 2007 for total cases, skin disorders, and all other illnesses. Private industry service-providing sectors had incidence rates of 11.7 for total cases, 2.3 for skin disorders, 0.5 for respiratory conditions, 0.2 for poisoning, 0.7 for hearing loss, and 8.0 for all other illnesses. The service-providing incidence rate was statistically significantly decreased in 2008 from 2007 for respiratory conditions. State government had incidence rates of 8.7 for total cases, 4.8 for skin disorders, 1.6 for respiratory conditions, and 2.2 for all other illnesses. Local government had incidence rates of 39.5 for total cases, 2.7 for respiratory conditions, and 15.4 for all other illnesses.

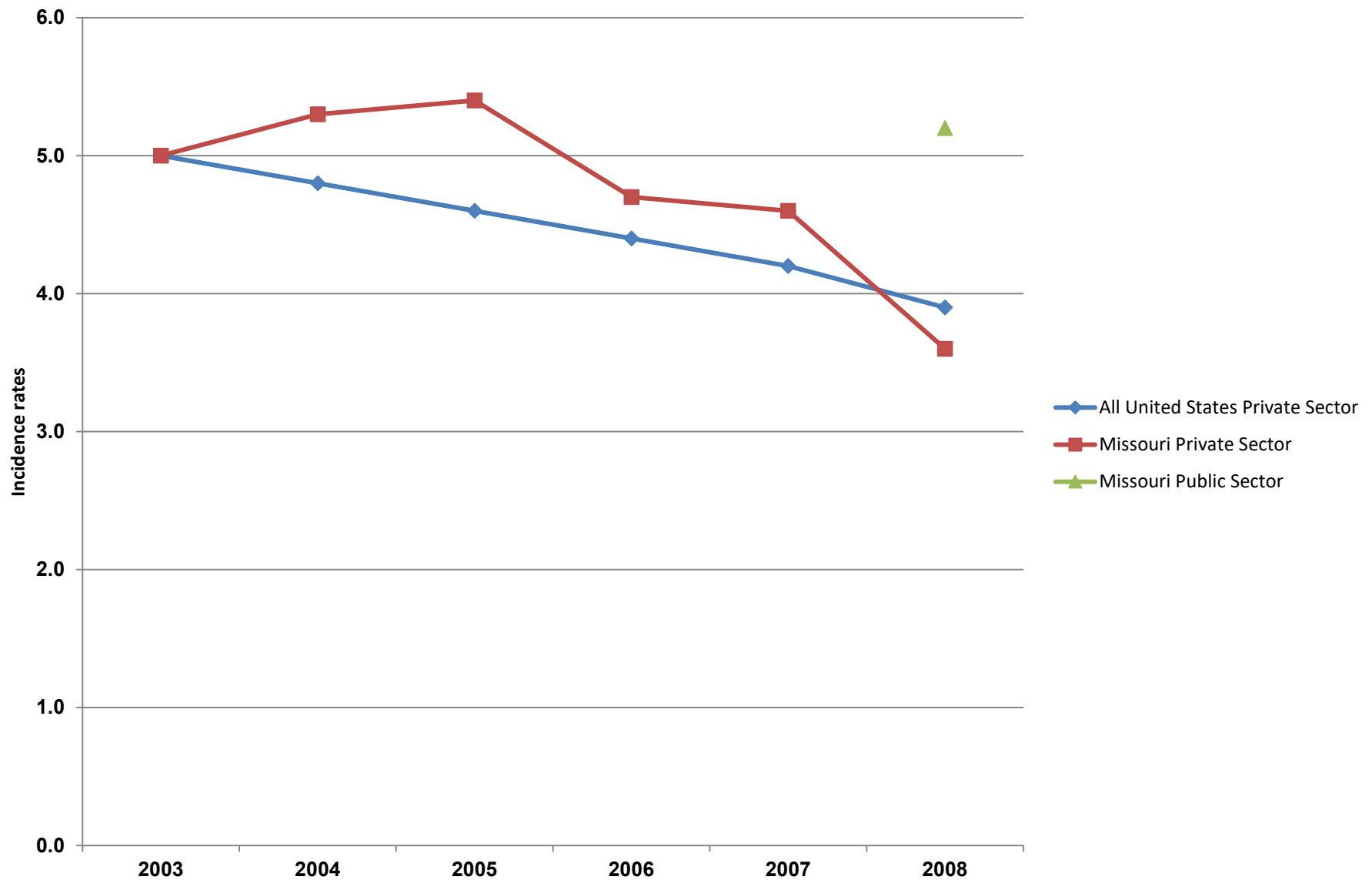


The numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness in Missouri industry in 2008 are presented in Table 9. The categories of illnesses are the same as those listed for Table 8. There were 3,800 nonfatal occupational illness cases in Missouri private industry in 2008 which was a statistically significant reduction from the number of cases in 2007. Most, 2,300, or 60.5 percent, of these cases were in the all other illnesses category. There were 2,000 total illness cases in the private industry goods-producing sectors. This number was statistically significantly less than the number of cases in 2007. There were 1,800 total illness cases in the private industry service-providing sectors. Most, 1,200, or 66.7 percent, of these cases were in the all other illnesses category. There were 100 total illness cases in state government and 900 total illness cases in local government.

The incidence rates and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry in Missouri industry in 2008 are presented in Table 10. Data are presented for major industry sectors, sectors, and 3-digit, 4-digit, 5-digit, and 6-digit NAICS codes. Table 4 contains the same information for major industry sectors, sectors, and subsectors. The additional industries that had statistically significant reductions in the incidence rate of occupational injuries in 2008 from 2007 were: poured concrete foundation and structure contractors (NAICS 23811); framing contractors (NAICS 23813); animal slaughtering and processing (NAICS 3116); pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing (NAICS 3254); hardware manufacturing (NAICS 3325); other fabricated metal product manufacturing (NAICS 3329); other electrical equipment and component manufacturing (NAICS 3359); motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing (NAICS 3362); motor vehicle parts manufacturing (NAICS 3363); electric power generation, transmission and distribution (NAICS 2211); and offices of physicians (NAICS 6211). The additional industries that had statistically significantly increased incidence rates in 2008 over 2007 were: painting and wall covering contractors (NAICS 23832); bakeries and tortilla manufacturing (NAICS 3118); cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing (NAICS 31182); and veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing (NAICS 3212).

Table 11 shows the incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and selected case types in Missouri industry in 2006-2008. Data is reported for total recordable cases; cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction; and other recordable cases for each of the three years. Private industry had a statistically significantly lower incidence rate in 2008 than in both 2007 and 2006. Private industry goods-producing had significantly lower rate in 2008 than in 2007 and 2006. Private industry manufacturing major industry sector had significantly lower incidence rate in 2008 than in both 2007 and 2006. Private industry service-providing industries had a significantly lower incidence rate in 2008 than both 2007 and 2006.

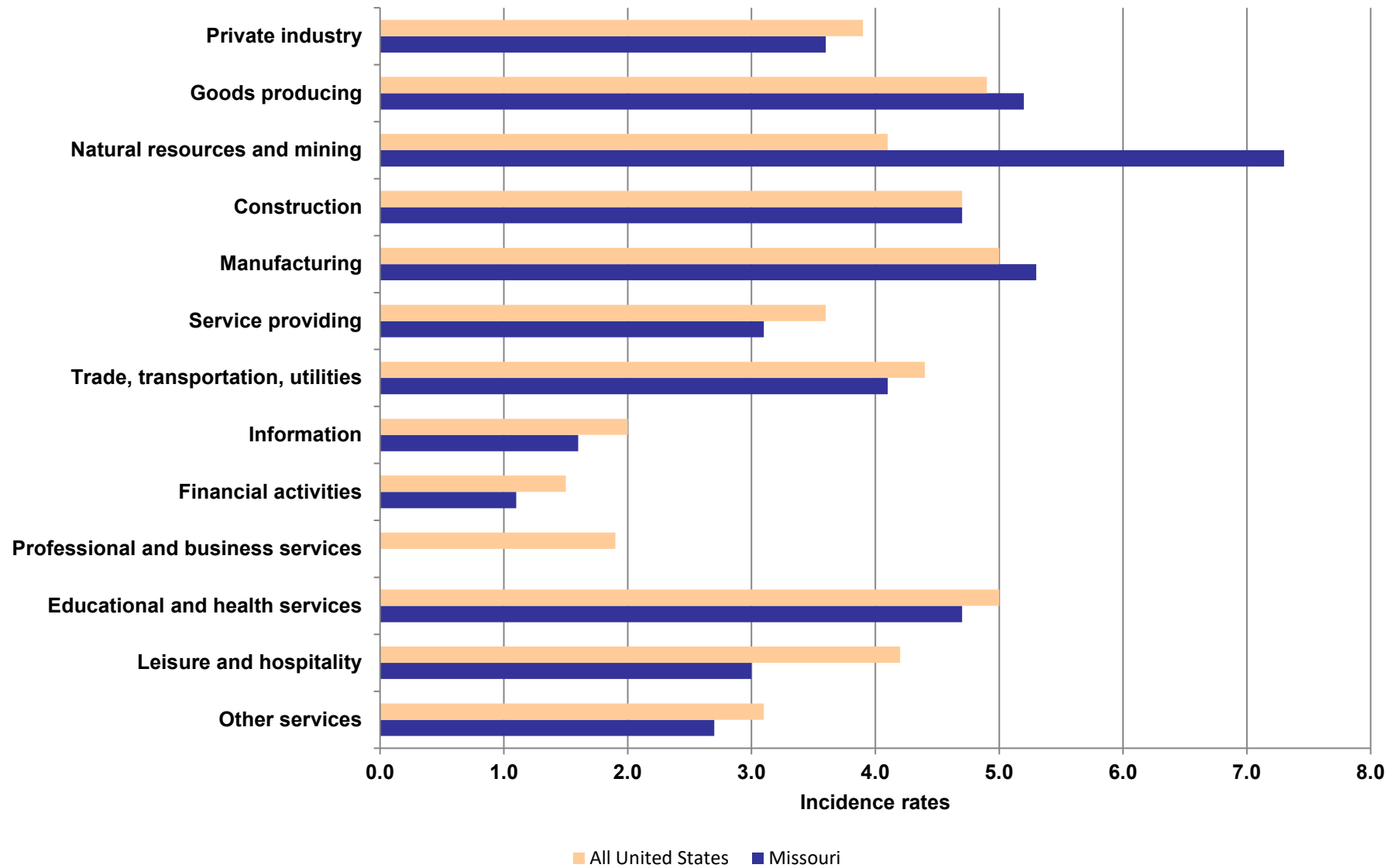
**Chart 1. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses, Missouri and All United States, 2003-2008**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

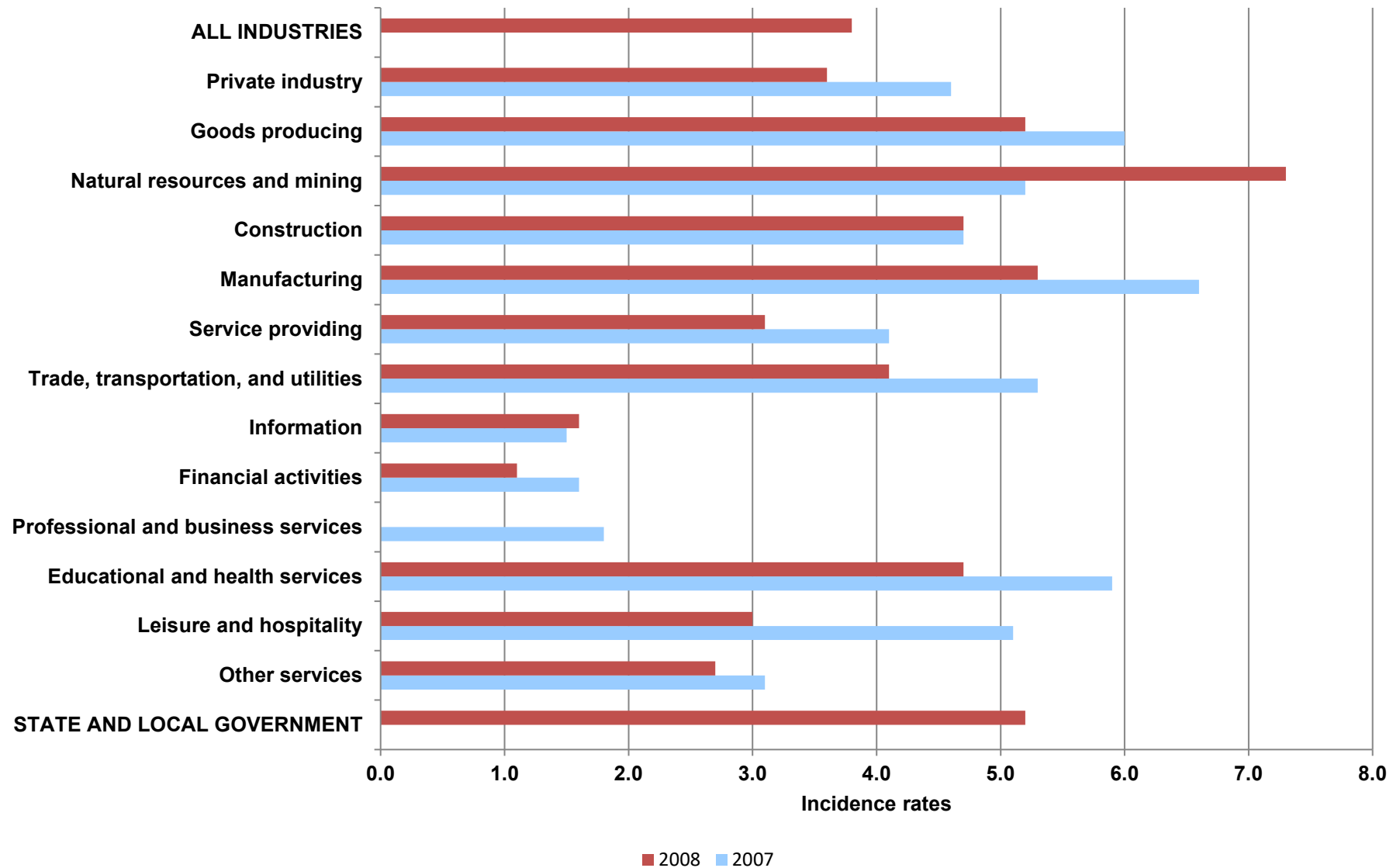
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All United States Private Sector	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.9
Missouri Private Sector	5.0	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.6	3.6
Missouri Public Sector						5.2

**Chart 2. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for  
total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector,  
Missouri and All United States, 2008**



	Missouri	All United States
Other services	2.7	3.1
Leisure and hospitality	3.0	4.2
Educational and health services	4.7	5.0
Professional and business services		1.9
Financial activities	1.1	1.5
Information	1.6	2.0
Trade, transportation, utilities	4.1	4.4
Service providing	3.1	3.6
Manufacturing	5.3	5.0
Construction	4.7	4.7
Natural resources and mining	7.3	4.1
Goods producing	5.2	4.9
Private industry	3.6	3.9

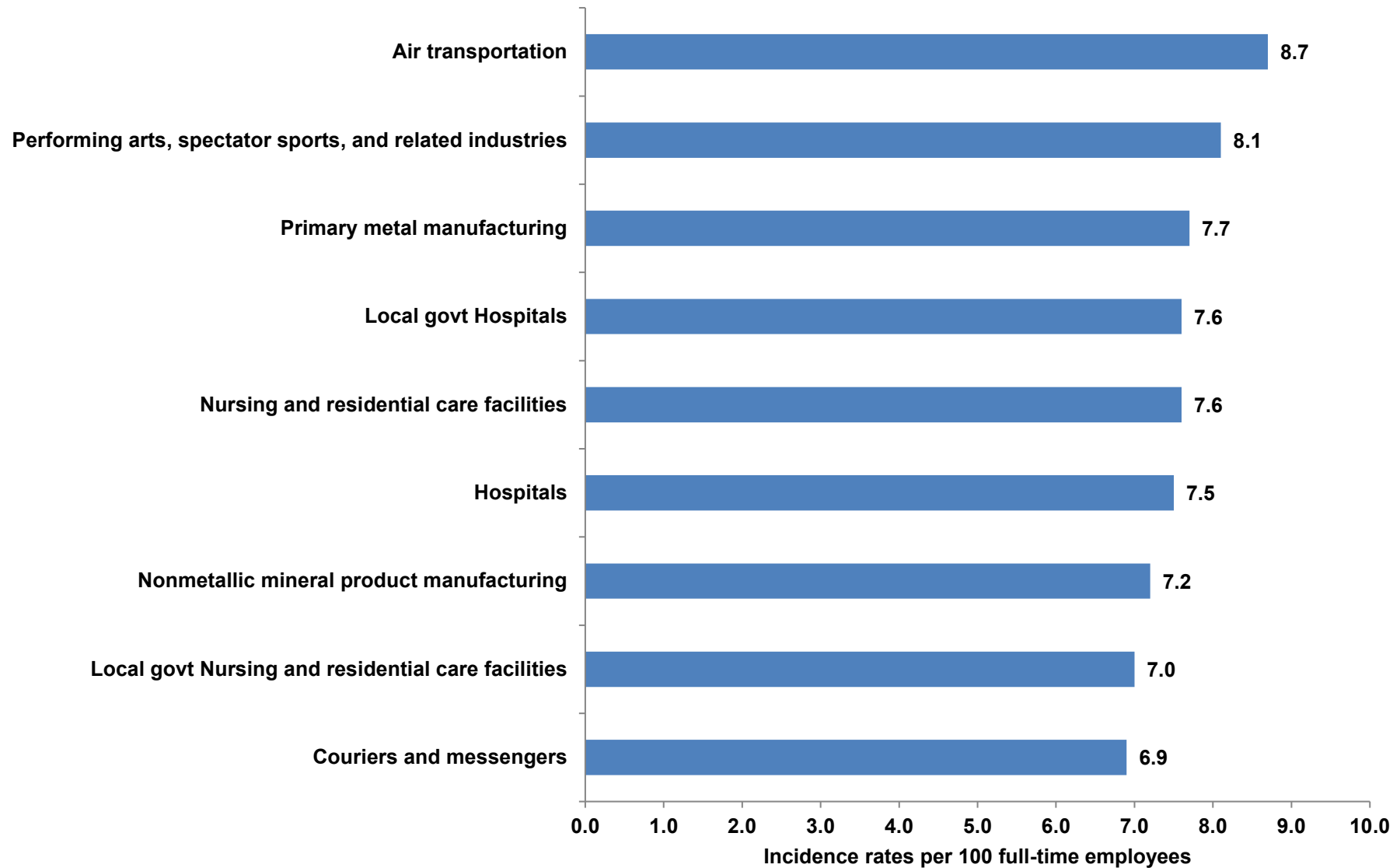
**Chart 3. Incidence rates per 100 full-time workers for  
total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry sector,  
Missouri, 2007 & 2008**





	2007	2008
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT		5.2
Other services	3.1	2.7
Leisure and hospitality	5.1	3.0
Educational and health services	5.9	4.7
Professional and business services	1.8	
Financial activities	1.6	1.1
Information	1.5	1.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities	5.3	4.1
Service providing	4.1	3.1
Manufacturing	6.6	5.3
Construction	4.7	4.7
Natural resources and mining	5.2	7.3
Goods producing	6.0	5.2
Private industry	4.6	3.6
ALL INDUSTRIES		3.8

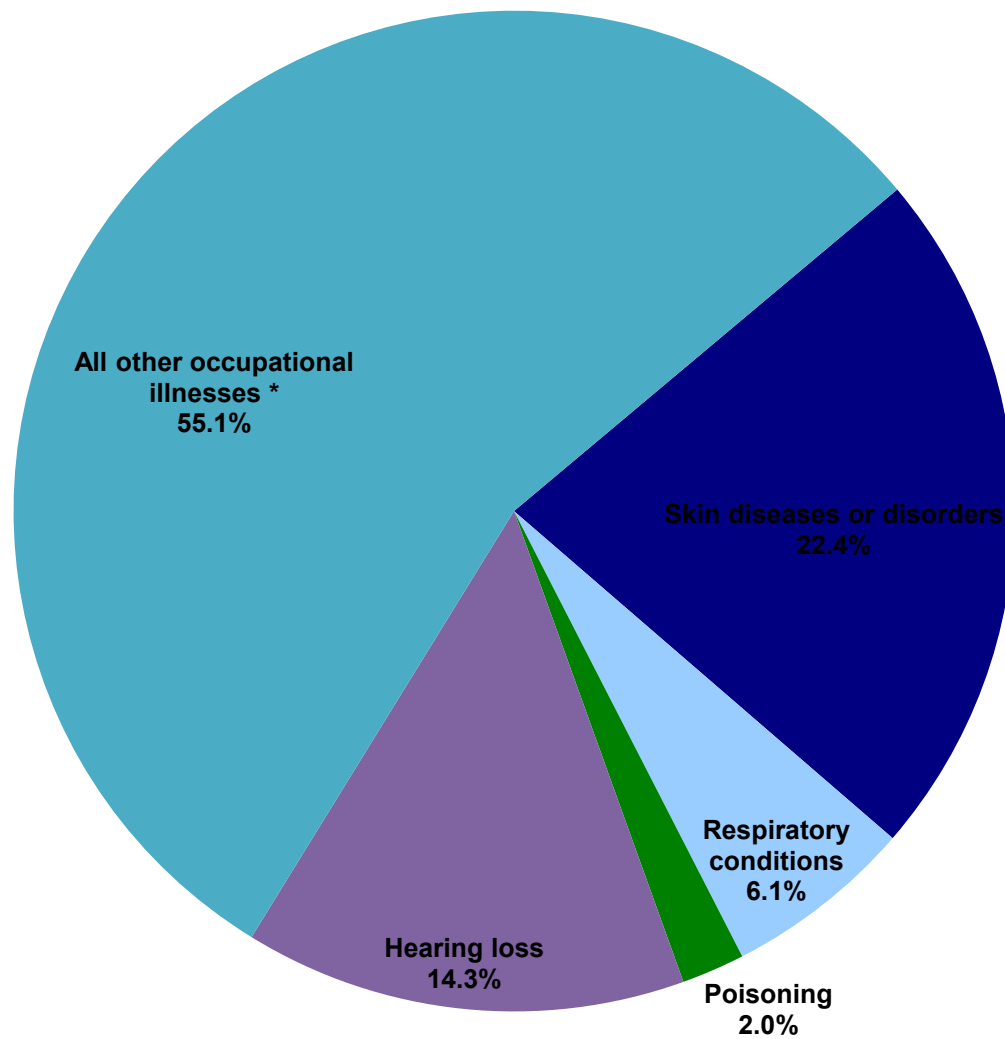
**Chart 4. Industries with the highest incidence rates  
of total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses,  
Missouri, 2008**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Couriers and messengers	6.9
Local govt Nursing and residential care facilities	7.0
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	7.2
Hospitals	7.5
Nursing and residential care facilities	7.6
Local govt Hospitals	7.6
Primary metal manufacturing	7.7
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	8.1
Air transportation	8.7

**Chart 5. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness,  
Missouri, all industries, 2008**



\* All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.

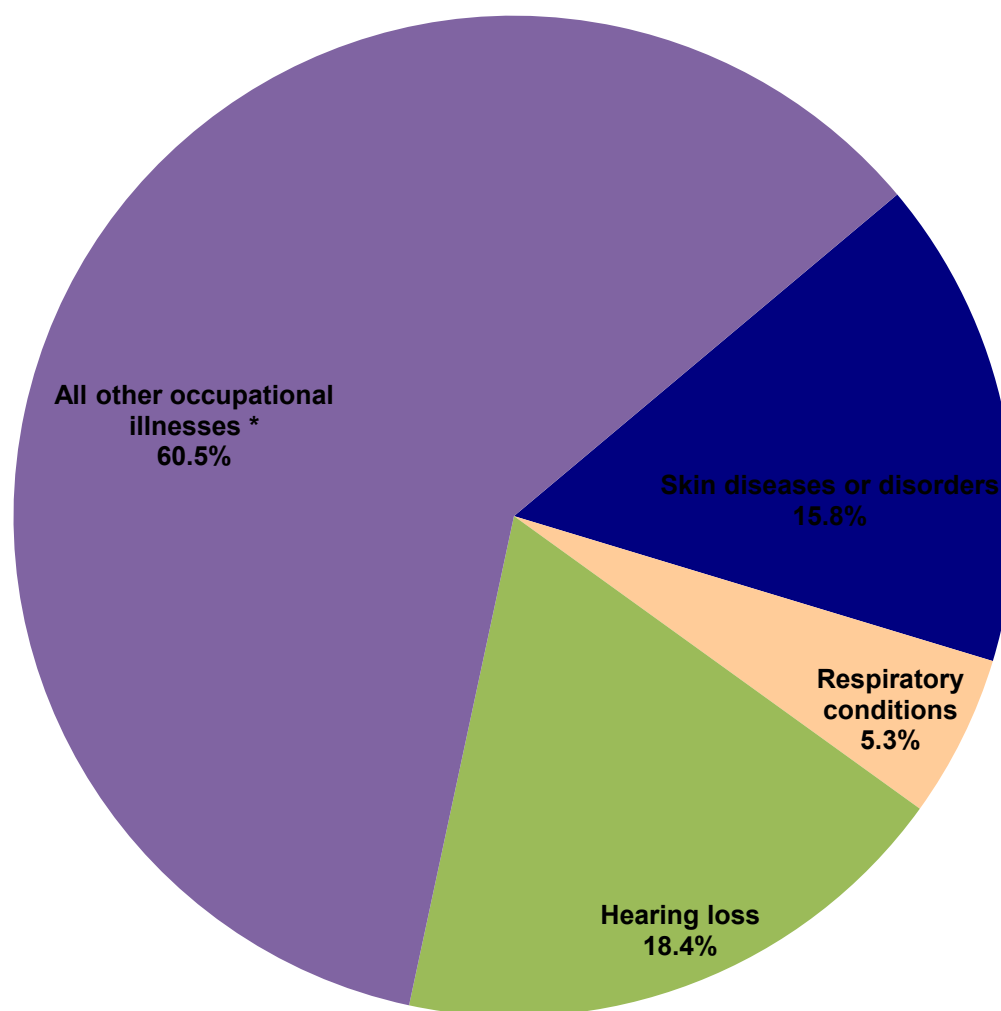
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Skin diseases or disorders	0.6
Respiratory conditions	0.2
Hearing loss	0.7
All other occupational illnesses *	2.3

Skin diseases or disorders	1.1
Respiratory conditions	0.3
Poisoning	0.1
Hearing loss	0.7
All other occupational illnesses *	2.7

Skin diseases or disorders	0.5
Respiratory conditions	0.1
All other occupational illnesses *	0.4

**Chart 6. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness,  
Missouri, private industry, 2008**



\* All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

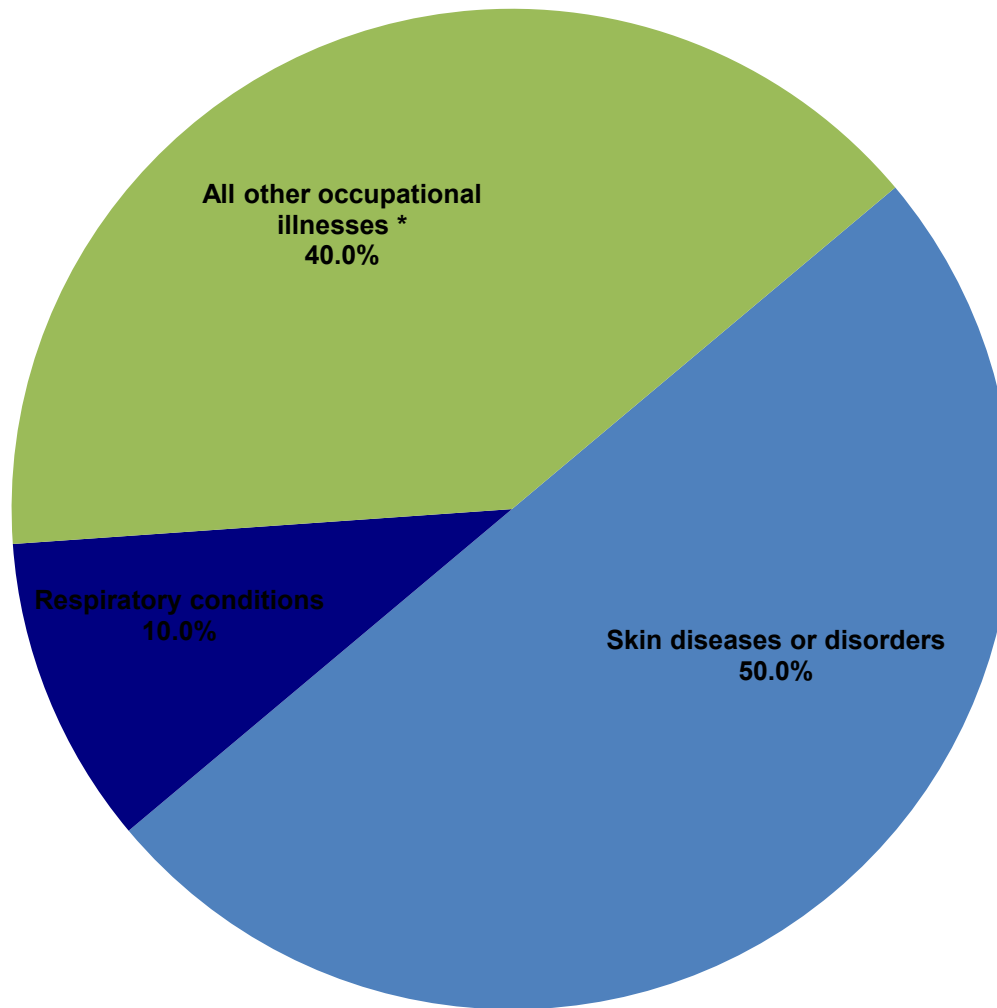


Skin diseases or disorders	0.6
Respiratory conditions	0.2
Hearing loss	0.7
All other occupational illnesses *	2.3

Skin diseases or disorders	1.1
Respiratory conditions	0.3
Poisoning	0.1
Hearing loss	0.7
All other occupational illnesses *	2.7

Skin diseases or disorders	0.5
Respiratory conditions	0.1
All other occupational illnesses *	0.4

**Chart 7. Distribution of illnesses by category of illness,  
Missouri, state and local government, 2008**



\* All other occupational illnesses may include other categories not shown separately.

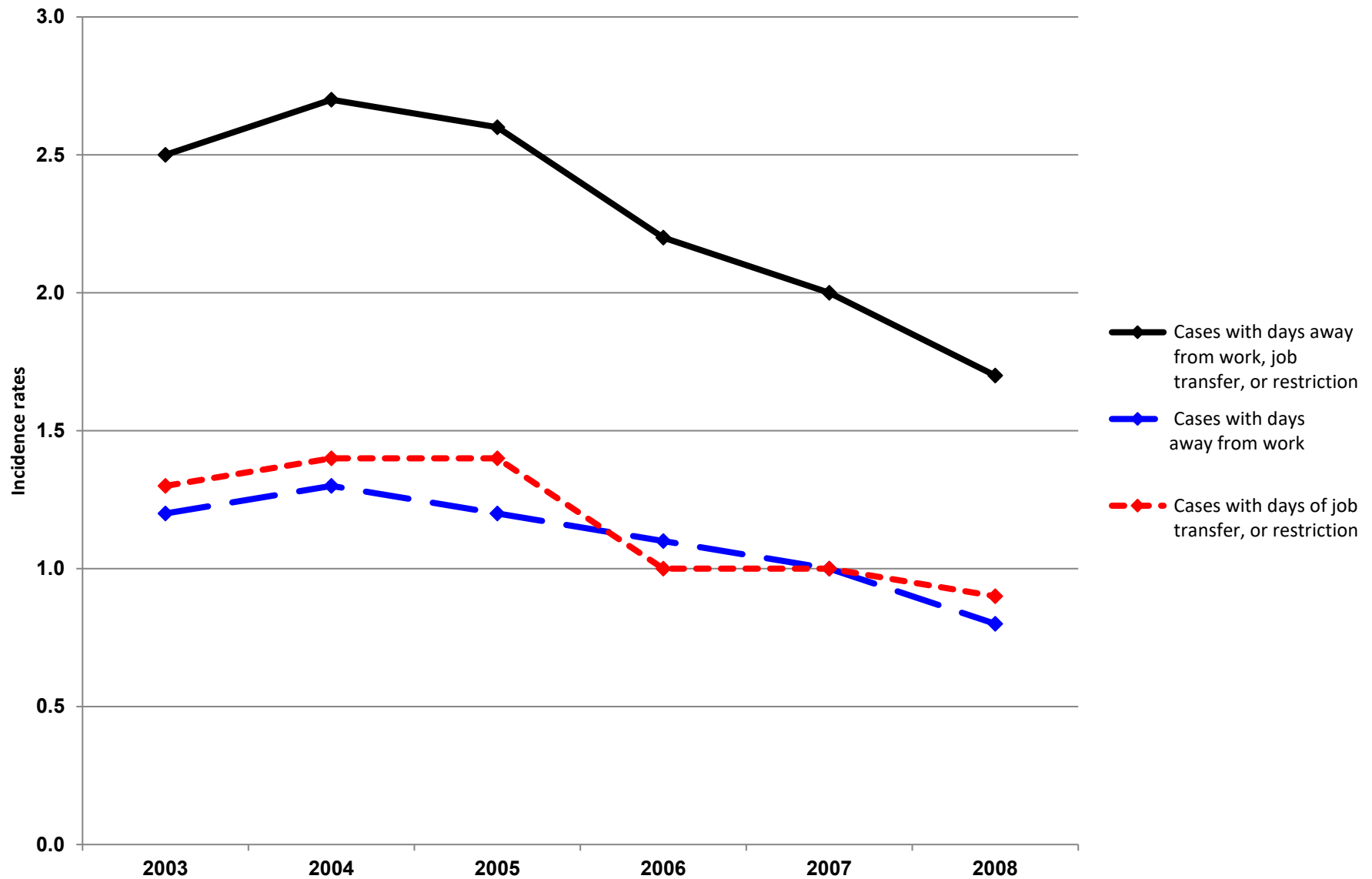
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Skin diseases or disorders	0.6
Respiratory conditions	0.2
Hearing loss	0.7
All other occupational illnesses *	2.3

Skin diseases or disorders	1.1
Respiratory conditions	0.3
Poisoning	0.1
Hearing loss	0.7
All other occupational illnesses *	2.7

Skin diseases or disorders	0.5
Respiratory conditions	0.1
All other occupational illnesses *	0.4

**Chart 8. Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction  
incidence rates, injuries and illnesses,  
Missouri, private industry, 2003-2008**



	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7
Cases with days away from work	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction						1.7
Cases with days away from work						0.8
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction						0.9

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction						1.9

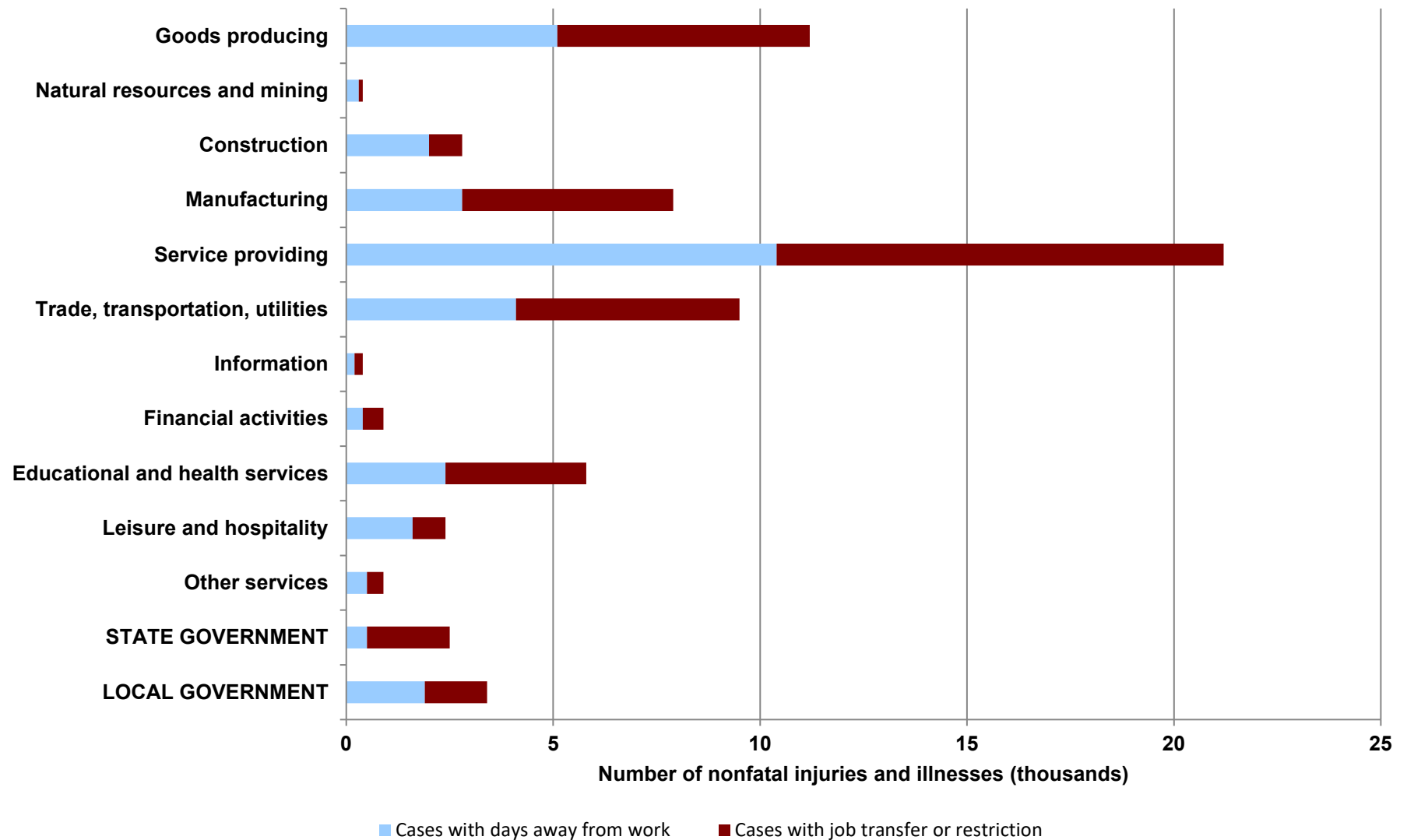
Cases with days away from work						0.7
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction						1.1

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction						2.5
Cases with days away from work						0.5
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction						2.0

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction						1.5
Cases with days away from work						0.9
Cases with days of job transfer, or restriction						0.7

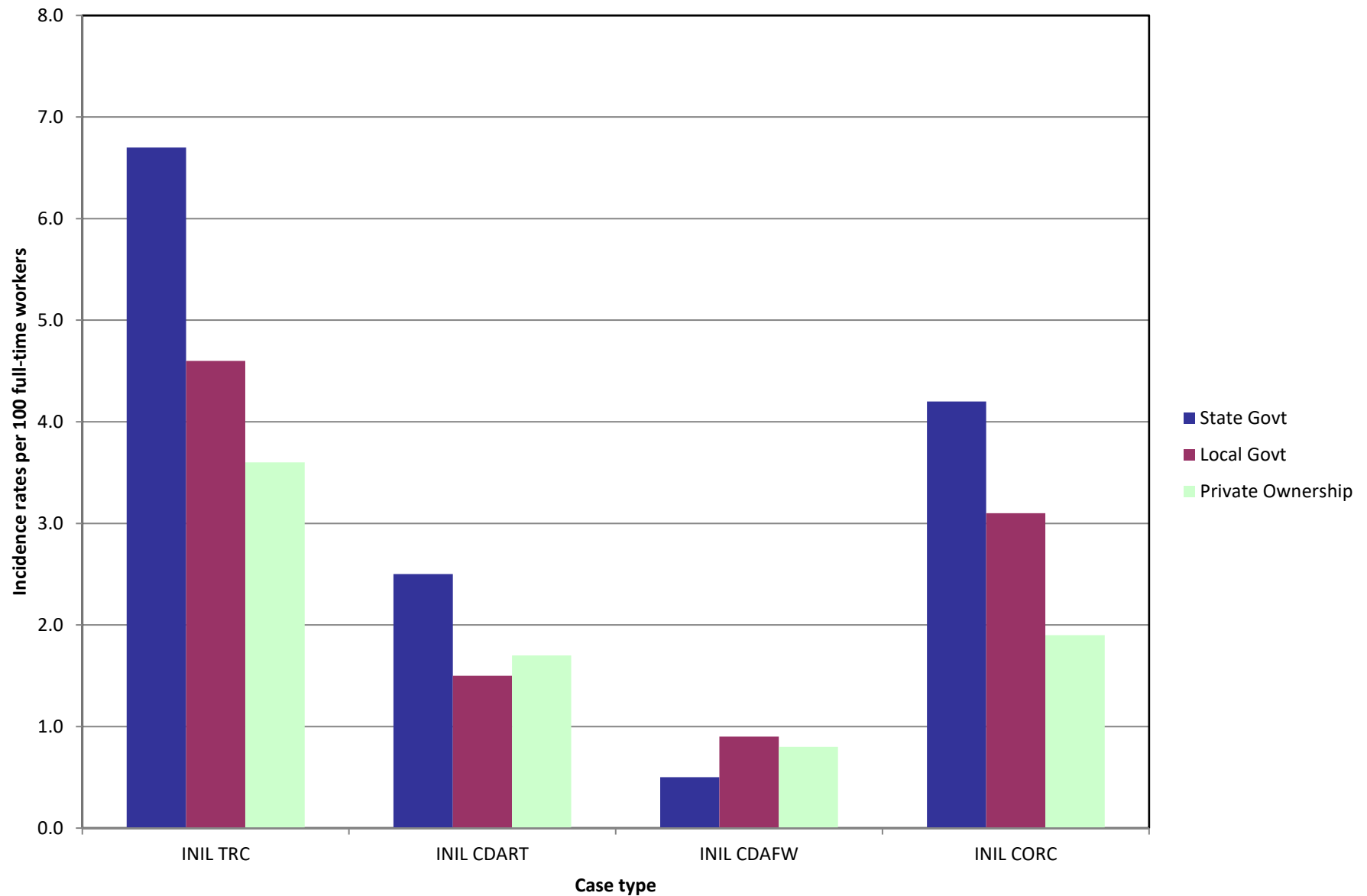


**Chart 9. Number of cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction, by case type and private major industry sectors, state government, and local government, Missouri, 2008**



	DAFW	DJTR
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	1.9	1.5
STATE GOVERNMENT	0.5	2.0
Other services	0.5	0.4
Leisure and hospitality	1.6	0.8
Educational and health services	2.4	3.4
Financial activities	0.4	0.5
Information	0.2	0.2
Trade, transportation, utilities	4.1	5.4
Service providing	10.4	10.8
Manufacturing	2.8	5.1
Construction	2.0	0.8
Natural resources and mining	0.3	0.1
Goods producing	5.1	6.1

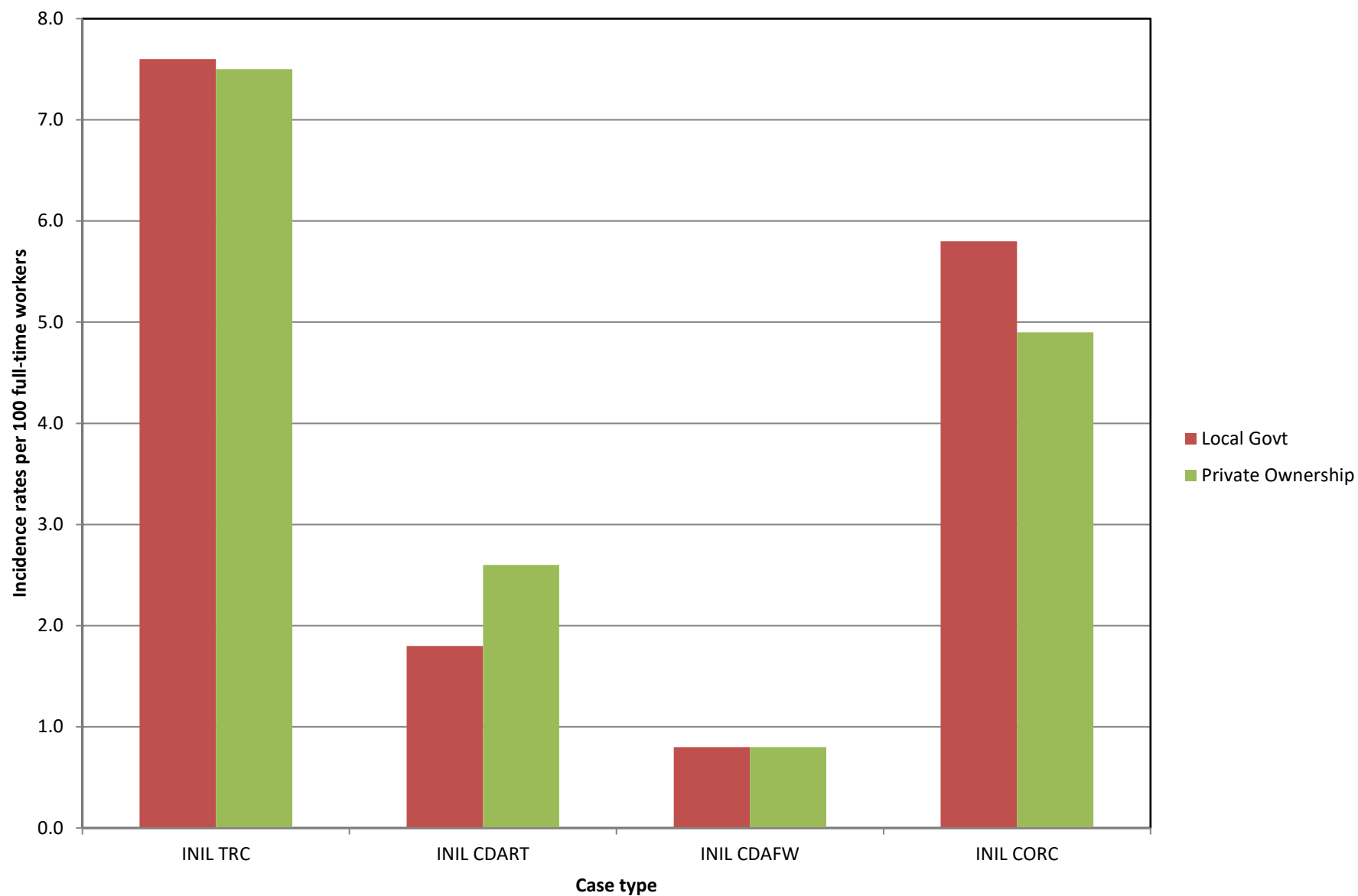
**Chart 10. Incidence rates of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses  
by Ownership and Case Type, Missouri, 2008**



\* SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Ownership	TEI	Pemp	INIL TRC	INIL CDART	INIL CDAFW	INIL CORC
State Govt	000000	103.0	6.7	2.5	0.5	4.2
Local Govt	000000	276.5	4.6	1.5	0.9	3.1
Private Ownership	000000	2,303.1	3.6	1.7	0.8	1.9

**Chart 11. Incidence rates of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Hospitals  
(NAICS 622) by Ownership and Case Type, Missouri, 2008**



\* SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Ownership	TEI	Pemp	INIL TRC	INIL CDART	INIL CDAFW	INIL CORC
Local Govt	622000	18.7	7.6	1.8	0.8	5.8
Private Ownership	622000	107.7	7.5	2.6	0.8	4.9

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2008

Missouri

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including State and local government<sup>6</sup></b> .....		2,682.7	3.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.1
<b>Private industry<sup>6</sup></b> .....		2,303.1	3.6	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.9
<b>Goods-producing<sup>6</sup></b> .....		453.5	5.2	2.6	1.2	1.4	2.6
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>6,7</sup></b> .....		13.3	7.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	3.9
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>6</sup></b> .....	11	8.1	10.4	4.6	3.5	1.1	5.8
<b>Mining<sup>7</sup></b> .....	21	5.2	3.0	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.3
<b>Construction</b> .....		146.7	4.7	2.2	1.6	0.7	2.5
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	146.7	4.7	2.2	1.6	0.7	2.5
Construction of buildings .....	236	34.3	4.5	1.6	1.1	0.6	2.9
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	16.7	4.4	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.8
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	95.7	4.8	2.4	1.8	0.6	2.4
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		293.5	5.3	2.8	1.0	1.8	2.5
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	31-33	293.5	5.3	2.8	1.0	1.8	2.5
Food manufacturing .....	311	39.4	5.5	3.2	1.0	2.2	2.3
Textile product mills .....	314	2.8	2.0	1.0	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.9	1.1
Apparel manufacturing .....	315	2.8	3.8	1.6	0.7	0.9	2.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing .....	316	2.1	6.1	3.3	0.9	2.4	2.8
Wood product manufacturing .....	321	9.4	5.1	2.1	1.4	0.7	3.1
Paper manufacturing .....	322	8.6	4.2	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.5
Printing and related support activities .....	323	16.5	3.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.4
Chemical manufacturing .....	325	18.3	3.3	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.6
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing .....	326	17.8	4.6	2.7	0.8	1.9	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Missouri

	NAICS	2008 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing .....	327	9.9	7.2	4.1	2.1	2.0	3.1
Primary metal manufacturing .....	331	8.7	7.7	4.9	1.7	3.1	2.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing .....	332	33.1	5.5	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.5
Machinery manufacturing .....	333	30.2	6.2	3.0	1.1	1.9	3.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing .....	334	7.7	3.0	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing .....	335	12.8	5.0	2.3	0.4	1.9	2.7
Transportation equipment manufacturing .....	336	45.0	6.8	2.5	0.8	1.7	4.2
Furniture and related product manufacturing .....	337	10.6	5.5	3.3	1.4	2.0	2.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	339	10.5	3.5	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.2
<b>Service-providing</b> .....		1,849.6	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.7
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>9</sup></b> .....		546.5	4.1	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.2
<b>Wholesale trade</b> .....	42	126.6	3.5	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods .....	423	62.4	2.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods .....	424	40.8	4.2	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.7
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers .....	425	23.4	4.2	3.0	0.9	2.1	--
<b>Retail trade</b> .....	44-45	317.3	4.2	1.7	0.7	1.0	2.4
Motor vehicle and parts dealers .....	441	39.5	4.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	3.5
Furniture and home furnishings stores .....	442	9.4	1.3	0.7	0.4	--	0.6
Electronics and appliance stores .....	443	9.9	1.5	0.9	--	0.3	0.6
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers .....	444	28.9	4.1	3.3	0.8	2.5	0.8
Food and beverage stores .....	445	45.0	2.7	1.1	--	0.8	--
Gasoline stations .....	447	25.7	6.1	1.7	1.2	0.4	4.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores .....	451	12.3	5.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	4.0
General merchandise stores .....	452	72.9	5.3	3.2	0.9	2.3	2.1
Miscellaneous store retailers .....	453	18.7	6.8	0.8	--	0.3	--
Nonstore retailers .....	454	10.6	4.1	1.6	0.6	1.0	2.5
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>9</sup></b> .....	48-49	90.2	4.6	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.0
Air transportation .....	481	6.5	8.7	5.9	3.7	2.2	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	



Rail transportation <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	482	--	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6
Truck transportation . . . . .	484	41.7	3.8	1.8	0.9	--	2.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation . . . . .	485	8.3	4.6	1.5	0.6	0.9	3.1
Couriers and messengers . . . . .	492	9.1	6.9	4.4	2.0	2.5	2.5
Warehousing and storage . . . . .	493	13.8	6.7	4.7	2.0	2.7	2.1
<b>Utilities . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Utilities . . . . .	221	12.4	6.0	2.6	1.2	1.4	3.4
<b>Information . . . . .</b>		<b>62.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Information . . . . .</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Publishing industries (except Internet) . . . . .	511	19.0	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.8
Telecommunications . . . . .	517	17.0	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.8
<b>Financial activities . . . . .</b>		<b>162.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Finance and insurance . . . . .</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities . . . . .	523	16.2	0.8	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.7
Insurance carriers and related activities . . . . .	524	44.0	0.8	0.4	--	0.4	0.4
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing . . . . .</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Real estate . . . . .	531	26.3	3.2	2.0	--	1.2	1.2
Rental and leasing services . . . . .	532	12.8	2.3	2.1	1.5	--	( <sup>10</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services . . . . .</b>		<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services . . . . .</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>(<sup>10</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>10</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>10</sup>)</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Management of companies and enterprises . . . . .</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Education and health services . . . . .</b>		<b>365.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Educational services . . . . .</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Health care and social assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>318.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Ambulatory health care services . . . . .	621	98.7	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.3
Hospitals . . . . .	622	107.7	7.5	2.6	0.8	1.7	4.9
Nursing and residential care facilities . . . . .	623	68.0	7.6	4.0	1.6	2.4	3.6
Social assistance . . . . .	624	44.2	2.7	1.9	1.7	--	--
<b>Leisure and hospitality . . . . .</b>		284.3	3.0	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.7
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation . . . . .</b>	71	44.8	4.8	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.7
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries . . . . .	711	9.1	8.1	3.2	2.2	1.0	4.9
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions . . . . .	712	2.6	6.1	2.5	1.1	1.4	3.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries . . . . .	713	33.1	4.0	1.8	0.5	1.3	2.2
<b>Accommodation and food services . . . . .</b>	72	239.5	2.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.5
Accommodation . . . . .	721	29.6	3.5	2.4	0.8	1.6	1.1
Food services and drinking places . . . . .	722	209.9	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.5
<b>Other services . . . . .</b>		86.8	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.2
<b>Other services, except public administration . . . . .</b>	81	86.8	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.2
Repair and maintenance . . . . .	811	25.1	3.4	1.9	0.9	--	1.5
Personal and laundry services . . . . .	812	26.9	2.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations . . . . .	813	22.8	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0
<b>State and local government . . . . .</b>		379.5	5.2	1.9	0.7	1.1	3.4
<b>State government . . . . .</b>		103.0	6.7	2.5	0.5	2.0	4.2
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		99.7	6.7	2.6	0.5	2.1	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Financial activities . . . . .</b>		--	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
<b>Education and health services . . . . .</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Educational services . . . . .</b>	61	28.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	--	1.1
Educational services . . . . .	611	28.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	--	1.1
<b>Public administration . . . . .</b>		53.7	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.4

<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	53.7	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	22.8	2.7	1.9	0.6	1.3	--
<b>Local government</b> .....		276.5	4.6	1.5	0.9	0.7	3.1
<b>Service-providing</b> .....		270.5	4.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.9
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> <sup>9</sup> .....		13.6	7.0	3.9	2.2	--	3.0
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b> <sup>9</sup> .....	48-49	6.8	5.1	4.1	3.1	1.0	1.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	4.7	6.6	5.1	3.7	1.5	1.5
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		183.0	3.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.4
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	151.2	3.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.1
Educational services .....	611	151.2	3.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.1
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	31.8	5.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	4.1
Hospitals .....	622	18.7	7.6	1.8	0.8	1.0	5.8
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	4.1	7.0	2.2	1.3	0.9	4.8
<b>Public administration</b> .....		53.9	5.4	1.3	--	--	4.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	53.9	5.4	1.3	--	--	4.1

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

<sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>5</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>9</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>10</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2008

Missouri							
(In thousands)							
Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including State and local government<sup>5</sup></b> .....		2,682.7	86.9	38.4	17.9	20.4	48.6
<b>Private industry<sup>5</sup></b> .....		2,303.1	70.0	32.4	15.5	16.9	37.6
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b> .....		453.5	22.2	11.2	5.1	6.1	11.0
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>5,6</sup></b> .....		13.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>5</sup></b> .....	11	8.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
<b>Mining<sup>6</sup></b> .....	21	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
<b>Construction</b> .....		146.7	6.0	2.8	2.0	0.8	3.1
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	146.7	6.0	2.8	2.0	0.8	3.1
Construction of buildings .....	236	34.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	16.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	95.7	4.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.0
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		293.5	15.2	7.9	2.8	5.1	7.3
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	31-33	293.5	15.2	7.9	2.8	5.1	7.3
Food manufacturing .....	311	39.4	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.9
Textile product mills .....	314	2.8	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Apparel manufacturing .....	315	2.8	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing .....	316	2.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Wood product manufacturing .....	321	9.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Paper manufacturing .....	322	8.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities .....	323	16.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Chemical manufacturing .....	325	18.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing .....	326	17.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Missouri							
(In thousands)							
	NAICS	2008 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing . . . . .	327	9.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Primary metal manufacturing . . . . .	331	8.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	332	33.1	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.8
Machinery manufacturing . . . . .	333	30.2	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.9
Computer and electronic product manufacturing . . . . .	334	7.7	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing . . . . .	335	12.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing . . . . .	336	45.0	2.8	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing . . . . .	337	10.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	339	10.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		1,849.6	47.8	21.2	10.4	10.8	26.7
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup> . . . . .</b>		546.5	19.8	9.5	4.1	5.4	10.4
<b>Wholesale trade . . . . .</b>	42	126.6	4.1	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods . . . . .	423	62.4	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods . . . . .	424	40.8	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers . . . . .	425	23.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	--
<b>Retail trade . . . . .</b>	44-45	317.3	10.5	4.4	1.7	2.6	6.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers . . . . .	441	39.5	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.4
Furniture and home furnishings stores . . . . .	442	9.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	--	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores . . . . .	443	9.9	0.1	0.1	--	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers . . . . .	444	28.9	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2
Food and beverage stores . . . . .	445	45.0	0.9	0.4	--	0.3	--
Gasoline stations . . . . .	447	25.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores . . . . .	451	12.3	0.4	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3
General merchandise stores . . . . .	452	72.9	2.9	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.2
Miscellaneous store retailers . . . . .	453	18.7	1.0	0.1	--	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
Nonstore retailers . . . . .	454	10.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup> . . . . .</b>	48-49	90.2	4.4	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.9
Air transportation . . . . .	481	6.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Rail transportation <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Truck transportation . . . . .	484	41.7	1.8	0.8	0.4	--	1.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation . . . . .	485	8.3	0.3	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Couriers and messengers . . . . .	492	9.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Warehousing and storage . . . . .	493	13.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3
<b>Utilities . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Utilities . . . . .	221	12.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
<b>Information . . . . .</b>	<b></b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Information . . . . .</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Publishing industries (except Internet) . . . . .	511	19.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Telecommunications . . . . .	517	17.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Financial activities . . . . .</b>	<b></b>	<b>162.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Finance and insurance . . . . .</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities . . . . .	523	16.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities . . . . .	524	44.0	0.4	0.2	--	0.2	0.2
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing . . . . .</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Real estate . . . . .	531	26.3	0.7	0.4	--	0.3	0.3
Rental and leasing services . . . . .	532	12.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services . . . . .</b>	<b></b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services . . . . .</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>(<sup>9</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>9</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>9</sup>)</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Management of companies and enterprises . . . . .</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Education and health services . . . . .</b>	<b></b>	<b>365.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

Missouri							
(In thousands)							
Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Educational services . . . . .</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Health care and social assistance . . . . .</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>318.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>

Ambulatory health care services . . . . .	621	98.7	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.1
Hospitals . . . . .	622	107.7	6.0	2.1	0.7	1.4	4.0
Nursing and residential care facilities . . . . .	623	68.0	4.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.0
Social assistance . . . . .	624	44.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	--	--
<b>Leisure and hospitality . . . . .</b>		<b>284.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation . . . . .</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries . . . . .	711	9.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions . . . . .	712	2.6	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries . . . . .	713	33.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5
<b>Accommodation and food services . . . . .</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>239.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Accommodation . . . . .	721	29.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Food services and drinking places . . . . .	722	209.9	3.3	1.3	1.2	0.1	2.0
<b>Other services . . . . .</b>		<b>86.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Other services, except public administration . . . . .</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Repair and maintenance . . . . .	811	25.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	--	0.3
Personal and laundry services . . . . .	812	26.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations . . . . .	813	22.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>State and local government . . . . .</b>		<b>379.5</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>
<b>State government . . . . .</b>		<b>103.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		<b>99.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Financial activities . . . . .</b>		<b>--</b>	<b>(<sup>9</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>9</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>9</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>9</sup>)</b>	<b>(<sup>9</sup>)</b>
<b>Education and health services . . . . .</b>		<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>Educational services . . . . .</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Educational services . . . . .	611	28.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.3
<b>Public administration . . . . .</b>		<b>53.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>



<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	53.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	22.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	--
<b>Local government</b> .....		276.5	10.3	3.4	1.9	1.5	6.8
<b>Service-providing</b> .....		270.5	9.4	3.1	1.6	1.5	6.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> <sup>8</sup> .....		13.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	--	0.4
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b> <sup>8</sup> .....	48-49	6.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	4.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		183.0	5.3	1.8	0.8	1.0	3.5
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	151.2	3.8	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.4
Educational services .....	611	151.2	3.8	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.4
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	31.8	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1
Hospitals .....	622	18.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	4.1	0.3	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
<b>Public administration</b> .....		53.9	2.5	0.6	--	--	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

Missouri							
(In thousands)							
Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	53.9	2.5	0.6	--	--	1.9

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition

<sup>3</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States,

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>9</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 3. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and employment size, 2008**

Missouri						
Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	All establishments	Establishment employment size (workers)				
		1 to 10	11 to 49	50 to 249	250 to 999	1,000 or more
<b>All industries including State and local government</b> . . . . .	3.8	1.8	3.3	4.3	4.4	4.9
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b> . . . . .	3.6	1.9	3.2	4.2	4.4	4.0
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b> . . . . .	5.2	2.6	5.0	6.2	4.9	5.3
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,4</sup></b> . . . . .	7.3	0.7	3.5	12.5	--	--
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>3</sup></b> . . . . .	10.4	( <sup>6</sup> )	2.7	15.7	--	--
<b>Mining<sup>4</sup></b> . . . . .	3.0	( <sup>6</sup> )	4.0	3.6	--	--
<b>Construction</b> . . . . .	4.7	2.9	5.6	5.7	3.2	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> . . . . .	5.3	2.1	4.6	6.1	5.1	5.4
<b>Service-providing</b> . . . . .	3.1	1.7	2.8	3.6	4.1	3.6
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>5</sup></b> . . . . .	4.1	2.2	4.3	4.5	5.5	3.6
<b>Wholesale trade</b> . . . . .	3.5	--	4.5	3.7	5.4	--
<b>Retail trade</b> . . . . .	4.2	--	4.2	4.2	5.5	--
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>5</sup></b> . . . . .	4.6	0.3	3.9	7.2	5.9	3.3
<b>Utilities</b> . . . . .	6.0	--	7.4	5.4	--	--
<b>Information</b> . . . . .	1.6	--	2.4	1.7	1.2	--
<b>Financial activities</b> . . . . .	1.1	--	0.4	2.2	1.3	0.9
<b>Finance and insurance</b> . . . . .	0.6	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	1.1	0.7
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b> . . . . .	2.9	--	1.6	4.5	--	--
<b>Professional and business services</b> . . . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b> . . . . .	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	0.5
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b> . . . . .	1.1	--	--	--	--	0.4
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b> . . . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Education and health services</b> . . . . .	4.7	--	2.3	5.6	6.5	6.3
<b>Educational services</b> . . . . .	2.6	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	1.6	2.7	--
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> . . . . .	5.0	--	2.3	6.0	7.2	7.2
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> . . . . .	3.0	--	--	4.1	6.7	5.2
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b> . . . . .	4.8	--	1.4	5.8	5.6	5.2
<b>Accommodation and food services</b> . . . . .	2.6	--	--	3.8	7.8	--
<b>Other services</b> . . . . .	2.7	0.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	--
<b>Other services, except public administration</b> . . . . .	2.7	0.8	4.1	4.0	3.8	--
<b>State and local government</b> . . . . .	5.2	--	4.3	4.7	4.7	7.3
<b>State government</b> . . . . .	6.7	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	4.5	3.1	7.3
<b>Local government</b> . . . . .	4.6	--	4.3	4.7	5.2	6.8

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers  
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2002 Edition

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2002 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded

from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>6</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2008

Missouri

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (000's)
<b>All industries including State and local government<sup>5</sup></b> .....		2,682.7	3.6	82.2
<b>Private industry<sup>5</sup></b> .....		2,303.1	3.4	66.2
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b> .....		453.5	4.7	20.2
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>5,6</sup></b> .....		13.3	6.2	0.8
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>5</sup></b> .....	11	8.1	8.7	0.7
<b>Mining<sup>6</sup></b> .....	21	5.2	2.9	0.2
<b>Construction</b> .....		146.7	4.6	5.8
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	146.7	4.6	5.8
Construction of buildings .....	236	34.3	4.4	1.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	16.7	4.3	0.6
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	95.7	4.7	3.9
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		293.5	4.7	13.5
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	31-33	293.5	4.7	13.5
Food manufacturing .....	311	39.4	4.8	1.9
Textile product mills .....	314	2.8	1.9	0.1
Apparel manufacturing .....	315	2.8	3.4	0.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing .....	316	2.1	5.8	0.1
Wood product manufacturing .....	321	9.4	4.5	0.4
Paper manufacturing .....	322	8.6	3.8	0.3
Printing and related support activities .....	323	16.5	3.1	0.5
Chemical manufacturing .....	325	18.3	2.9	0.6
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing .....	326	17.8	4.5	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2008 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (000's)
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		(000's)		
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing . . . . .	327	9.9	6.9	0.6
Primary metal manufacturing . . . . .	331	8.7	6.9	0.6
Fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	332	33.1	5.1	1.7
Machinery manufacturing . . . . .	333	30.2	5.9	1.7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing . . . . .	334	7.7	2.6	0.2
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing . . . . .	335	12.8	4.5	0.6
Transportation equipment manufacturing . . . . .	336	45.0	5.0	2.1
Furniture and related product manufacturing . . . . .	337	10.6	5.3	0.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	339	10.5	3.3	0.3
<b>Service-providing</b> . . . . .		1,849.6	3.0	46.0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b> . . . . .		546.5	4.0	19.2
<b>Wholesale trade</b> . . . . .	42	126.6	3.5	4.1
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods . . . . .	423	62.4	2.8	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods . . . . .	424	40.8	4.1	1.6
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers . . . . .	425	23.4	4.1	0.9
<b>Retail trade</b> . . . . .	44-45	317.3	4.0	10.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers . . . . .	441	39.5	4.8	1.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores . . . . .	442	9.4	1.3	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores . . . . .	443	9.9	1.5	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers . . . . .	444	28.9	4.0	1.0
Food and beverage stores . . . . .	445	45.0	2.5	0.9
Gasoline stations . . . . .	447	25.7	5.8	1.1
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores . . . . .	451	12.3	5.0	0.4
General merchandise stores . . . . .	452	72.9	5.1	2.9
Miscellaneous store retailers . . . . .	453	18.7	6.8	1.0
Nonstore retailers . . . . .	454	10.6	4.0	0.4
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b> . . . . .	48-49	90.2	4.4	4.2
Air transportation . . . . .	481	6.5	7.7	0.4

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (000's)
Rail transportation <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	482	--	1.6	0.1
Truck transportation . . . . .	484	41.7	3.8	1.8
Transit and ground passenger transportation . . . . .	485	8.3	4.5	0.2
Couriers and messengers . . . . .	492	9.1	6.4	0.5
Warehousing and storage . . . . .	493	13.8	6.3	0.8

<b>Utilities</b> .....	22	12.4	5.1	0.6
Utilities .....	221	12.4	5.1	0.6
<b>Information</b> .....		62.0	1.5	0.9
<b>Information</b> .....	51	62.0	1.5	0.9
Publishing industries (except Internet) .....	511	19.0	1.5	0.3
Telecommunications .....	517	17.0	1.8	0.3
<b>Financial activities</b> .....		162.1	1.0	1.6
<b>Finance and insurance</b> .....	52	122.5	0.5	0.6
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities .....	523	16.2	0.8	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities .....	524	44.0	--	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b> .....	53	39.6	2.8	0.9
Real estate .....	531	26.3	3.1	0.7
Rental and leasing services .....	532	12.8	2.3	0.2
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....		--	--	--
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b> .....	54	128.9	--	--
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b> .....	55	66.8	1.1	0.7
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		365.7	4.5	13.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (000's)
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	47.2	2.5	0.8
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	318.5	4.8	12.3
Ambulatory health care services .....	621	98.7	2.1	1.8
Hospitals .....	622	107.7	7.1	5.7
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	68.0	7.3	4.0
Social assistance .....	624	44.2	2.2	0.8
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....		284.3	2.9	5.3

<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b> . . . . .	71	44.8	4.6	1.3
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries . . . . .	711	9.1	7.9	0.4
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions . . . . .	712	2.6	6.0	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries . . . . .	713	33.1	3.8	0.8
<b>Accommodation and food services</b> . . . . .	72	239.5	2.6	3.9
Accommodation . . . . .	721	29.6	3.4	0.6
Food services and drinking places . . . . .	722	209.9	2.5	3.3
<b>Other services</b> . . . . .		86.8	2.6	1.6
<b>Other services, except public administration</b> . . . . .	81	86.8	2.6	1.6
Repair and maintenance . . . . .	811	25.1	3.4	0.8
Personal and laundry services . . . . .	812	26.9	2.4	0.5
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations . . . . .	813	22.8	1.9	0.3
<b>State and local government</b> . . . . .		379.5	4.9	16.0
<b>State government</b> . . . . .		103.0	6.6	6.6
<b>Service-providing</b> . . . . .		99.7	6.6	6.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (000's)
<b>Financial activities</b> . . . . .		--	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Education and health services</b> . . . . .		--	--	--
<b>Educational services</b> . . . . .	61	28.0	1.6	0.4
Educational services . . . . .	611	28.0	1.6	0.4
<b>Public administration</b> . . . . .		53.7	1.7	0.9
<b>Public administration</b> . . . . .	92	53.7	1.7	0.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities . . . . .	922	22.8	2.6	0.6
<b>Local government</b> . . . . .		276.5	4.2	9.4

<b>Service-providing</b> .....		270.5	4.0	8.8
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> <sup>8</sup> .....		13.6	6.9	0.9
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b> <sup>8</sup> .....	48-49	6.8	5.1	0.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	4.7	6.6	0.3
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		183.0	3.5	5.0
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	151.2	3.3	3.8
Educational services .....	611	151.2	3.3	3.8
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	31.8	4.5	1.2
Hospitals .....	622	18.7	6.0	0.9
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	4.1	6.9	0.3
<b>Public administration</b> .....		53.9	4.9	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 4. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by selected industries, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates <sup>1</sup>	Numbers (000's)
<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	53.9	4.9	2.2

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  
(N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers  
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

<sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>9</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.



reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 5. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by industry sector and category of illness, 2008**

Missouri												
Industry sector <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>						Numbers of illnesses in thousands					
<b>All industries including State and local government</b> .....	20.9	4.7	1.2	0.3	3.0	11.7	4.8	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	2.7
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b> .....	19.4	2.9	1.0	0.2	3.5	11.8	3.8	0.6	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.7	2.3
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b> .....	47.0	4.8	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	13.6	25.3	2.0	0.2	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.6	1.1
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,4</sup></b> .....	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>3</sup></b> .....	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Mining<sup>4</sup></b> .....	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Construction</b> .....	11.6	4.5	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	6.8	0.1	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	60.2	4.1	1.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	20.3	34.5	1.7	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.6	1.0
<b>Service-providing</b> .....	11.7	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	8.0	1.8	0.4	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1	1.2
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>5</sup></b> .....	12.7	3.2	0.4	( <sup>6</sup> )	1.6	7.5	0.6	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1	0.4
<b>Wholesale trade</b> .....	4.5	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	3.6	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Retail trade</b> .....	10.8	3.5	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	6.8	0.3	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.2
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>5</sup></b> .....	18.0	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	4.6	11.8	0.2	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1
<b>Utilities</b> .....	88.1	42.7	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	20.7	24.7	0.1	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Information</b> .....	7.0	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	3.7	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Financial activities</b> .....	3.3	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--	2.3	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Finance and insurance</b> .....	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b> .....	9.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--	--	5.8	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b> .....	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b> .....	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b> .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Education and health services</b> .....	25.0	2.2	0.7	0.8	( <sup>6</sup> )	21.0	0.7	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.6
<b>Educational services</b> .....	10.3	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	4.9	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	26.9	2.1	0.6	0.9	( <sup>6</sup> )	23.1	0.7	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.6
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....	7.0	1.5	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	5.0	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.1
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b> .....	19.5	6.0	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	11.6	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Accommodation and food services</b> .....	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	--
<b>Other services</b> .....	8.4	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	6.0	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Other services, except public administration</b> .....	8.4	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	6.0	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>State and local government</b> .....	30.0	15.4	2.3	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	11.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.4
<b>State government</b> .....	8.7	4.8	1.6	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	2.2	0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
<b>Local government</b> .....	39.5	--	2.7	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	15.4	0.9	--	0.1	--	( <sup>6</sup> )	0.3

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:

(N/EH) x 20,000,000 where:

N = number of illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2002 Edition

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System Manual, 2002 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>6</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including State and local government<sup>6</sup></b> .....		2,682.7	3.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	2.1
<b>Private industry<sup>6</sup></b> .....		2,303.1	3.6	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.9
<b>Goods-producing<sup>6</sup></b> .....		453.5	5.2	2.6	1.2	1.4	2.6
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>6,7</sup></b> .....		13.3	7.3	3.4	2.5	0.9	3.9
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>6</sup></b> .....	11	8.1	10.4	4.6	3.5	1.1	5.8
<b>Mining<sup>7</sup></b> .....	21	5.2	3.0	1.7	1.1	0.6	1.3
Coal mining <sup>8</sup> .....	2121	--	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying <sup>8</sup> .....	2123	3.3	3.5	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.4
<b>Construction</b> .....		146.7	4.7	2.2	1.6	0.7	2.5
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	146.7	4.7	2.2	1.6	0.7	2.5
Construction of buildings .....	236	34.3	4.5	1.6	1.1	0.6	2.9
Residential building construction .....	2361	15.8	2.9	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.4
Nonresidential building construction .....	2362	18.5	5.7	1.8	1.0	0.8	4.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	16.7	4.4	2.6	1.7	0.9	1.8
Utility system construction .....	2371	7.0	4.9	2.7	1.9	0.9	2.2
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	2373	6.7	4.0	2.4	1.5	0.8	1.6
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	95.7	4.8	2.4	1.8	0.6	2.4
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors .....	2381	21.8	4.7	3.0	2.3	0.7	1.7
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors .....	23811	4.7	3.0	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.4
Framing contractors .....	23813	3.3	5.7	3.7	3.2	( <sup>10</sup> )	2.1
Masonry contractors .....	23814	5.2	3.5	2.9	2.1	0.8	0.6
Glass and glazing contractors .....	23815	1.0	12.1	6.3	6.0	( <sup>10</sup> )	5.8
Roofing contractors .....	23816	3.6	4.7	2.8	2.2	0.6	1.9
Building equipment contractors .....	2382	40.3	4.6	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

	NAICS	2008 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Electrical contractors . . . . .	23821	17.0	4.0	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.9
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors . . . . .	23822	19.7	5.3	2.1	1.6	0.5	3.3
Other building equipment contractors . . . . .	23829	3.7	3.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.9
Building finishing contractors . . . . .	2383	19.6	5.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	2.6
Drywall and insulation contractors . . . . .	23831	6.3	5.5	3.0	2.6	0.5	2.4
Painting and wall covering contractors . . . . .	23832	4.8	1.7	0.8	0.6	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.9
Flooring contractors . . . . .	23833	2.3	4.5	1.5	0.9	( <sup>10</sup> )	3.0
Tile and terrazzo contractors . . . . .	23834	1.0	6.7	3.8	2.2	( <sup>10</sup> )	2.9
Finish carpentry contractors . . . . .	23835	3.6	--	5.3	3.4	--	--
Other building finishing contractors . . . . .	23839	1.6	1.7	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	1.5
Other specialty trade contractors . . . . .	2389	13.9	5.2	2.5	1.8	0.7	2.7
All other special trade contractors . . . . .	23899	7.3	5.5	3.1	2.5	0.6	2.4
<b>Manufacturing . . . . .</b>		293.5	5.3	2.8	1.0	1.8	2.5
<b>Manufacturing . . . . .</b>	31-33	293.5	5.3	2.8	1.0	1.8	2.5
Food manufacturing . . . . .	311	39.4	5.5	3.2	1.0	2.2	2.3
Animal food manufacturing . . . . .	3111	3.6	3.5	1.2	0.4	0.7	2.3
Grain and oilseed milling . . . . .	3112	2.2	4.9	2.0	0.7	1.4	2.9
Dairy product manufacturing . . . . .	3115	5.7	6.3	3.7	1.9	1.8	2.6
Animal slaughtering and processing . . . . .	3116	17.7	6.1	3.9	0.9	3.0	2.2
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing . . . . .	3118	5.1	5.0	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.9
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing . . . . .	31182	--	7.5	3.3	1.0	2.3	4.2
Textile product mills . . . . .	314	2.8	2.0	1.0	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.9	1.1
Apparel manufacturing . . . . .	315	2.8	3.8	1.6	0.7	0.9	2.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing . . . . .	316	2.1	6.1	3.3	0.9	2.4	2.8
Wood product manufacturing . . . . .	321	9.4	5.1	2.1	1.4	0.7	3.1
Sawmills and wood preservation . . . . .	3211	2.5	4.9	2.5	2.1	--	2.5
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing . . . . .	3212	0.9	12.2	6.2	4.0	2.2	6.0
Other wood product manufacturing . . . . .	3219	6.0	4.3	1.4	0.8	0.6	2.9
Paper manufacturing . . . . .	322	8.6	4.2	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.5
Printing and related support activities . . . . .	323	16.5	3.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.4
Chemical manufacturing . . . . .	325	18.3	3.3	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.6
Basic chemical manufacturing . . . . .	3251	3.1	4.0	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.8
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing . . . . .	3254	5.1	2.2	1.3	( <sup>10</sup> )	1.0	0.9

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing . . . . .	3255	1.8	4.1	1.8	( <sup>10</sup> )	1.4	2.4
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing . . . . .	3259	1.9	2.7	1.2	--	1.0	1.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing . . . . .	326	17.8	4.6	2.7	0.8	1.9	1.9
Plastics product manufacturing . . . . .	3261	13.9	4.5	2.7	0.7	1.9	1.8
Rubber product manufacturing . . . . .	3262	3.9	5.1	2.9	1.2	1.6	2.2
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing . . . . .	327	9.9	7.2	4.1	2.1	2.0	3.1
Cement and concrete product manufacturing . . . . .	3273	6.2	6.2	3.8	2.1	1.7	2.4
Primary metal manufacturing . . . . .	331	8.7	7.7	4.9	1.7	3.1	2.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	332	33.1	5.5	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.5
Forging and stamping . . . . .	3321	1.2	10.5	5.8	( <sup>10</sup> )	4.8	4.7
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing . . . . .	3323	8.3	6.9	3.5	1.4	2.0	3.4
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing . . . . .	3324	2.7	11.0	8.1	1.8	6.3	2.9
Hardware manufacturing . . . . .	3325	0.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
Spring and wire product manufacturing . . . . .	3326	1.8	5.5	2.1	1.0	1.2	3.4
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities . . . . .	3328	3.8	4.5	3.1	1.2	--	--
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	3329	9.9	3.2	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.7
Machinery manufacturing . . . . .	333	30.2	6.2	3.0	1.1	1.9	3.2
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing . . . . .	3334	9.9	7.3	4.0	1.1	2.9	3.3
Metalworking machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3335	5.4	4.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3339	5.8	4.7	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.5
Computer and electronic product manufacturing . . . . .	334	7.7	3.0	1.6	0.4	1.2	1.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing . . . . .	335	12.8	5.0	2.3	0.4	1.9	2.7
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing . . . . .	3359	6.1	5.0	2.6	0.5	2.1	2.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing . . . . .	336	45.0	6.8	2.5	0.8	1.7	4.2
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing . . . . .	3362	4.1	9.2	4.2	1.6	2.6	5.0
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing . . . . .	3363	12.8	6.8	3.5	0.9	2.5	3.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing . . . . .	337	10.6	5.5	3.3	1.4	2.0	2.2
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing . . . . .	3371	6.0	5.5	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.9
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing . . . . .	3372	2.6	5.8	2.6	0.7	1.9	3.1
Other furniture related product manufacturing . . . . .	3379	1.9	4.9	3.2	( <sup>10</sup> )	2.5	1.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	339	10.5	3.5	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.2
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		1,849.6	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.7
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>9</sup> . . . . .</b>		546.5	4.1	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Wholesale trade . . . . .</b>	42	126.6	3.5	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods . . . . .	423	62.4	2.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.6
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers . . . . .	4231	10.0	5.0	2.2	0.5	1.7	--

Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers . . .	4237	5.4	3.8	2.0	0.7	1.3	1.8
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods . . . . .	424	40.8	4.2	2.5	1.5	1.0	1.7
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers . . . . .	4244	12.6	6.1	3.9	--	1.6	--
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers . . . . .	4249	7.9	4.2	1.7	1.6	( <sup>10</sup> )	2.4
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers . . . . .	425	23.4	4.2	3.0	0.9	2.1	--
<b>Retail trade . . . . .</b>	<b>44-45</b>	<b>317.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Motor vehicle and parts dealers . . . . .	441	39.5	4.9	1.3	1.0	0.3	3.5
Automobile dealers . . . . .	4411	25.0	5.1	1.6	1.2	0.4	3.5
Other motor vehicle dealers . . . . .	4412	3.5	3.5	1.6	1.0	--	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores . . . . .	442	9.4	1.3	0.7	0.4	--	0.6
Electronics and appliance stores . . . . .	443	9.9	1.5	0.9	--	0.3	0.6
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers . . . . .	444	28.9	4.1	3.3	0.8	2.5	0.8
Building material and supplies dealers . . . . .	4441	23.7	4.5	3.5	0.9	2.6	1.0
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores . . . . .	4442	5.2	2.3	2.2	--	2.1	--
Food and beverage stores . . . . .	445	45.0	2.7	1.1	--	0.8	--
Grocery stores . . . . .	4451	40.3	2.9	1.0	--	0.7	--
Gasoline stations . . . . .	447	25.7	6.1	1.7	1.2	0.4	4.4
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores . . . . .	451	12.3	5.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	4.0
General merchandise stores . . . . .	452	72.9	5.3	3.2	0.9	2.3	2.1
Department stores . . . . .	4521	41.5	4.4	2.5	0.7	1.8	1.9
Other general merchandise stores . . . . .	4529	31.4	6.4	4.0	1.1	2.9	2.3
Miscellaneous store retailers . . . . .	453	18.7	6.8	0.8	--	0.3	--
Nonstore retailers . . . . .	454	10.6	4.1	1.6	0.6	1.0	2.5
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>9</sup> . . . . .</b>	<b>48-49</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Air transportation . . . . .	481	6.5	8.7	5.9	3.7	2.2	2.7
Rail transportation <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	482	--	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6
Truck transportation . . . . .	484	41.7	3.8	1.8	0.9	--	2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
General freight trucking . . . . .	4841	27.4	4.8	2.3	--	--	2.5
Specialized freight trucking . . . . .	4842	14.3	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation . . . . .	485	8.3	4.6	1.5	0.6	0.9	3.1
Couriers and messengers . . . . .	492	9.1	6.9	4.4	2.0	2.5	2.5
Warehousing and storage . . . . .	493	13.8	6.7	4.7	2.0	2.7	2.1
<b>Utilities . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Utilities . . . . .	221	12.4	6.0	2.6	1.2	1.4	3.4
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution . . . . .	2211	8.1	5.1	1.9	0.9	1.0	3.2

<b>Information</b> .....		62.0	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0
<b>Information</b> .....	51	62.0	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0
Publishing industries (except Internet) .....	511	19.0	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.8
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers .....	5111	16.2	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.9
Telecommunications .....	517	17.0	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.8
<b>Financial activities</b> .....		162.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
<b>Finance and insurance</b> .....	52	122.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities .....	523	16.2	0.8	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.7
Insurance carriers and related activities .....	524	44.0	0.8	0.4	--	0.4	0.4
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b> .....	53	39.6	2.9	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Real estate .....	531	26.3	3.2	2.0	--	1.2	1.2
Rental and leasing services .....	532	12.8	2.3	2.1	1.5	--	( <sup>10</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b> .....	54	128.9	--	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	--
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b> .....	55	66.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		365.7	4.7	2.0	0.8	1.2	2.8
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	47.2	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.0
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	318.5	5.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.9
Ambulatory health care services .....	621	98.7	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.3
Offices of physicians .....	6211	39.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8
Home health care services .....	6216	15.1	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.7
Hospitals .....	622	107.7	7.5	2.6	0.8	1.7	4.9
General medical and surgical hospitals .....	6221	102.4	7.5	2.5	0.8	1.7	5.0
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	68.0	7.6	4.0	1.6	2.4	3.6
Social assistance .....	624	44.2	2.7	1.9	1.7	--	--
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....		284.3	3.0	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.7

<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b> . . . . .	71	44.8	4.8	2.1	0.8	1.3	2.7
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries . . . . .	711	9.1	8.1	3.2	2.2	1.0	4.9
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions . . . . .	712	2.6	6.1	2.5	1.1	1.4	3.6
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries . . . . .	713	33.1	4.0	1.8	0.5	1.3	2.2
<b>Accommodation and food services</b> . . . . .	72	239.5	2.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.5
Accommodation . . . . .	721	29.6	3.5	2.4	0.8	1.6	1.1
Traveler accommodation . . . . .	7211	28.5	3.0	2.1	0.8	1.3	0.9
Food services and drinking places . . . . .	722	209.9	2.5	1.0	0.9	0.1	1.5
Full-service restaurants . . . . .	7221	99.1	2.7	1.3	1.3	( <sup>10</sup> )	1.4
<b>Other services</b> . . . . .		86.8	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.2
<b>Other services, except public administration</b> . . . . .	81	86.8	2.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.2
Repair and maintenance . . . . .	811	25.1	3.4	1.9	0.9	--	1.5
Automotive repair and maintenance . . . . .	8111	18.8	3.5	2.2	1.0	--	1.3

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance . . . . .	8114	1.3	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
Personal and laundry services . . . . .	812	26.9	2.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations . . . . .	813	22.8	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0
<b>State and local government</b> . . . . .		379.5	5.2	1.9	0.7	1.1	3.4
<b>State government</b> . . . . .		103.0	6.7	2.5	0.5	2.0	4.2
<b>Service-providing</b> . . . . .		99.7	6.7	2.6	0.5	2.1	4.1
<b>Financial activities</b> . . . . .		--	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
<b>Education and health services</b> . . . . .		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Educational services</b> . . . . .	61	28.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	--	1.1
Educational services . . . . .	611	28.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	--	1.1
Colleges, universities, and professional schools . . . . .	6113	26.6	1.6	0.4	0.4	( <sup>10</sup> )	1.2
<b>Public administration</b> . . . . .		53.7	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.4
<b>Public administration</b> . . . . .	92	53.7	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.4



Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	22.8	2.7	1.9	0.6	1.3	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	9221	22.8	2.7	1.9	0.6	1.3	--
Police protection .....	92212	2.3	4.4	1.9	1.9	( <sup>10</sup> )	2.5
<b>Local government</b> .....		276.5	4.6	1.5	0.9	0.7	3.1
<b>Service-providing</b> .....		270.5	4.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.9
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>9</sup></b> .....		13.6	7.0	3.9	2.2	--	3.0
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>9</sup></b> .....	48-49	6.8	5.1	4.1	3.1	1.0	1.0
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	4.7	6.6	5.1	3.7	1.5	1.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		183.0	3.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.4
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	151.2	3.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.1
Educational services .....	611	151.2	3.3	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.1
Elementary and secondary schools .....	6111	139.5	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.7	2.2
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	31.8	5.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	4.1
Hospitals .....	622	18.7	7.6	1.8	0.8	1.0	5.8
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	4.1	7.0	2.2	1.3	0.9	4.8

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Public administration .....		53.9	5.4	1.3	--	--	4.1
Public administration .....	92	53.9	5.4	1.3	--	--	4.1

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

<sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>5</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>9</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>10</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008

Missouri							
(In thousands)							
Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>All industries including State and local government<sup>5</sup></b> .....		2,682.7	86.9	38.4	17.9	20.4	48.6
<b>Private industry<sup>5</sup></b> .....		2,303.1	70.0	32.4	15.5	16.9	37.6
<b>Goods-producing<sup>5</sup></b> .....		453.5	22.2	11.2	5.1	6.1	11.0
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>5,6</sup></b> .....		13.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>5</sup></b> .....	11	8.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
<b>Mining<sup>6</sup></b> .....	21	5.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Coal mining <sup>7</sup> .....	2121	--	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying <sup>7</sup> .....	2123	3.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
<b>Construction</b> .....		146.7	6.0	2.8	2.0	0.8	3.1
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	146.7	6.0	2.8	2.0	0.8	3.1
Construction of buildings .....	236	34.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9
Residential building construction .....	2361	15.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Nonresidential building construction .....	2362	18.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	16.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Utility system construction .....	2371	7.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	2373	6.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	95.7	4.0	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.0
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors .....	2381	21.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors .....	23811	4.7	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Framing contractors .....	23813	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Masonry contractors .....	23814	5.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Glass and glazing contractors .....	23815	1.0	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Roofing contractors .....	23816	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Building equipment contractors .....	2382	40.3	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued

Missouri							
(In thousands)							
	NAICS	2008 Average	Total	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	recordable cases	Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	recordable cases
Electrical contractors . . . . .	23821	17.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors . . . . .	23822	19.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6
Other building equipment contractors . . . . .	23829	3.7	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Building finishing contractors . . . . .	2383	19.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Drywall and insulation contractors . . . . .	23831	6.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Painting and wall covering contractors . . . . .	23832	4.8	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Flooring contractors . . . . .	23833	2.3	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Tile and terrazzo contractors . . . . .	23834	1.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Finish carpentry contractors . . . . .	23835	3.6	--	0.2	0.1	--	--
Other building finishing contractors . . . . .	23839	1.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Other specialty trade contractors . . . . .	2389	13.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
All other special trade contractors . . . . .	23899	7.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
<b>Manufacturing . . . . .</b>		293.5	15.2	7.9	2.8	5.1	7.3
<b>Manufacturing . . . . .</b>	31-33	293.5	15.2	7.9	2.8	5.1	7.3
Food manufacturing . . . . .	311	39.4	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.9
Animal food manufacturing . . . . .	3111	3.6	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Grain and oilseed milling . . . . .	3112	2.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Dairy product manufacturing . . . . .	3115	5.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Animal slaughtering and processing . . . . .	3116	17.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing . . . . .	3118	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing . . . . .	31182	--	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Textile product mills . . . . .	314	2.8	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Apparel manufacturing . . . . .	315	2.8	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing . . . . .	316	2.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Wood product manufacturing . . . . .	321	9.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Sawmills and wood preservation . . . . .	3211	2.5	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	--	0.1
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing . . . . .	3212	0.9	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Other wood product manufacturing . . . . .	3219	6.0	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Paper manufacturing . . . . .	322	8.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Printing and related support activities . . . . .	323	16.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Chemical manufacturing . . . . .	325	18.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Basic chemical manufacturing . . . . .	3251	3.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing . . . . .	3254	5.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing . . . . .	3255	1.8	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing . . . . .	3259	1.9	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	--	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing . . . . .	326	17.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Plastics product manufacturing . . . . .	3261	13.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Rubber product manufacturing . . . . .	3262	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing . . . . .	327	9.9	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Cement and concrete product manufacturing . . . . .	3273	6.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Primary metal manufacturing . . . . .	331	8.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	332	33.1	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.8
Forging and stamping . . . . .	3321	1.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing . . . . .	3323	8.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing . . . . .	3324	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hardware manufacturing . . . . .	3325	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Spring and wire product manufacturing . . . . .	3326	1.8	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities . . . . .	3328	3.8	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	--	--
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	3329	9.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Machinery manufacturing . . . . .	333	30.2	1.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.9
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing . . . . .	3334	9.9	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Metalworking machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3335	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3339	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing . . . . .	334	7.7	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing . . . . .	335	12.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing . . . . .	3359	6.1	0.3	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Transportation equipment manufacturing . . . . .	336	45.0	2.8	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.8
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing . . . . .	3362	4.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing . . . . .	3363	12.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4
Furniture and related product manufacturing . . . . .	337	10.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing . . . . .	3371	6.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing . . . . .	3372	2.6	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Other furniture related product manufacturing . . . . .	3379	1.9	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	339	10.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		<b>1,849.6</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup> . . . . .</b>		<b>546.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Wholesale trade . . . . .</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>126.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods . . . . .	423	62.4	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.9
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers . . . . .	4231	10.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	--

Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers . . .	4237	5.4	0.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.1
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods . . . . .	424	40.8	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers . . . . .	4244	12.6	0.9	0.5	--	0.2	--
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers . . . . .	4249	7.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers . . . . .	425	23.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	--
<b>Retail trade . . . . .</b>	<b>44-45</b>	<b>317.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Motor vehicle and parts dealers . . . . .	441	39.5	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.4
Automobile dealers . . . . .	4411	25.0	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9
Other motor vehicle dealers . . . . .	4412	3.5	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	--	--
Furniture and home furnishings stores . . . . .	442	9.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	--	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores . . . . .	443	9.9	0.1	0.1	--	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers . . . . .	444	28.9	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2
Building material and supplies dealers . . . . .	4441	23.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores . . . . .	4442	5.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.1	--
Food and beverage stores . . . . .	445	45.0	0.9	0.4	--	0.3	--
Grocery stores . . . . .	4451	40.3	0.9	0.3	--	0.2	--
Gasoline stations . . . . .	447	25.7	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores . . . . .	451	12.3	0.4	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3
General merchandise stores . . . . .	452	72.9	2.9	1.8	0.5	1.3	1.2
Department stores . . . . .	4521	41.5	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.6
Other general merchandise stores . . . . .	4529	31.4	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.6
Miscellaneous store retailers . . . . .	453	18.7	1.0	0.1	--	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
Nonstore retailers . . . . .	454	10.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup> . . . . .</b>	<b>48-49</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Air transportation . . . . .	481	6.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Rail transportation <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Truck transportation . . . . .	484	41.7	1.8	0.8	0.4	--	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
General freight trucking . . . . .	4841	27.4	1.5	0.7	--	--	0.8
Specialized freight trucking . . . . .	4842	14.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation . . . . .	485	8.3	0.3	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Couriers and messengers . . . . .	492	9.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Warehousing and storage . . . . .	493	13.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3
<b>Utilities . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Utilities . . . . .	221	12.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution . . . . .	2211	8.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3

<b>Information</b> .....		62.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
<b>Information</b> .....	51	62.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6
Publishing industries (except Internet) .....	511	19.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers .....	5111	16.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Telecommunications .....	517	17.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Financial activities</b> .....		162.1	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7
<b>Finance and insurance</b> .....	52	122.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities .....	523	16.2	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Insurance carriers and related activities .....	524	44.0	0.4	0.2	--	0.2	0.2
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b> .....	53	39.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Real estate .....	531	26.3	0.7	0.4	--	0.3	0.3
Rental and leasing services .....	532	12.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b> .....		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b> .....	54	128.9	--	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	--
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b> .....	55	66.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		365.7	13.8	5.8	2.4	3.4	8.1
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	47.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	318.5	13.0	5.6	2.3	3.3	7.4
Ambulatory health care services .....	621	98.7	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.1
Offices of physicians .....	6211	39.6	0.4	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1	0.3
Home health care services .....	6216	15.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Hospitals .....	622	107.7	6.0	2.1	0.7	1.4	4.0
General medical and surgical hospitals .....	6221	102.4	5.7	1.9	0.6	1.3	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	68.0	4.2	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.0
Social assistance .....	624	44.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	--	--
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....		284.3	5.4	2.3	1.6	0.8	3.0

<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b> . . . . .	71	44.8	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries . . . . .	711	9.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions . . . . .	712	2.6	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries . . . . .	713	33.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5
<b>Accommodation and food services</b> . . . . .	72	239.5	4.0	1.7	1.3	0.4	2.3
Accommodation . . . . .	721	29.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
Traveler accommodation . . . . .	7211	28.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Food services and drinking places . . . . .	722	209.9	3.3	1.3	1.2	0.1	2.0
Full-service restaurants . . . . .	7221	99.1	1.7	0.9	0.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.9
<b>Other services</b> . . . . .		86.8	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8
<b>Other services, except public administration</b> . . . . .	81	86.8	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.8
Repair and maintenance . . . . .	811	25.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	--	0.3
Automotive repair and maintenance . . . . .	8111	18.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	--	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance . . . . .	8114	1.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Personal and laundry services . . . . .	812	26.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations . . . . .	813	22.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>State and local government</b> . . . . .		379.5	17.0	6.0	2.4	3.6	11.0
<b>State government</b> . . . . .		103.0	6.7	2.5	0.5	2.0	4.1
<b>Service-providing</b> . . . . .		99.7	6.5	2.5	0.5	2.0	4.0
<b>Financial activities</b> . . . . .		--	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Education and health services</b> . . . . .		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Educational services</b> . . . . .	61	28.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.3
Educational services . . . . .	611	28.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	--	0.3
Colleges, universities, and professional schools . . . . .	6113	26.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3
<b>Public administration</b> . . . . .		53.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2
<b>Public administration</b> . . . . .	92	53.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2



Justice, public order, and safety activities . . . . .	922	22.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	--
Justice, public order, and safety activities . . . . .	9221	22.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3	--
Police protection . . . . .	92212	2.3	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
<b>Local government . . . . .</b>		276.5	10.3	3.4	1.9	1.5	6.8
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		270.5	9.4	3.1	1.6	1.5	6.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup> . . . . .</b>		13.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	--	0.4
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup> . . . . .</b>	48-49	6.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Transit and ground passenger transportation . . . . .	485	4.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Education and health services . . . . .</b>		183.0	5.3	1.8	0.8	1.0	3.5
<b>Educational services . . . . .</b>	61	151.2	3.8	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.4
Educational services . . . . .	611	151.2	3.8	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.4
Elementary and secondary schools . . . . .	6111	139.5	3.7	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.3
<b>Health care and social assistance . . . . .</b>	62	31.8	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1
Hospitals . . . . .	622	18.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9
Nursing and residential care facilities . . . . .	623	4.1	0.3	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	

<b>Public administration</b> .....		53.9	2.5	0.6	--	--	1.9
<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	53.9	2.5	0.6	--	--	1.9

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition

<sup>3</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>9</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2008

Missouri

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>All industries including State and local government<sup>4</sup></b> .....		20.9	4.7	1.2	0.3	3.0	11.7
<b>Private industry<sup>4</sup></b> .....		19.4	2.9	1.0	0.2	3.5	11.8
<b>Goods-producing<sup>4</sup></b> .....		47.0	4.8	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	13.6	25.3
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>4,6</sup></b> .....		--	--	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>4</sup></b> .....	11	--	--	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Mining<sup>6</sup></b> .....	21	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Construction</b> .....		11.6	4.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	6.8
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	11.6	4.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	6.8
Construction of buildings .....	236	9.4	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	6.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	12.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	12.3	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	7.4
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		60.2	4.1	1.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	20.3	34.5
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	31-33	60.2	4.1	1.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	20.3	34.5
Food manufacturing .....	311	74.6	4.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	13.0	55.6
Textile product mills .....	314	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Apparel manufacturing .....	315	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Leather and allied product manufacturing .....	316	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing .....	321	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
Paper manufacturing .....	322	44.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	31.4
Printing and related support activities .....	323	12.7	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Chemical manufacturing .....	325	37.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	16.3	14.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing .....	326	13.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2008 -- Continued

Missouri

	NAICS	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing . . . . .	327	30.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Primary metal manufacturing . . . . .	331	77.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	49.2	23.7
Fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	332	46.0	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	30.5	12.1
Machinery manufacturing . . . . .	333	31.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.8	16.1
Computer and electronic product manufacturing . . . . .	334	34.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	32.7
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing . . . . .	335	50.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	37.3
Transportation equipment manufacturing . . . . .	336	173.9	8.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	52.6	109.8
Furniture and related product manufacturing . . . . .	337	22.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	339	21.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	18.0
<b>Service-providing</b> . . . . .		11.7	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	8.0
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup></b> . . . . .		12.7	3.2	0.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	1.6	7.5
<b>Wholesale trade</b> . . . . .	42	4.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	3.6
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods . . . . .	423	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods . . . . .	424	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers . . . . .	425	7.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Retail trade</b> . . . . .	44-45	10.8	3.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	6.8
Motor vehicle and parts dealers . . . . .	441	10.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	6.9
Furniture and home furnishings stores . . . . .	442	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Electronics and appliance stores . . . . .	443	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers . . . . .	444	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Food and beverage stores . . . . .	445	19.0	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Gasoline stations . . . . .	447	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores . . . . .	451	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
General merchandise stores . . . . .	452	15.0	5.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	7.9
Miscellaneous store retailers . . . . .	453	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Nonstore retailers . . . . .	454	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b> . . . . .	48-49	18.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.6	11.8
Air transportation . . . . .	481	91.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	73.5	( <sup>5</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

Rail transportation <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	482	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Truck transportation . . . . .	484	3.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Transit and ground passenger transportation . . . . .	485	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Couriers and messengers . . . . .	492	52.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	52.8
Warehousing and storage . . . . .	493	38.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	36.1
<b>Utilities . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>42.7</b>	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	20.7	24.7
Utilities . . . . .	221	88.1	42.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	20.7	24.7
<b>Information . . . . .</b>		7.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	3.7	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Information . . . . .</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>7.0</b>	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	3.7	( <sup>5</sup> )
Publishing industries (except Internet) . . . . .	511	14.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	12.6	( <sup>5</sup> )
Telecommunications . . . . .	517	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Financial activities . . . . .</b>		3.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	--	2.3
<b>Finance and insurance . . . . .</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>--</b>	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities . . . . .	523	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Insurance carriers and related activities . . . . .	524	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing . . . . .</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>9.1</b>	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	--	--	5.8
Real estate . . . . .	531	12.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	--	--	8.0
Rental and leasing services . . . . .	532	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services . . . . .</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services . . . . .</b>	<b>54</b>	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Management of companies and enterprises . . . . .</b>	<b>55</b>	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Education and health services . . . . .</b>		25.0	2.2	0.7	0.8	( <sup>5</sup> )	21.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Educational services . . . . .</b>	61	10.3	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	4.9
<b>Health care and social assistance . . . . .</b>	62	26.9	2.1	0.6	0.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	23.1

Ambulatory health care services . . . . .	621	3.0	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Hospitals . . . . .	622	36.1	3.9	1.9	1.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	28.0
Nursing and residential care facilities . . . . .	623	32.9	3.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	29.3
Social assistance . . . . .	624	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
<b>Leisure and hospitality . . . . .</b>		7.0	1.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	5.0
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation . . . . .</b>	71	19.5	6.0	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.6
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries . . . . .	711	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions . . . . .	712	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries . . . . .	713	20.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	13.5
<b>Accommodation and food services . . . . .</b>	72	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Accommodation . . . . .	721	12.1	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
Food services and drinking places . . . . .	722	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
<b>Other services . . . . .</b>		8.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	6.0
<b>Other services, except public administration . . . . .</b>	81	8.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	6.0
Repair and maintenance . . . . .	811	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Personal and laundry services . . . . .	812	20.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	16.5
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations . . . . .	813	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
<b>State and local government . . . . .</b>		30.0	15.4	2.3	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	11.3
<b>State government . . . . .</b>		8.7	4.8	1.6	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.2
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		8.6	4.7	1.7	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	2.2

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Financial activities . . . . .</b>		( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Education and health services . . . . .</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Educational services . . . . .</b>	61	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Educational services . . . . .	611	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Public administration . . . . .</b>		3.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )

<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	3.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	8.4	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--
<b>Local government</b> .....		39.5	--	2.7	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	15.4
<b>Service-providing</b> .....		25.8	6.3	2.7	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	15.5
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> <sup>8</sup> .....		--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b> <sup>8</sup> .....	48-49	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		19.9	4.3	3.4	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	10.1
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Educational services .....	611	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	94.8	22.8	18.2	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	53.8
Hospitals .....	622	158.6	38.9	27.9	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	91.8
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
<b>Public administration</b> .....		--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Incidence rates per 10,000 full-time workers <sup>1</sup>					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	--	--	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers  
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

<sup>4</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>5</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.



Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2008

## Missouri

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>All industries including State and local government<sup>3</sup></b> .....		4.8	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	2.7
<b>Private industry<sup>3</sup></b> .....		3.8	0.6	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.7	2.3
<b>Goods-producing<sup>3</sup></b> .....		2.0	0.2	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.6	1.1
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>3,5</sup></b> .....		--	--	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>3</sup></b> .....	11	--	--	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Mining<sup>5</sup></b> .....	21	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Construction</b> .....		0.1	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	0.1	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Construction of buildings .....	236	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	0.1	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		1.7	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.6	1.0
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	31-33	1.7	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.6	1.0
Food manufacturing .....	311	0.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1	0.2
Textile product mills .....	314	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Apparel manufacturing .....	315	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Leather and allied product manufacturing .....	316	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing .....	321	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Paper manufacturing .....	322	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Printing and related support activities .....	323	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Chemical manufacturing .....	325	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing .....	326	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2008 -- Continued

## Missouri

(In thousands)

	NAICS	Numbers of illnesses by category					

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing . . . . .	327	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Primary metal manufacturing . . . . .	331	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	332	0.2	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )
Machinery manufacturing . . . . .	333	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Computer and electronic product manufacturing . . . . .	334	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing . . . . .	335	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transportation equipment manufacturing . . . . .	336	0.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2	0.5
Furniture and related product manufacturing . . . . .	337	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	339	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		1.8	0.4	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1	1.2
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>7</sup> . . . . .</b>		0.6	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1	0.4
<b>Wholesale trade . . . . .</b>	42	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods . . . . .	423	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods . . . . .	424	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers . . . . .	425	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Retail trade . . . . .</b>	44-45	0.3	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2
Motor vehicle and parts dealers . . . . .	441	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Furniture and home furnishings stores . . . . .	442	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Electronics and appliance stores . . . . .	443	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers . . . . .	444	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Food and beverage stores . . . . .	445	0.1	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Gasoline stations . . . . .	447	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores . . . . .	451	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
General merchandise stores . . . . .	452	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Miscellaneous store retailers . . . . .	453	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Nonstore retailers . . . . .	454	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>7</sup> . . . . .</b>	48-49	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Air transportation . . . . .	481	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses

Rail transportation <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	482	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Truck transportation . . . . .	484	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transit and ground passenger transportation . . . . .	485	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Couriers and messengers . . . . .	492	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Warehousing and storage . . . . .	493	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Utilities</b> . . . . .	22	0.1	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Utilities . . . . .	221	0.1	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Information</b> . . . . .		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Information</b> . . . . .	51	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Publishing industries (except Internet) . . . . .	511	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Telecommunications . . . . .	517	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Financial activities</b> . . . . .		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Finance and insurance</b> . . . . .	52	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities . . . . .	523	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Insurance carriers and related activities . . . . .	524	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b> . . . . .	53	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Real estate . . . . .	531	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )
Rental and leasing services . . . . .	532	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Professional and business services</b> . . . . .		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b> . . . . .	54	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b> . . . . .	55	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Education and health services</b> . . . . .		0.7	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Educational services</b> . . . . .	61	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> . . . . .	62	0.7	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.6

Ambulatory health care services . . . . .	621	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Hospitals . . . . .	622	0.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2
Nursing and residential care facilities . . . . .	623	0.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.2
Social assistance . . . . .	624	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
<b>Leisure and hospitality . . . . .</b>		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation . . . . .</b>	71	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries . . . . .	711	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions . . . . .	712	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries . . . . .	713	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Accommodation and food services . . . . .</b>	72	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Accommodation . . . . .	721	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
Food services and drinking places . . . . .	722	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
<b>Other services . . . . .</b>		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Other services, except public administration . . . . .</b>	81	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Repair and maintenance . . . . .	811	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Personal and laundry services . . . . .	812	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations . . . . .	813	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
<b>State and local government . . . . .</b>		1.0	0.5	0.1	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.4
<b>State government . . . . .</b>		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Financial activities . . . . .</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Education and health services . . . . .</b>		--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Educational services . . . . .</b>	61	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Educational services . . . . .	611	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Public administration . . . . .</b>		( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--
<b>Local government</b> .....		0.9	--	0.1	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3
<b>Service-providing</b> .....		0.6	0.1	0.1	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.3
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities</b> <sup>7</sup> .....		--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Transportation and warehousing</b> <sup>7</sup> .....	48-49	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		0.3	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Educational services .....	611	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	0.3	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Hospitals .....	622	0.2	0.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	0.1
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Public administration</b> .....		--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 9. Numbers of nonfatal occupational illnesses by selected industries and category of illness, 2008 -- Continued**

<b>Missouri</b>							
(In thousands)							
Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	Numbers of illnesses by category					
		Total cases	Skin disorders	Respiratory conditions	Poisonings	Hearing loss	All other illnesses
<b>Public administration</b> .....	92	--	--	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	--

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

<sup>5</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health

Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet

Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health

publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2008

Missouri

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
<b>All industries including State and local government</b> <sup>5</sup> .....		2,682.7	3.6	82.2	3	3
<b>Private industry</b> <sup>5</sup> .....		2,303.1	3.4	66.2	3	3
<b>Goods-producing</b> <sup>5</sup> .....		453.5	4.7	20.2	3	2
<b>Natural resources and mining</b> <sup>5,6</sup> .....		13.3	6.2	0.8	27	6
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</b> <sup>5</sup> .....	11	8.1	8.7	0.7	27	7
<b>Mining</b> <sup>6</sup> .....	21	5.2	2.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	14	( <sup>11</sup> )
Coal mining <sup>7</sup> .....	2121	--	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying <sup>7</sup> .....	2123	3.3	3.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
<b>Construction</b> .....		146.7	4.6	5.8	7	7
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	146.7	4.6	5.8	7	7
Construction of buildings .....	236	34.3	4.4	1.4	18	17
Residential building construction .....	2361	15.8	2.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	21	23
Nonresidential building construction .....	2362	18.5	5.6	1.0	22	22
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	16.7	4.3	0.6	14	14
Utility system construction .....	2371	7.0	4.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	21	23
Highway, street, and bridge construction .....	2373	6.7	3.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	20	20
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	95.7	4.7	3.9	8	7
Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors .....	2381	21.8	4.6	0.8	13	12
Poured concrete foundation and structure contractors .....	23811	4.7	2.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	24	23
Framing contractors .....	23813	3.3	5.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	18	19
Masonry contractors .....	23814	5.2	3.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	36	34
Glass and glazing contractors .....	23815	1.0	12.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	36	41
Roofing contractors .....	23816	3.6	4.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	26	26
Building equipment contractors .....	2382	40.3	4.5	1.7	11	11

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2008 -- Continued

Missouri

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers

		(000's)				
Electrical contractors . . . . .	23821	17.0	3.8	0.6	20	20
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning contractors . . . . .	23822	19.7	5.3	1.0	14	14
Other building equipment contractors . . . . .	23829	3.7	3.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	25	27
Building finishing contractors . . . . .	2383	19.6	5.1	0.9	21	21
Drywall and insulation contractors . . . . .	23831	6.3	5.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	16	15
Painting and wall covering contractors . . . . .	23832	4.8	1.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	20	23
Flooring contractors . . . . .	23833	2.3	4.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	39	39
Tile and terrazzo contractors . . . . .	23834	1.0	6.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	17	15
Finish carpentry contractors . . . . .	23835	3.6	--	--	--	--
Other building finishing contractors . . . . .	23839	1.6	1.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	49	52
Other specialty trade contractors . . . . .	2389	13.9	4.9	0.6	19	17
All other special trade contractors . . . . .	23899	7.3	5.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	25	22
<b>Manufacturing . . . . .</b>		293.5	4.7	13.5	2	2
<b>Manufacturing . . . . .</b>	31-33	293.5	4.7	13.5	2	2
Food manufacturing . . . . .	311	39.4	4.8	1.9	5	5
Animal food manufacturing . . . . .	3111	3.6	3.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	26	27
Grain and oilseed milling . . . . .	3112	2.2	4.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	15	16
Dairy product manufacturing . . . . .	3115	5.7	5.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	10	11
Animal slaughtering and processing . . . . .	3116	17.7	4.9	0.9	7	6
Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing . . . . .	3118	5.1	4.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	6	6
Cookie, cracker, and pasta manufacturing . . . . .	31182	--	6.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )
Textile product mills . . . . .	314	2.8	1.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	40	40
Apparel manufacturing . . . . .	315	2.8	3.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	14	14
Leather and allied product manufacturing . . . . .	316	2.1	5.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	8	8
Wood product manufacturing . . . . .	321	9.4	4.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	19	16
Sawmills and wood preservation . . . . .	3211	2.5	4.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	51	39
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood product manufacturing . . . . .	3212	0.9	10.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	21	12
Other wood product manufacturing . . . . .	3219	6.0	3.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	21	21
Paper manufacturing . . . . .	322	8.6	3.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	7	7
Printing and related support activities . . . . .	323	16.5	3.1	0.5	11	11
Chemical manufacturing . . . . .	325	18.3	2.9	0.6	9	9
Basic chemical manufacturing . . . . .	3251	3.1	3.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	13	13
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing . . . . .	3254	5.1	1.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	6	6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Paint, coating, and adhesive manufacturing . . . . .	3255	1.8	3.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	21	21
Other chemical product and preparation manufacturing . . . . .	3259	1.9	2.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	20	16
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing . . . . .	326	17.8	4.5	0.8	16	17
Plastics product manufacturing . . . . .	3261	13.9	4.3	0.6	21	21
Rubber product manufacturing . . . . .	3262	3.9	5.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	24	26



Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing . . . . .	327	9.9	6.9	0.6	10	11
Cement and concrete product manufacturing . . . . .	3273	6.2	6.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	17	18
Primary metal manufacturing . . . . .	331	8.7	6.9	0.6	5	5
Fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	332	33.1	5.1	1.7	11	10
Forging and stamping . . . . .	3321	1.2	9.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	12	14
Architectural and structural metals manufacturing . . . . .	3323	8.3	6.4	0.5	8	8
Boiler, tank, and shipping container manufacturing . . . . .	3324	2.7	10.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	30	32
Hardware manufacturing . . . . .	3325	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	17	15
Spring and wire product manufacturing . . . . .	3326	1.8	5.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	10	10
Coating, engraving, heat treating, and allied activities . . . . .	3328	3.8	3.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	51	49
Other fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	3329	9.9	2.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	8	8
Machinery manufacturing . . . . .	333	30.2	5.9	1.7	4	5
Ventilation, heating, air-conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing . . . . .	3334	9.9	6.9	0.6	4	5
Metalworking machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3335	5.4	3.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	12	12
Other general purpose machinery manufacturing . . . . .	3339	5.8	4.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	12	12
Computer and electronic product manufacturing . . . . .	334	7.7	2.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	13	13
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing . . . . .	335	12.8	4.5	0.6	5	5
Other electrical equipment and component manufacturing . . . . .	3359	6.1	4.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	7	8
Transportation equipment manufacturing . . . . .	336	45.0	5.0	2.1	2	2
Motor vehicle body and trailer manufacturing . . . . .	3362	4.1	8.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	4	4
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing . . . . .	3363	12.8	5.5	0.7	7	7
Furniture and related product manufacturing . . . . .	337	10.6	5.3	0.5	9	9
Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing . . . . .	3371	6.0	5.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	14	14
Office furniture (including fixtures) manufacturing . . . . .	3372	2.6	5.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	18	18
Other furniture related product manufacturing . . . . .	3379	1.9	4.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	6	5
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	339	10.5	3.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	13	12
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		1,849.6	3.0	46.0	5	4
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup> . . . . .</b>		546.5	4.0	19.2	6	6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
<b>Wholesale trade . . . . .</b>	42	126.6	3.5	4.1	15	14
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods . . . . .	423	62.4	2.8	1.6	17	16
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers . . . . .	4231	10.0	5.0	0.5	27	27
Hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies merchant wholesalers . . . . .	4237	5.4	3.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	23	23
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods . . . . .	424	40.8	4.1	1.6	28	26
Grocery and related product merchant wholesalers . . . . .	4244	12.6	5.9	0.8	49	46
Miscellaneous nondurable goods merchant wholesalers . . . . .	4249	7.9	4.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	32	35
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers . . . . .	425	23.4	4.1	0.9	31	29

<b>Retail trade</b> . . . . .	44-45	317.3	4.0	10.3	9	9
Motor vehicle and parts dealers . . . . .	441	39.5	4.8	1.9	25	24
Automobile dealers . . . . .	4411	25.0	4.9	1.2	9	9
Other motor vehicle dealers . . . . .	4412	3.5	3.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	48	42
Furniture and home furnishings stores . . . . .	442	9.4	1.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	38	37
Electronics and appliance stores . . . . .	443	9.9	1.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	26	27
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers . . . . .	444	28.9	4.0	1.0	25	25
Building material and supplies dealers . . . . .	4441	23.7	4.4	0.9	28	27
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores . . . . .	4442	5.2	2.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	57	56
Food and beverage stores . . . . .	445	45.0	2.5	0.9	35	36
Grocery stores . . . . .	4451	40.3	2.7	0.8	38	38
Gasoline stations . . . . .	447	25.7	5.8	1.1	25	26
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores . . . . .	451	12.3	5.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	24	24
General merchandise stores . . . . .	452	72.9	5.1	2.9	11	12
Department stores . . . . .	4521	41.5	4.3	1.4	9	12
Other general merchandise stores . . . . .	4529	31.4	6.2	1.5	20	20
Miscellaneous store retailers . . . . .	453	18.7	6.8	1.0	41	45
Nonstore retailers . . . . .	454	10.6	4.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	17	19
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup></b> . . . . .	48-49	90.2	4.4	4.2	10	9
Air transportation . . . . .	481	6.5	7.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	8	7
Rail transportation <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	482	--	1.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
Truck transportation . . . . .	484	41.7	3.8	1.8	23	20

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
General freight trucking . . . . .	4841	27.4	4.8	1.5	26	23
Specialized freight trucking . . . . .	4842	14.3	1.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	27	28
Transit and ground passenger transportation . . . . .	485	8.3	4.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	11	11
Couriers and messengers . . . . .	492	9.1	6.4	0.5	7	7
Warehousing and storage . . . . .	493	13.8	6.3	0.8	6	6
<b>Utilities</b> . . . . .	22	12.4	5.1	0.6	9	8
Utilities . . . . .	221	12.4	5.1	0.6	9	8
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution . . . . .	2211	8.1	4.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	13	13
<b>Information</b> . . . . .		62.0	1.5	0.9	18	18
<b>Information</b> . . . . .	51	62.0	1.5	0.9	18	18
Publishing industries (except Internet) . . . . .	511	19.0	1.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	17	16
Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers . . . . .	5111	16.2	1.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	17	16
Telecommunications . . . . .	517	17.0	1.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	35	35

<b>Financial activities</b> . . . . .		162.1	1.0	1.6	17	19
<b>Finance and insurance</b> . . . . .	52	122.5	0.5	0.6	31	31
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities . . . .	523	16.2	0.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	38	38
Insurance carriers and related activities . . . . .	524	44.0	--	--	--	--
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing</b> . . . . .	53	39.6	2.8	0.9	23	24
Real estate . . . . .	531	26.3	3.1	0.7	30	31
Rental and leasing services . . . . .	532	12.8	2.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	30	32
<b>Professional and business services</b> . . . . .		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services</b> . . . . .	54	128.9	--	--	--	--
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b> . . . . .	55	66.8	1.1	0.7	34	33

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
<b>Education and health services</b> . . . . .		365.7	4.5	13.1	6	4
<b>Educational services</b> . . . . .	61	47.2	2.5	0.8	6	6
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> . . . . .	62	318.5	4.8	12.3	7	4
Ambulatory health care services . . . . .	621	98.7	2.1	1.8	17	15
Offices of physicians . . . . .	6211	39.6	1.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	34	32
Home health care services . . . . .	6216	15.1	3.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	17	15
Hospitals . . . . .	622	107.7	7.1	5.7	12	3
General medical and surgical hospitals . . . . .	6221	102.4	7.1	5.5	12	3
Nursing and residential care facilities . . . . .	623	68.0	7.3	4.0	7	7
Social assistance . . . . .	624	44.2	2.2	0.8	35	33
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> . . . . .		284.3	2.9	5.3	13	13
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b> . . . . .	71	44.8	4.6	1.3	6	6
Performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries . . . . .	711	9.1	7.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	16	14
Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions . . . . .	712	2.6	6.0	( <sup>9</sup> )	10	10
Amusement, gambling, and recreation industries . . . . .	713	33.1	3.8	0.8	7	7
<b>Accommodation and food services</b> . . . . .	72	239.5	2.6	3.9	18	17

Accommodation . . . . .	721	29.6	3.4	0.6	20	19
Traveler accommodation . . . . .	7211	28.5	2.9	0.5	23	21
Food services and drinking places . . . . .	722	209.9	2.5	3.3	21	20
Full-service restaurants . . . . .	7221	99.1	2.7	1.7	30	28
<b>Other services . . . . .</b>		86.8	2.6	1.6	13	13
<b>Other services, except public administration . . . . .</b>	81	86.8	2.6	1.6	13	13
Repair and maintenance . . . . .	811	25.1	3.4	0.8	22	23
Automotive repair and maintenance . . . . .	8111	18.8	3.5	0.6	26	29

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance . . . . .	8114	1.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	45	49
Personal and laundry services . . . . .	812	26.9	2.4	0.5	19	19
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations . . . . .	813	22.8	1.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	17	17
<b>State and local government . . . . .</b>		379.5	4.9	16.0	7	5
<b>State government . . . . .</b>		103.0	6.6	6.6	16	2
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		99.7	6.6	6.5	16	2
<b>Financial activities . . . . .</b>		--	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )
<b>Education and health services . . . . .</b>		--	--	--	--	--
<b>Educational services . . . . .</b>	61	28.0	1.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	26	27
Educational services . . . . .	611	28.0	1.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	26	27
Colleges, universities, and professional schools . . . . .	6113	26.6	1.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	27	28
<b>Public administration . . . . .</b>		53.7	1.7	0.9	20	6
<b>Public administration . . . . .</b>	92	53.7	1.7	0.9	20	6
Justice, public order, and safety activities . . . . .	922	22.8	2.6	0.6	9	9
Justice, public order, and safety activities . . . . .	9221	22.8	2.6	0.6	9	9
Police protection . . . . .	92212	2.3	3.5	( <sup>9</sup> )	12	12
<b>Local government . . . . .</b>		276.5	4.2	9.4	9	9
<b>Service-providing . . . . .</b>		270.5	4.0	8.8	9	9

Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>8</sup> .....		13.6	6.9	0.9	19	19
Transportation and warehousing <sup>8</sup> .....	48-49	6.8	5.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	13	13
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	4.7	6.6	( <sup>9</sup> )	13	15

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Education and health services .....		183.0	3.5	5.0	13	13
Educational services .....	61	151.2	3.3	3.8	16	16
Educational services .....	611	151.2	3.3	3.8	16	16
Elementary and secondary schools .....	6111	139.5	3.5	3.7	16	17
Health care and social assistance .....	62	31.8	4.5	1.2	19	15
Hospitals .....	622	18.7	6.0	0.9	17	18
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	4.1	6.9	( <sup>9</sup> )	13	16

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 10. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> and numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries by industry, 2008 -- Continued**

**Missouri**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2008 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Incidence rates	Numbers (000's)	Percent relative standard error	
					Incidence rates	Numbers
Public administration .....		53.9	4.9	2.2	20	19
Public administration .....	92	53.9	4.9	2.2	20	19

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  
(N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers

mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1,

(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

<sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal

2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad

Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>9</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

<sup>10</sup> Relative standard errors were not calculated for mining, except oil and gas (NAICS 212), and rail transportation (NAICS 482).

<sup>11</sup> Relative standard error less than 0.5.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 11. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry sector and selected case types, 2006-2008**

**Missouri**

Industry Sector <sup>2</sup>	Total recordable cases			Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction									Other recordable cases		
				Total			Cases with days away from work <sup>6</sup>			Cases with job transfer or restriction					
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
All industries including State and local government . . . . .	--	--	3.8	--	--	1.7	--	--	0.8	--	--	0.9	--	--	2.1
Private industry <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	4.7	4.6	3.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	2.5	2.5	1.9
Goods-producing <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	6.1	6.0	5.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.9	3.0	2.6
Natural resources and mining <sup>3,4</sup> . . . . .	5.6	5.2	7.3	3.5	2.7	3.4	1.9	1.3	2.5	1.6	1.4	0.9	2.1	2.6	3.9
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	6.8	6.1	10.4	4.3	2.9	4.6	2.4	1.2	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.6	3.3	5.8
Mining <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	3.7	3.9	3.0	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.3
Construction . . . . .	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.0	2.3	2.5
Manufacturing . . . . .	6.8	6.6	5.3	3.5	3.2	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	3.3	3.4	2.5
Service-providing . . . . .	4.2	4.1	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.4	2.4	1.7
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	4.8	5.3	4.1	2.6	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.5	2.2
Wholesale trade . . . . .	4.2	4.3	3.5	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.6
Retail trade . . . . .	4.5	4.9	4.2	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.2	2.4	2.4
Transportation and Warehousing . . . . .	6.3	7.4	4.6	3.8	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.3	2.4	3.3	2.0
Utilities . . . . .	6.9	8.3	6.0	3.2	4.2	2.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.6	1.4	3.7	4.0	3.4
Information . . . . .	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.0
Financial activities . . . . .	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.4
Professional and business services . . . . .	2.1	1.8	--	1.1	0.8	--	0.8	0.5	--	0.2	0.3	--	1.1	1.0	--
Education and health services . . . . .	6.2	5.9	4.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	4.0	3.8	2.8
Educational services . . . . .	2.6	2.8	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.8	2.0	2.0
Health care and social assistance . . . . .	6.7	6.3	5.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	4.3	4.1	2.9
Leisure and hospitality . . . . .	6.0	5.1	3.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	4.2	3.7	1.7
Other services, except public administration . . . . .	4.3	3.1	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.3	1.2
State and local government . . . . .	--	--	5.2	--	--	1.9	--	--	0.7	--	--	1.1	--	--	3.4
State government . . . . .	--	--	6.7	--	--	2.5	--	--	0.5	--	--	2.0	--	--	4.2
Local government . . . . .	--	--	4.6	--	--	1.5	--	--	0.9	--	--	0.7	--	--	3.1

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where  
 N = number of injuries and illnesses  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers  
 (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System*, 2002 Edition

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded

from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>6</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without restricted work activity.

<sup>7</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

# 2008 Case and Demographic Data

The most serious nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases involve lost worktime. There were 15,520 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008. This number statistically significantly declined from the 19,490 cases in 2007. One measure of the severity of lost worktime cases is the percent distribution. A second measure of the severity of lost worktime cases is the median number of lost workdays. The median days away from work designates the point at which half the cases involved more days and half the cases involved fewer days. The median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Missouri private industry were six days in 2008.

Demographic information provides details of characteristics of the injured or ill worker. This information includes occupation, gender, age of worker, occupational group, length of service with employer at the time of the incident, and race or ethnic origin. Four case characteristics are used to describe each nonfatal occupational injury or illness. The nature of the injury or illness identifies the principal characteristics, or physical effects, of the injury or illness. The part of body affected is identified for the involved worker. The source of injury or illness identifies the object, substance, bodily motion, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury or illness. The event or exposure describes the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted by the source of the injury or illness.

## Case and Demographic Charts

Chart 1 shows the occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008. "Construction laborers" had 650 injury and illness cases with days away from work in 2008. "Maids and housekeeping cleaners" had 640 injuries and illnesses with days away from work. "Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand" had 620 injuries and illnesses with days away from work.

Chart 2 shows the occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri State government in 2008. "Security guards" had 140 injury and illness cases with days away from work in 2008. "Correctional officers and jailers" and "police and sheriff's patrol officers" each had 40 injuries and illnesses with days away from work.

Chart 3 shows the occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri local government in 2008. "Elementary school teachers, except special education" had 220 injury and illness cases with days away from work in 2008. "Fire fighters" had 180 injuries and illnesses with days away from work.

Occupations with the highest median days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008 are presented in Chart 4. "First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers" had 33 median days away from work in 2008. "Athletes and sports competitors" had 30 median days away from work.

Occupations with the highest median days away from work in Missouri State government in 2008 are presented in Chart 5. "Police and sheriff's patrol officers" had 33 median days away from work in 2008. "Security guards" had 16 median days away from work.

Occupations with the highest median days away from work in Missouri local government in 2008 are presented in Chart 6. "Registered nurses" had 23 median days away from work in 2008. "Police and sheriff's patrol officers" had 22 median days away from work.

Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by event or exposure in Missouri private industry in 2008 are presented in Chart 7. "Fall to lower level" had 12 median days away from work. "Assaults by animal" had 9 median days away from work.

Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by event or exposure in Missouri local government in 2008 are presented in Chart 8. "Assaults and violent acts by person" had 23 median days away from work. "Repetitive motion" and "struck against object" each had 14 median days away from work.

Chart 9 presents the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by source of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2008. "Chemicals and chemical products" had 18 median days away from work. "Parts and materials" had 13 median days away from work in 2008.

Chart 10 presents the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by source of injury or illness in Missouri local government in 2008. "Containers" had 26 median days away from work. "Tools, instruments, and equipment" had 16 median days away from work in 2008.



Chart 11 shows the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by part of body affected in Missouri private industry in 2008. "Knee" had 17 median days away from work. "Shoulder" had 14 median days away from work.

Chart 12 shows the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by part of body affected in Missouri local government in 2008. "Foot, except toe" and "back" each had 19 median days away from work. "Arm" had 14 median days away from work.

Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injuries or illnesses by nature of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2008 are shown in Chart 13. "Amputations" had 30 median days away from work. "Punctures, except bites" had 29 median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness in 2008.

Median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injuries or illnesses by nature of injury or illness in Missouri local government in 2008 are shown in Chart 14. "Fractures" had 14 median days away from work. "Multiple injuries", "bruises, contusions", and "cuts, lacerations" each had 6 median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness in 2008.

Chart 15 presents the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by age of worker in Missouri private industry in 2008. Workers aged "35 to 44" had 10 median days away from work. The age category "45 to 54" had 9 median days away from work in 2008.

Chart 16 presents the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by age of worker in Missouri State government in 2008. Workers aged "35 to 44" had 16 median days away from work. The age category "25 to 34" had 10 median days away from work in 2008.

Chart 17 presents the median days away from work due to nonfatal occupational injury or illness by age of worker in Missouri local government in 2008. Workers aged "45 to 54" had 18 median days away from work. The age category "55 to 64" had 10 median days away from work in 2008.

Chart 18 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker in Missouri private industry in 2008. The age category "35 to 44" had the largest share, 25.6 percent, of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2008. The age category "45 to 54" had 22.9 percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. The age category "25 to 34" had 22.8 percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses. If these three categories are combined, workers aged 25 to 54 years accounted for 71.3 percent of the occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work to all workers by occupation in Missouri private industry in 2008 are shown in Chart 19. "Service occupations" was the occupational group that accounted for the largest share, 23.9 percent, in 2008. "Production occupations" accounted for 15.3 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work to all workers by occupation in Missouri State government in 2008 are shown in Chart 20. "Service occupations" was the occupational group that accounted for the largest share, 59.1 percent, in 2008. "Professional and related occupations" accounted for 15.9 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work to all workers by occupation in Missouri local government in 2008 are shown in Chart 21. "Service occupations" was the occupational group that accounted for the largest share, 42.0 percent, in 2008. "Professional and related occupations" accounted for 26.1 percent of the nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "White" workers by occupation in Missouri private industry in 2008 is shown in Chart 22. "Service occupations" was the occupation with the largest share, 18.7 percent, of the cases. "Construction and extraction occupations" accounted for 17.2 percent and "production occupations" accounted for 15.7 percent.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "White" workers by occupation in Missouri State government in 2008 is shown in Chart 23. "Service occupations" was the occupation with the largest share, 58.3 percent, of the cases. "Professional and related occupations" accounted for 41.7 percent.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "White" workers by occupation in Missouri local government in 2008 is shown in Chart 24. "Service occupations" was the occupation with the largest share, 39.8 percent, of the cases. "Professional and related occupations" accounted for 28.9 percent.

Chart 25 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "Hispanic or Latino" workers by occupation in Missouri private industry in 2008. "Production occupations" accounted for the largest share, 31.6 percent. "Service occupations" had 26.3 percent of the cases.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "Hispanic or Latino" workers by occupation was zero percent in all occupations for State government and local government in Missouri in 2008.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "Black or African American" workers by occupation in Missouri private industry in 2008 is shown in Chart 26. "Service occupations" accounted for the largest share, 31.4 percent. "Production occupations" accounted for 25.6 percent.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "Black or African American" workers by occupation in Missouri State government in 2008 was 100.0 percent in "service occupations".

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "Black or African American" workers by occupation in Missouri local government in 2008 is shown in Chart 27. "Transportation and material moving occupations" accounted for the largest share, 57.1 percent. "Service occupations" accounted for 42.9 percent.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "Asian" workers by occupation in Missouri private industry in 2008 is shown in Chart 28. "Service occupations" accounted for the largest share, 93.1 percent. "Production occupations" accounted for 6.9 percent.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "Asian" workers by occupation was zero percent in all occupations for State government and local government in Missouri in 2008.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "American Indian or Alaska Native" workers was 100 percent in "construction and extraction occupations" in Missouri private industry in 2008.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "American Indian or Alaska Native" workers by occupation was zero percent in all occupations in Missouri State government and local government in 2008.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander" workers by occupation in Missouri in 2008 was zero percent in all occupations for private industry, State government, and local government.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "Multi-race" workers by occupation in Missouri in 2008 was zero percent in all occupations for private industry, State government, and local government.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses to "Hispanic and other" workers by occupation in Missouri in 2008 was zero percent in all occupations for private industry, State government, and local government.

Chart 29 shows the number of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for selected occupations in Missouri private industry in 2003-2008. The selected occupations were: "construction laborers" (47-2061); "maids and housekeeping cleaners" (37-2012); "laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand" (53-7062); "nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants" (31-1012); and "food preparation workers" (35-2021).

Chart 30 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2003 to 2008 in Missouri private industry. The numbers of injuries and illnesses are separated into goods-producing industries and service-providing industries for each of the years.

The percent distribution of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) by part of body affected in Missouri private industry in 2008 is shown in Chart 31. "Back" was the part of body affected in the largest share, 43.1 percent, of the MSD. "Shoulder" was affected in 20.8 percent of the MSD.

The percent distribution of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) by part of body affected in Missouri State government in 2008 is shown in Chart 32. "Wrist" was the part of body affected in the largest share, 60.0 percent, of the MSD. "Knee" was affected in 40.0 percent of the MSD.

The percent distribution of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) by part of body affected in Missouri local government in 2008 is shown in Chart 33. "Back" was the part of body affected in the largest share, 50.9 percent, of the MSD. "Shoulder" was affected in 21.1 percent of the MSD.

Chart 34 shows the percent distribution of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) by nature of nonfatal occupational injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2008. "Sprains, strains" accounted for the largest share, 64.4 percent, of the MSD. "Soreness, pain" accounted for 21.5 percent of the MSD.

"Sprains, strains" accounted for 100.0 percent distribution of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) by nature of nonfatal occupational injury or illness in Missouri State government in 2008.

Chart 35 shows the percent distribution of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) by nature of nonfatal occupational injury or illness in Missouri local government in 2008. "Sprains, strains" accounted for the largest share, 76.3 percent, of the MSD. "Soreness, pain" accounted for 23.7 percent of the MSD.

The percent distribution of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) by source of nonfatal occupational injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2008 is shown in Chart 36. "Worker motion or position" was the source in the largest share, 33.3 percent, of MSD. "Containers" was the source of injury or illness in 25.8 percent of MSD.

"Worker motion or position" accounted for 100.0 percent distribution of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) by source of nonfatal occupational injury or illness in Missouri State government in 2008.

The percent distribution of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) by source of nonfatal occupational injury or illness in Missouri local government in 2008 is shown in Chart 37. "All other" was the source in the largest share, 40.3 percent, of MSD. "Parts and materials" was the source of injury or illness in 21.0 percent of MSD. "Worker motion or position" was the source of injury or illness in 19.4 percent of MSD.

Chart 38 shows the percent distribution of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) by event leading to nonfatal occupational injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2008. "Overexertion" was the major event leading to MSD accounting for the largest share, 66.0 percent, of the cases. "Repetitive motion" accounted for 19.0 percent of MSD.

Chart 39 shows the percent distribution of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) by event leading to nonfatal occupational injury or illness in Missouri State government in 2008. "Overexertion" was the major event leading to MSD with the largest share, 44.4 percent, of the cases. "Repetitive motion" accounted for 33.3 percent of MSD.

Chart 40 shows the percent distribution of musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) by event leading to nonfatal occupational injury or illness in Missouri local government in 2008. "Overexertion" was the major event leading to MSD with the largest share, 80.0 percent, of the cases. "All other" accounted for 15.4 percent of MSD.

## Case and Demographic Tables

The case and demographic statistical data separates the industries into goods-producing and service-providing. The goods-producing major industry sectors are: natural resources and mining; construction; and manufacturing. The service-providing major industry sectors are: trade, transportation and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; and other services. Public administration is included in service-providing industries for State and local government.

Table 1 presents the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector in 2008 for Missouri private industry. The worker characteristics presented are: gender; age; length of service with employer; and race or ethnic origin. There were 15,520 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008. This number was statistically significantly reduced from the number of cases in 2007. The data are separated into goods-producing and service-providing sectors. There were 5,150 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the total goods-producing sector. The total goods-producing sector accounted for 33.2 percent of all the nonfatal injuries and illnesses in private industry. There were 10,370 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the total service-providing sector. The total service-providing sector accounted for 66.8 percent of all the nonfatal injuries and illnesses in private industry. The number of injuries and illnesses were higher for "male" workers than for "female" workers in private industry and the total goods-producing sector. There were 9,310 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work for "male" workers in private industry in Missouri in 2008. There were 6,150 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for "female" workers in private industry in 2008. The age group "35 to 44" had 3,970 occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in 2008. The length of service with employer category "1 to 5 years" had 5,380 occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. "White only" was the race or ethnic origin category with 9,540 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008.

Table 2 presents the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector in 2008 for Missouri State government. The worker characteristics are the same as those listed for Table 1. There were 500 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri State government in 2008. There were 470 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the total service-providing sector. The total service-providing sector accounted for 94.0 percent of all the nonfatal injuries and illnesses in State government. There were 240 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the length of service category "more than 5 years".

Table 3 presents the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector in 2008 for Missouri local government. The worker characteristics are the same as those listed for Table 1. There were 1,900 total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government in 2008. There were 1,560 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the total service-providing sector. The total service-providing sector accounted for 82.1 percent of all the nonfatal injuries and illnesses in local government. There were 710 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the age category "45 to 54". There were 1,240 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the length of service with employer category "more than 5 years". There were 1,300 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the "white only" race or ethnic origin category.

Table 4 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group and major industry sector in Missouri private industry in 2008. The total service-providing sectors accounted for 10,370 (66.8 percent) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in total private industry. "Production occupations" had 2,380 (15.3 percent) of the total 15,520 nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in 2008. "Construction and extraction occupations" had 2,060 (13.3 percent) of the total 15,520 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

Table 5 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group and major industry sector in Missouri State government in 2008. The total service-providing sectors accounted for 470 (94.0 percent) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri State government. "Protective service occupations" had 220 (44.0 percent) of the total State government nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in 2008. All "protective service occupations" cases occurred in the total service-providing sectors.

Table 6 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group and major industry sector in Missouri local government in 2008. The total service-providing sectors accounted for 1,560 (82.1 percent) of the injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri local government. "Education, training, and library occupations" had 330 (17.4 percent) of the total local government nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases in 2008. All "education, training, and library occupations" cases occurred in the total service-providing sectors and the education and health services major industry sector.

Table 7 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations and major industry sector in Missouri private industry in 2008. "Construction laborers" had 650 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2008. Most (620, 95.4 percent) of these cases occurred in the total goods-producing sectors. "Maids and housekeeping cleaners" had 640 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work. Most (630, 98.4 percent) of these cases occurred in the total service-providing sectors. (Chart 1 shows the occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008.)

Table 8 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations and major industry sector in Missouri State government in 2008. "Security guards" had 140 (28.0 percent of the total) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2008. All of these cases occurred in the total service-providing sectors. "Correctional officers and jailers" and "police and sheriff's patrol officers" each had 40 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work. All of these cases occurred in the total service-providing sectors. (Chart 2 shows the occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri State government in 2008.)

Table 9 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker occupations and major industry sector in Missouri local government in 2008. "Elementary school teachers, except special education" had 220 (11.6 percent of the total) nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2008. All of these cases occurred in the total service-providing sectors. "Firefighters" had 180 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work. All of these cases occurred in the total service-providing sectors. (Chart 3 shows the occupations with the most injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri local government in 2008.)

The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector in 2008 for Missouri private industry are presented in Table 10. The characteristics reported are: nature of injury, illness; part of body affected; source of injury, illness; and event or exposure. Numbers for these characteristics are presented for private industry and each goods-producing and service-providing major industry sector. "Sprains, strains" was the nature of injury, illness with 4,710 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008. "Trunk" was the part of body that had 4,470 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri private industry in

2008. "Floor, ground surfaces" was the source of injury and illness with 3,720 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in private industry in 2008. "Contact with object, equipment" was the event or exposure that had 4,440 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008.

The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector in 2008 for Missouri State government are presented in Table 11. The characteristics reported are the same as those listed for Table 10. Numbers for these characteristics are presented for state government and each service-providing major industry sector. "Sprains, strains" was the nature of injury, illness with 120 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri State government in 2008. "Upper extremities" was the part of body that had 120 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri State government in 2008. "Person, other than worker" was the source of injury and illness with 150 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in State government in 2008. "Assault, violent act / by person" was the event or exposure that had 140 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri State government in 2008.

The number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector in 2008 for Missouri local government are presented in Table 12. The characteristics reported are the same as those listed for Table 10. Numbers for these characteristics are presented for local government and each service-providing major industry sector. "Sprains, strains" was the nature of injury, illness with 750 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government in 2008. "Trunk" was the part of body that had 710 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work in Missouri local government in 2008. "Floor, ground surfaces" was the source of injury and illness with 630 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in local government in 2008. "Overexertion" was the event or exposure that had 520 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work in Missouri local government in 2008.

The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector are shown in Table 13 for Missouri private industry in 2008. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 10. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for Missouri private industry in 2008 was 79.5 per 10,000 full-time workers. This was statistically significantly reduced from the 2007 rate of 101.0. The incidence rate for the total goods-producing sector was 120.3. This was also a statistically significant reduction from the 2007 rate of 132.1. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sector was 68.1, which was a statistically significant reduction from the 2007 rate of 91.7. "Sprains, strains" was the nature of injury, illness with the largest incidence rate for Missouri private industry in 2008 at 24.1. "Trunk" was the part of body with the highest incidence rate for Missouri private industry in 2008 with an incidence rate of 22.9. "Floor, ground surfaces" was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate for Missouri private industry at 19.1. "Contact with object, equipment" was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate for Missouri private industry at 22.8.

The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector are shown in Table 14 for Missouri State government in 2008. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 10. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as described for Table 13. The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for Missouri State government in 2008 was 49.8 per 10,000 full-time workers. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sector was 48.6. "Sprains, strains" was the nature of injury, illness with the largest incidence rate for Missouri State government in 2008 at 12.3. "Upper extremities" was the part of body with the highest incidence rate for Missouri State government in 2008 with an incidence rate of 11.6. "Person, other than worker" was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate for Missouri State government at 15.2. "Assault, violent act/by person" was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate for Missouri State government at 13.6.

The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector are shown in Table 15 for Missouri local government in 2008. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 10. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries

and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as described for Table 13. The incidence rate for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for Missouri local government in 2008 was 85.0 per 10,000 full-time workers. The incidence rate for the total service-providing sector was 71.5. "Sprains, strains" was the nature of injury, illness with the largest incidence rate for Missouri local government in 2008 at 33.6. "Trunk" was the part of body with the highest incidence rate for Missouri local government in 2008 with an incidence rate of 31.7. "Floor, ground surfaces" was the source of injury, illness with the highest incidence rate for Missouri local government at 28.2. "Overexertion" was the event or exposure with the highest incidence rate for Missouri local government at 23.3.

Table 16 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work in 2008 in Missouri private industry. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 1. The categories for number of days away from work are: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. The category "3 to 5 days" accounted for the largest share, 20.2 percent, of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The median days away from work are also listed for each characteristic. The median days away from work for Missouri private industry in 2008 were six days. The median days away from work for "male" workers were eight days and for "female" workers were four days. The age group "35 to 44" had ten median days away from work. The median days away from work by age of worker is shown in Chart 15. The length of service with employer categories "1 to 5 years" and "more than 5 years" each had eight median days away from work in 2008. The race or ethnic origin category "Asian only" had six median days away from work in 2008.

Table 17 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work in 2008 in Missouri State government. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 1. The categories for number of days away from work are: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. The category "1 day" accounted for the largest share, 32.0 percent, of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The median days away from work are also listed for each characteristic. The median days away from work for Missouri State government in 2008 were seven days. The median days away from work for "male" workers and "female" workers were each eight days. The age group "35 to 44" had 16 median days away from work. The median days away from work by age of worker is shown in Chart 16. The length of service with employer category "3 to 11 months" had 47 median days away from work in 2008. The race or ethnic origin category "Black only" had 14 median days away from work in 2008.

Table 18 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work in 2008 in Missouri local government. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 1. The categories for number of days away from work are: 1 day; 2 days; 3 to 5 days; 6 to 10 days; 11 to 20 days; 21 to 30 days; and 31 days or more. The category "11 to 20 days" accounted for the largest share, 20.0 percent, of the total nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The median days away from work are also listed for each characteristic. The median days away from work for Missouri local government in 2008 were eight days. The median days away from work for "male" workers were 16 days and for "female" workers were six days. The age group "45 to 54" had 18 median days away from work. The median days away from work by age of worker is shown in Chart 17. The length of service with employer category "1 to 5 years" had 14 median days away from work in 2008. The race or ethnic origin category "Black only" had seven median days away from work in 2008.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group and number of days away from work for Missouri private industry in 2008 are shown in Table 19. Median days away from work are also listed for each major occupational group. "Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations" had 38 median days away from work. The largest percent (50.0 percent) of cases in this occupational group had "31 days or more" away from work. "Architecture and engineering occupations"; "personal care and service occupations"; and "construction and extraction occupations" each had 14 median days away from work.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group and number of days away from work for Missouri State government in 2008 are shown in Table 20. Median days away from work are also listed for each major occupational group. "Protective service occupations" had 15 median days away from work. The largest percent (45.5 percent) of cases in this occupational group had "31 days or more" away from work. "Office and administrative support occupations" had nine median days away from work.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major occupational group and number of days away from work for Missouri local government in 2008 are shown in Table 21. Median days away from work are also listed for each major occupational group. "Building and grounds cleaning and

maintenance occupations” had 26 median days away from work. The largest percent (36.7 percent) of cases in this occupational group had “31 days or more” away from work. “Protective service occupations” had 19 median days away from work.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected occupations and number of days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008 are presented in Table 22. Median days away from work are also listed for each selected occupation. “Food preparation workers” had 19 median days away from work. The largest percentage (81.8 percent) of cases in this occupational group had “11 to 20 days” away from work. “Electricians” had 16 median days away from work. Most (50.0 percent) of the cases in this occupation had “11 to 20 days” away from work.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected occupations and number of days away from work in Missouri State government in 2008 are presented in Table 23. Median days away from work are also listed for each selected occupation. “Police and sheriff’s patrol officers” had 33 median days away from work. The largest percentage (50.0 percent) of cases in this occupational group had “31 days or more” away from work. “Security guards” had 16 median days away from work. Most (50.0 percent) of the cases in this occupation had “31 days or more” away from work.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected occupations and number of days away from work in Missouri local government in 2008 are presented in Table 24. Median days away from work are also listed for each selected occupation. “Registered nurses” had 23 median days away from work. “Police and sheriff’s patrol officers” had 22 median days away from work. Most (62.5 percent) of the cases in this occupation had “21 to 30 days” away from work.

Table 25 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work for Missouri private industry in 2008. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 10. Median days away from work are also listed for each selected injury or illness characteristic. “Amputations” was the nature of injury, illness with 30 median days away from work. “Punctures” had 29 median days away from work in 2008. Median days away from work by nature are shown in Chart 13. “Knee” was the part of body affected with 17 median days away from work. “Shoulder” had 14 median days away from work. Chart 11 presents the median days away from work by part of body affected. “Chemicals, chemicals products” was the source of injury, illness with 18 median days away from work in 2008. “Parts and materials” was the source of injury, illness that had 13 median days away from work in 2008. Chart 9 shows the median days away from work by source of injury or illness. “Fall to lower level” was the event or exposure with 12 median days away from work in 2008. “Assault, violent act by animal” was the event or exposure with nine median days away from work in 2008. Median days away from work by event or exposure are plotted in Chart 7.

Table 26 presents the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work for Missouri local government in 2008. The characteristics are the same as those described for Table 10. Median days away from work are also listed for each selected injury or illness characteristic. “Fractures” was the nature of injury, illness that had 14 median days away from work. “Bruises, contusions”; “cuts, lacerations”; and “multiple traumatic injuries” each had six median days away from work in 2008. Median days away from work by nature for Missouri local government in 2008 are shown in Chart 14. “Back” and “foot, except toe” were the parts of body affected that each had 19 median days away from work. “Upper extremities/arm” had 14 median days away from work. Chart 12 presents the median days away from work by part of body affected for Missouri local government in 2008. “Containers” was the source of injury, illness with 26 median days away from work in 2008. “Tools, instruments, and equipment” was the source of injury, illness that had 16 median days away from work in 2008. Chart 10 shows the median days away from work by source of injury or illness for Missouri local government in 2008. “Assault, violent act/by person” was the event or exposure with 23 median days away from work in 2008. “Contact with object equipment/struck against object” and “repetitive motion” were the events or exposures that each had 14 median days away from work in 2008. Median days away from work by event or exposure for Missouri local government in 2008 are plotted in Chart 8.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major industry sector and number of days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008 are presented in Table 27. The median days away from work are listed for private industry and each major industry sector. Private industry had six median days away from work. The total goods-producing sector had nine median days away from work. Construction had 12 median days away from work. Manufacturing had eight median days away from work. The total service-providing sector had six median days away from work. Leisure and hospitality had 15 median days away from work. Financial activities had 13 median days away from work.



The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major industry sector and number of days away from work in Missouri State government in 2008 are presented in Table 28. The median days away from work are listed for State government and service-providing major industry sectors. State government had seven median days away from work. The total service-providing sector had seven median days away from work. Public administration had eight median days away from work.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by major industry sector and number of days away from work in Missouri local government in 2008 are presented in Table 29. The median days away from work are listed for local government and each service-providing major industry sector. Local government had eight median days away from work. The total service-providing sector had eight median days away from work. Trade, transportation, and utilities had 11 median days away from work. Education and health services had six median days away from work.

Table 30 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector for Missouri private industry in 2008. The time of event category "8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon" had 4,260 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The hours on the job before event occurred categories "2 hours to less than 4 hours" and "4 hours to less than 6 hours" each had 3,100 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. "Tuesday" was the day of the week with 3,070 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

Table 31 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector for Missouri State government in 2008. The time of event category "8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon" had 200 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The hours on the job before event occurred category "2 hours to less than 4 hours" had 120 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. "Thursday" was the day of the week with 110 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

Table 32 shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector for Missouri local government in 2008. The time of event category "12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M." had 700 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. The hours on the job before event occurred category "4 hours to less than 6 hours" had 450 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work. "Monday" was the day of the week with 480 nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector for Missouri private industry in 2008 are shown in Table 33. The time of event category "8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon" accounted for 27.4 percent of private industry cases, 31.1 percent of total goods-producing cases, and 25.6 percent of total service-providing cases. The hours on the job before event occurred categories that each accounted for 20.0 percent of the private industry cases were "2 hours to less than 4 hours" and "4 hours to less than 6 hours". The hours on the job before event occurred category that accounted for 20.2 percent of the total goods-producing cases was "2 hours to less than 4 hours". The hours on the job before event occurred category that accounted for 22.3 percent of the service-providing cases was "4 hours to less than 6 hours". "Tuesday" accounted for 19.8 percent of the occupational injury and illness cases for private industry and 19.6 percent of the cases for the total service-providing sector. "Monday" accounted for 21.6 percent of the cases for the total goods-producing sector.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector for Missouri State government in 2008 are shown in Table 34. The time of event category "8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon" accounted for 40.0 percent of State government cases and 40.4 percent of total service-providing cases. The hours on the job before event occurred category that accounted for 24.0 percent of the State government cases and 23.4 percent of total service-providing cases was "2 hours to less than 4 hours". "Thursday" accounted for 22.0 percent of the occupational injury and illness cases for State government. "Monday" and "Thursday" each accounted for 21.3 percent of the cases for the total service-providing sector.

The percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector for Missouri local government in 2008 are shown in Table 35. The time of event category "12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M." accounted for 36.8 percent of local government cases and 28.8 percent of total service-providing cases. The hours on the job before event occurred category that accounted for 23.7 percent of the local government cases was "4 hours to less than 6 hours". The hours on the job before event occurred category that accounted for 16.7 percent of the total service-providing cases was "2 hours to less than 4 hours". "Monday" accounted for 25.3 percent of the occupational injury and illness cases for local government. "Monday" and "Tuesday" each accounted for 22.4 percent of the cases for the total service-providing sector.



Table 36 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work in Missouri private industry in 2008. The median days away from work are shown for each characteristic. The time of event category "4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M." had eight median days away from work. The hours on the job before event occurred category "12 hours to less than 16 hours" had 15 median days away from work. "Wednesday" was the day of week with eight median days away from work.

Table 37 shows the percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work in Missouri local government in 2008. The median days away from work are shown for each characteristic. The time of event category "8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon" had 14 median days away from work. The hours on the job before event occurred category "Less than 1 hour" had 23 median days away from work. "Friday" was the day of week with 26 median days away from work.

Table 38 shows the incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected parts of body in Missouri private industry in 2008. The selected parts of body are: "head"; "neck"; "trunk"; "upper extremities"; "lower extremities"; "body systems"; "multiple parts"; and "all other body parts".

Table 39 presents the incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected natures of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2008. The selected natures of injury or illness are: "sprains, strains"; "fractures"; "cuts, lacerations, punctures"; "bruises"; "heat burns"; "chemical burns"; "amputations"; "carpal tunnel syndrome"; "tendonitis"; "multiple injuries"; "soreness, pain"; and "all other natures".

The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected sources of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2008 are shown in Table 40. The selected sources of injury or illness are: "chemicals and chemical products"; "containers"; "furniture and fixtures"; "machinery"; "parts and materials"; "person, other than worker"; "health care patient"; "person, injured or ill worker"; "worker motion or position"; "floors, walkways, or ground surfaces"; "handtools"; "vehicles"; and "all other sources".

Table 41 presents the incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2008. The selected events or exposures are: "contact with objects"; "fall to lower level"; "fall on same level"; "slips or trips without fall"; "overexertion"; "repetitive motion"; "exposure to harmful substance or environment"; "transportation accidents"; "fires and explosions"; "assaults and violent acts"; and "all other events".

The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body in Missouri private industry in 2008 are shown in Table 42. The selected worker characteristics are gender and age. The selected parts of body are the same as those listed for Table 38.

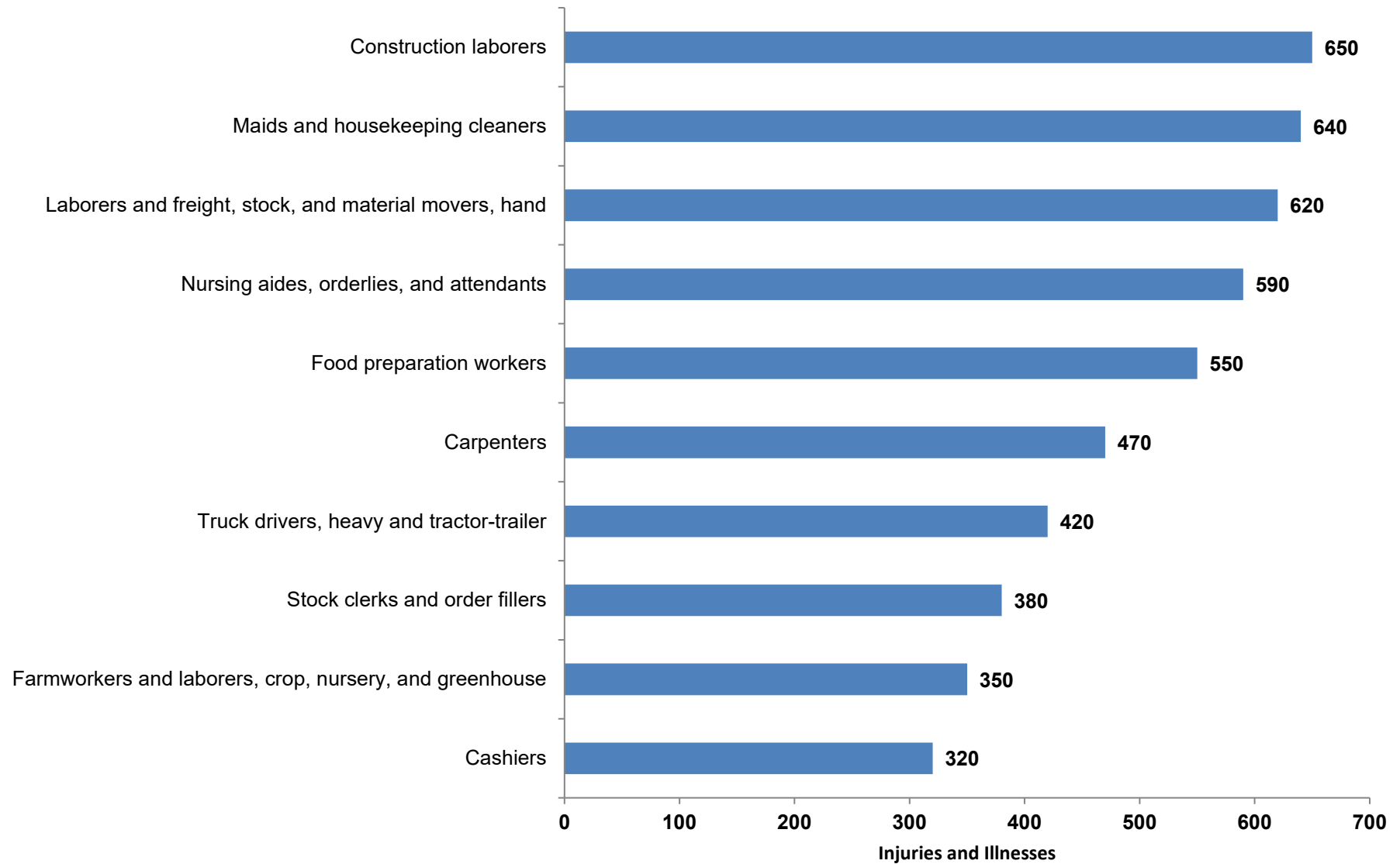
Table 43 shows the incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2008. The selected worker characteristics are gender and age. The selected natures of injury or illness are the same as those listed for Table 39.

The incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2008 are shown in Table 44. The selected worker characteristics are gender and age. The selected sources of injury or illness are the same as those listed for Table 40.

Table 45 presents the incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness in Missouri private industry in 2008.

The selected worker characteristics are gender and age. The selected events or exposures are the same as those listed for Table 41.

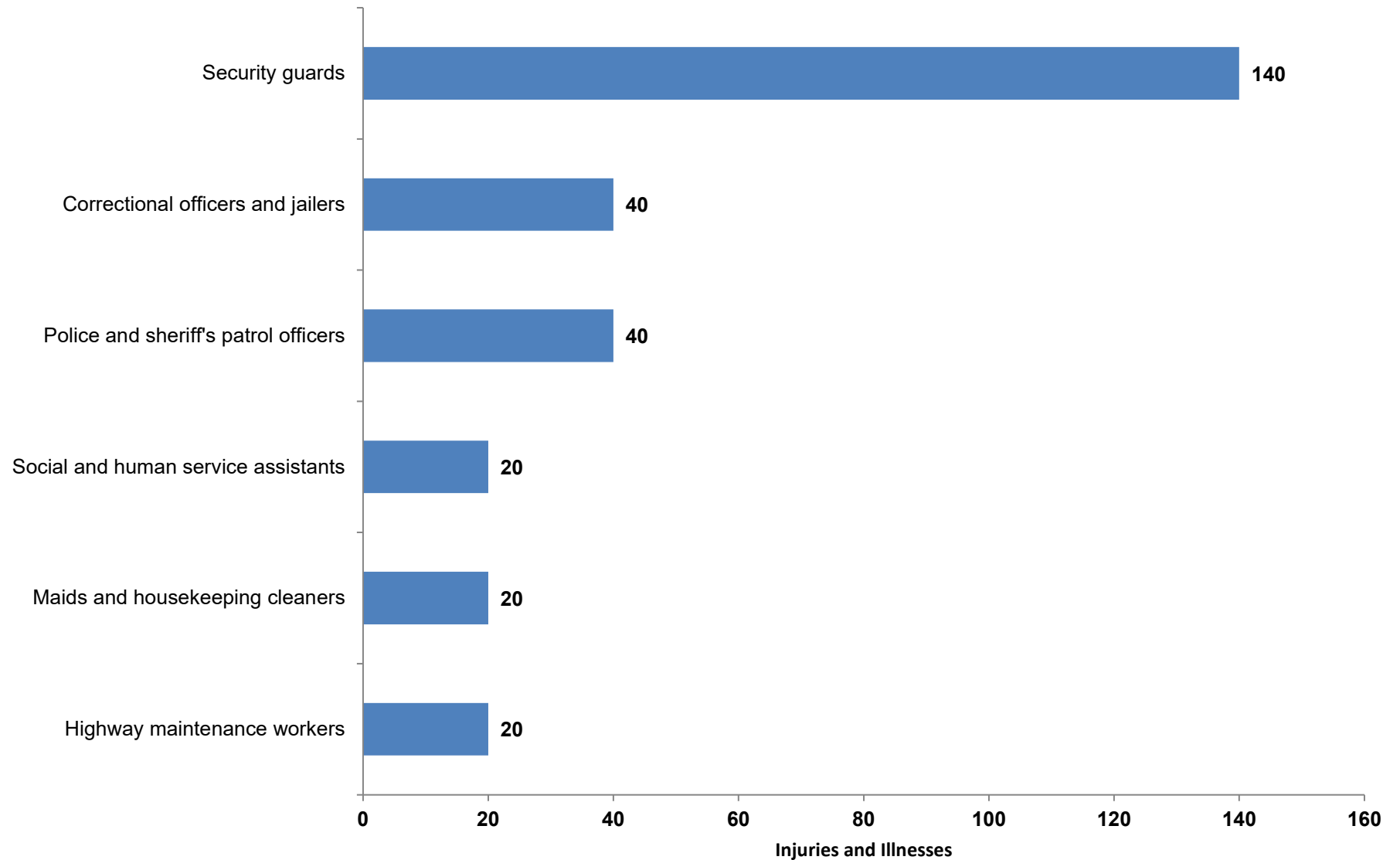
**Chart 1. Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses  
with days away from work,  
Missouri, private industry, 2008**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Cashiers	320
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse	350
Stock clerks and order fillers	380
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	420
Carpenters	470
Food preparation workers	550
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	590
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	620
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	640
Construction laborers	650

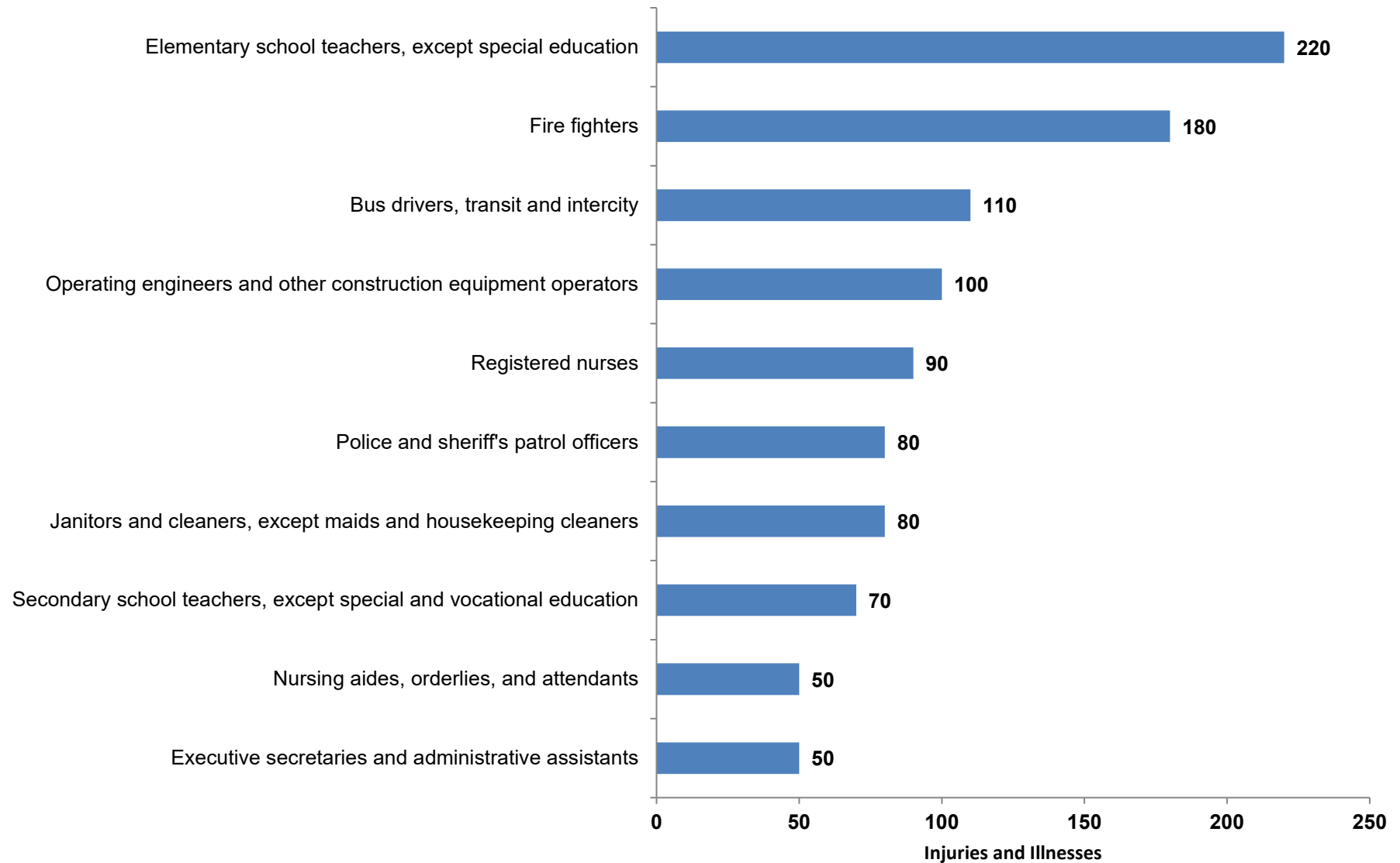
**Chart 2. Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses  
with days away from work,  
Missouri, state government, 2008**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Highway maintenance workers	20
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	20
Social and human service assistants	20
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	40
Correctional officers and jailers	40
Security guards	140

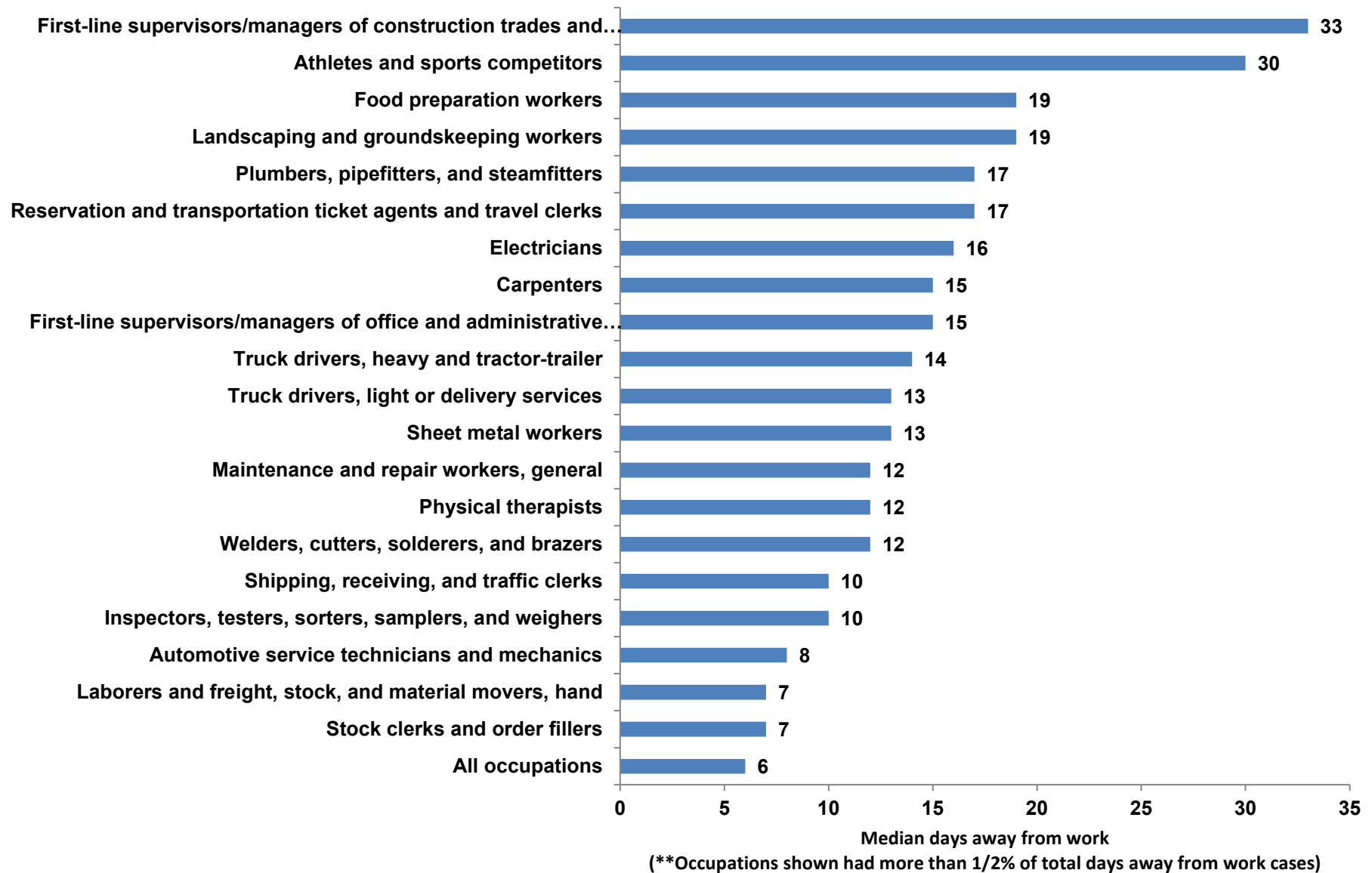
**Chart 3. Occupations with the most injuries and illnesses  
with days away from work,  
Missouri, local government, 2008**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	50
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	50
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	70
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	80
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	80
Registered nurses	90
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	100
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	110
Fire fighters	180
Elementary school teachers, except special education	220

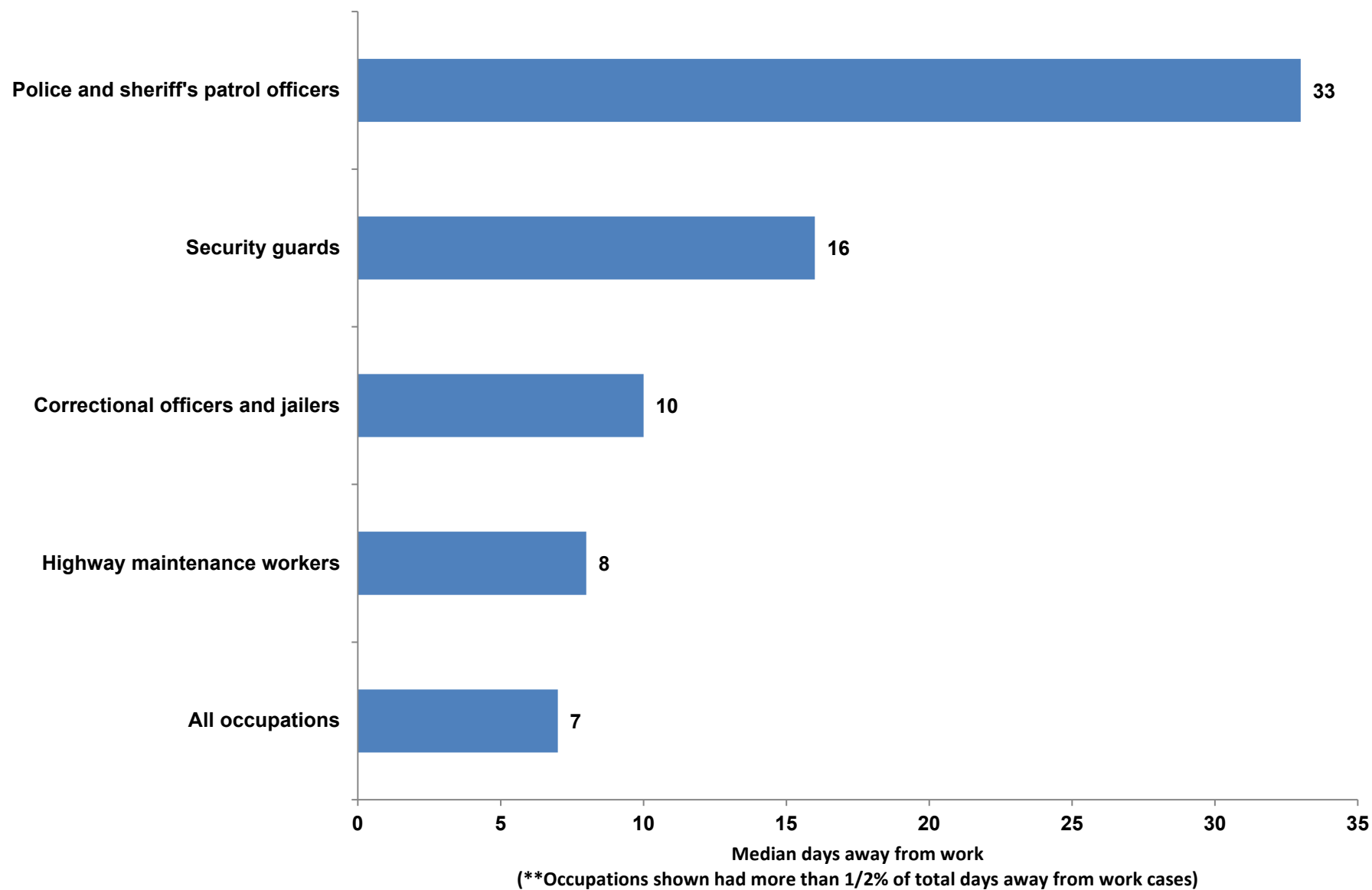
**Chart 4. Occupations\*\* with the highest median days away from work,  
Missouri, private industry, 2008**





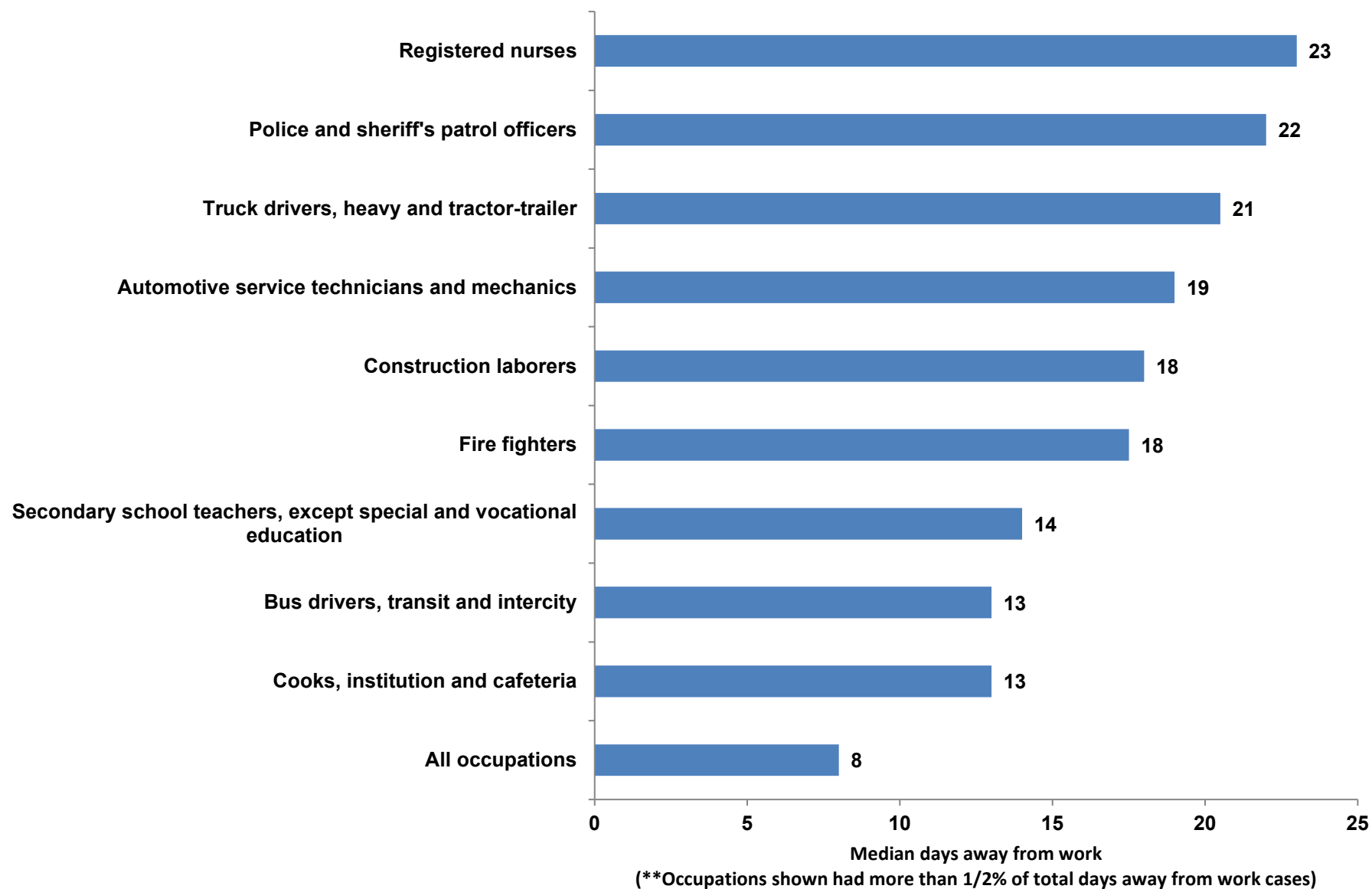
All occupations	6
Stock clerks and order fillers	7
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	7
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	8
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	10
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	10
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	12
Physical therapists	12
Maintenance and repair workers, general	12
Sheet metal workers	13
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	13
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	14
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	15
Carpenters	15
Electricians	16
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	17
Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	17
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	19
Food preparation workers	19
Athletes and sports competitors	30
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	33

**Chart 5. Occupations\*\* with the highest median days away from work,  
Missouri, state government, 2008**



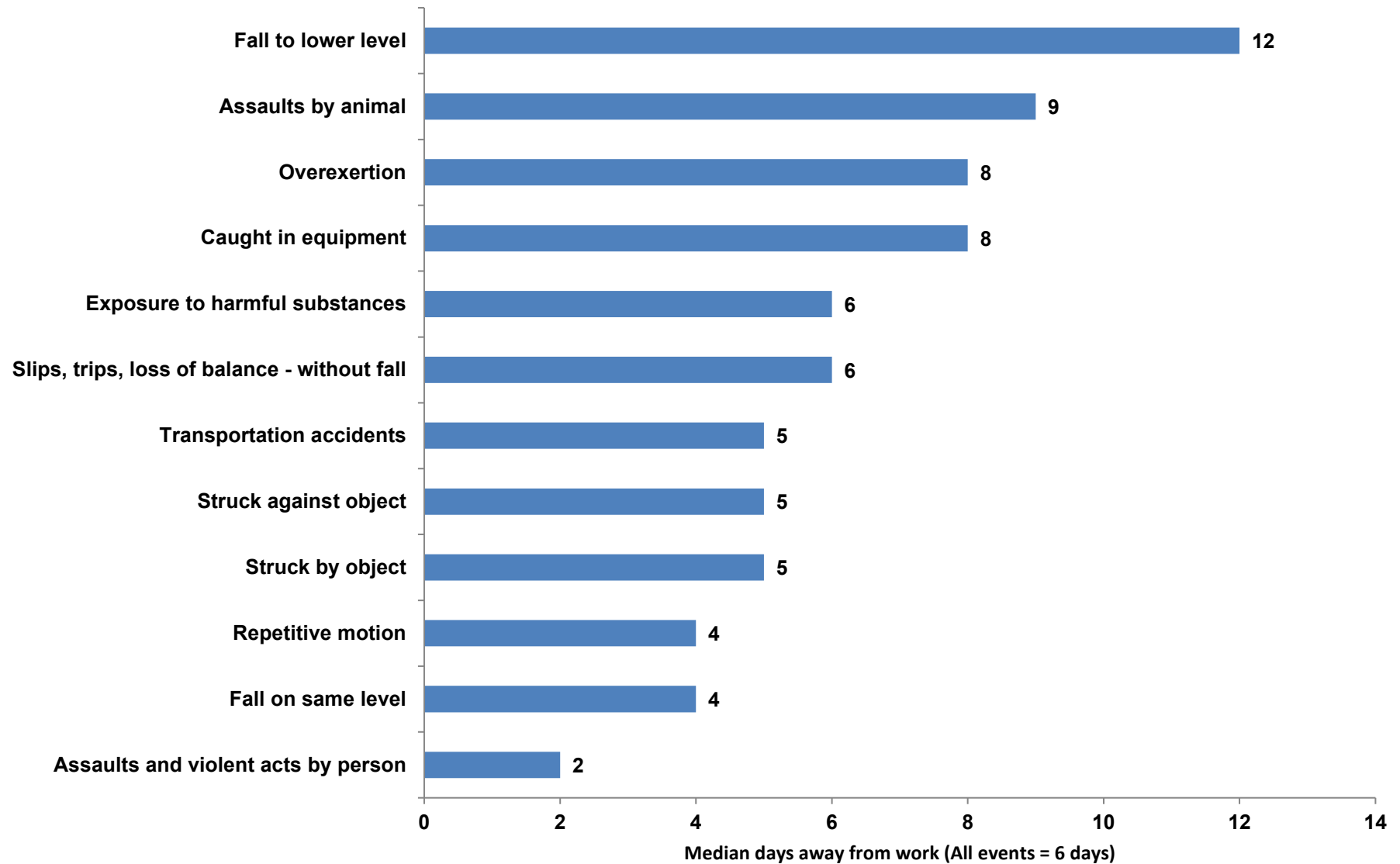
All occupations	7
Highway maintenance workers	8
Correctional officers and jailers	10
Security guards	16
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	33

**Chart 6. Occupations\*\* with the highest median days away from work,  
Missouri, local government, 2008**



All occupations	8
Cooks, institution and cafeteria	13
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	13
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education	14
Fire fighters	18
Construction laborers	18
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	19
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	21
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	22
Registered nurses	23

**Chart 7. Median days away from work due to injury or illness  
by event or exposure,  
Missouri, private industry, 2008**



Chemical burns	2
Bruises, contusions	3
Cuts, lacerations	5
Fractures	6
Heat burns	6
Multiple injuries	6
Carpal tunnel syndrome	8
Sprains, strains, tears	9
Tendonitis	9
Punctures, except bites	29
Amputations	30

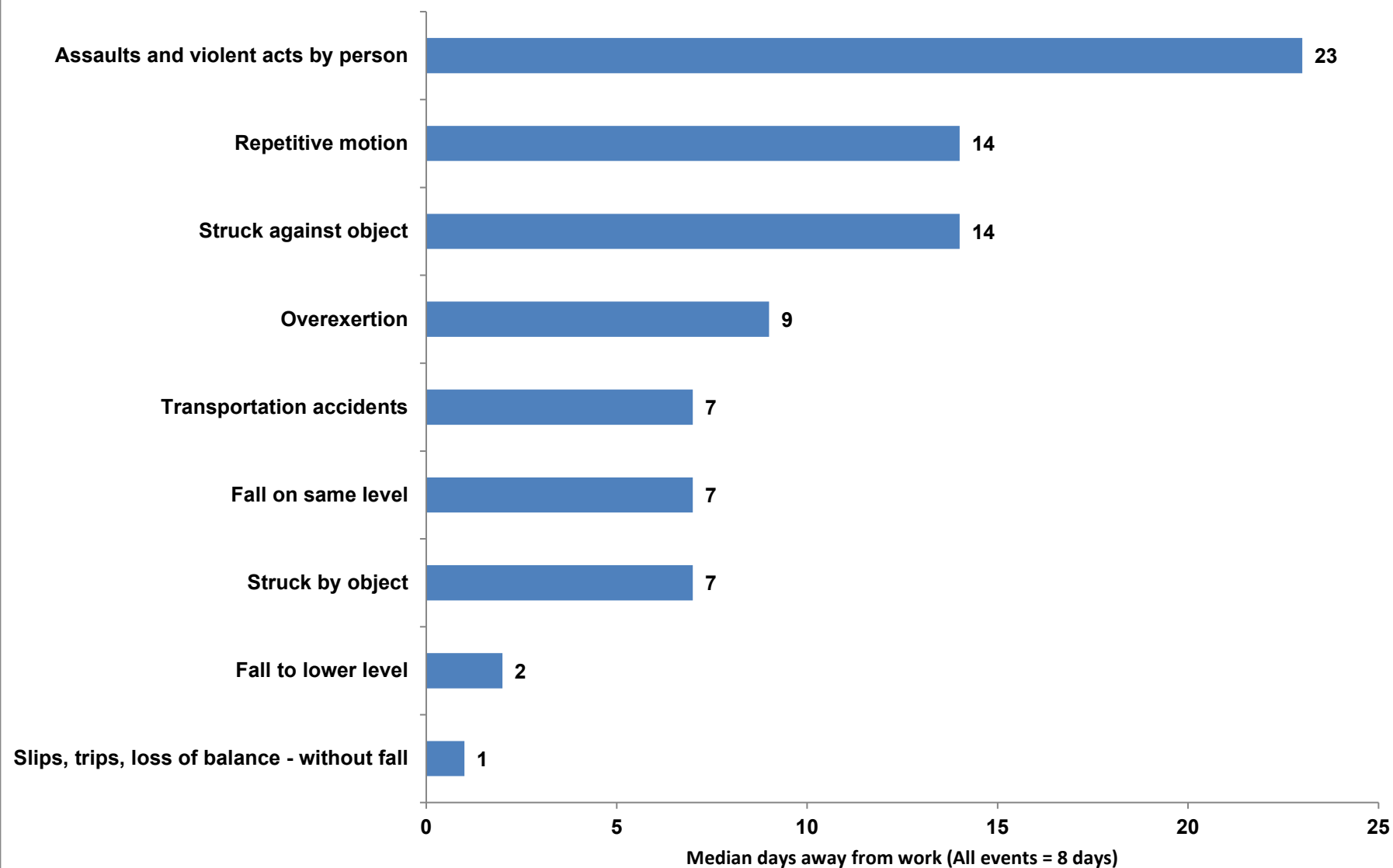
Body systems	1
Eye	2
Head	3
Toe	3
Wrist	5
Finger	5
Foot, except toe	5
Multiple parts	5
Back	6
Hand, except finger	6
Neck	7
Trunk	7
Arm	7
Ankle	10
Shoulder	14
Knee	17

Health care patient	2
Vehicles	5
Containers	6
Furniture and fixtures	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6
Worker motion or position	8
Machinery	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	11
Parts and materials	13
Chemicals and chemical products	18

Assaults and violent acts by person	2
Fall on same level	4
Repetitive motion	4
Struck by object	5
Struck against object	5
Transportation accidents	5
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	6
Exposure to harmful substances	6
Caught in equipment	8
Overexertion	8
Assaults by animal	9
Fall to lower level	12



**Chart 8. Median days away from work due to injury or illness  
by event or exposure,  
Missouri, local government, 2008**



Sprains, strains, tears	5
Cuts, lacerations	6
Bruises, contusions	6
Multiple injuries	6
Fractures	14

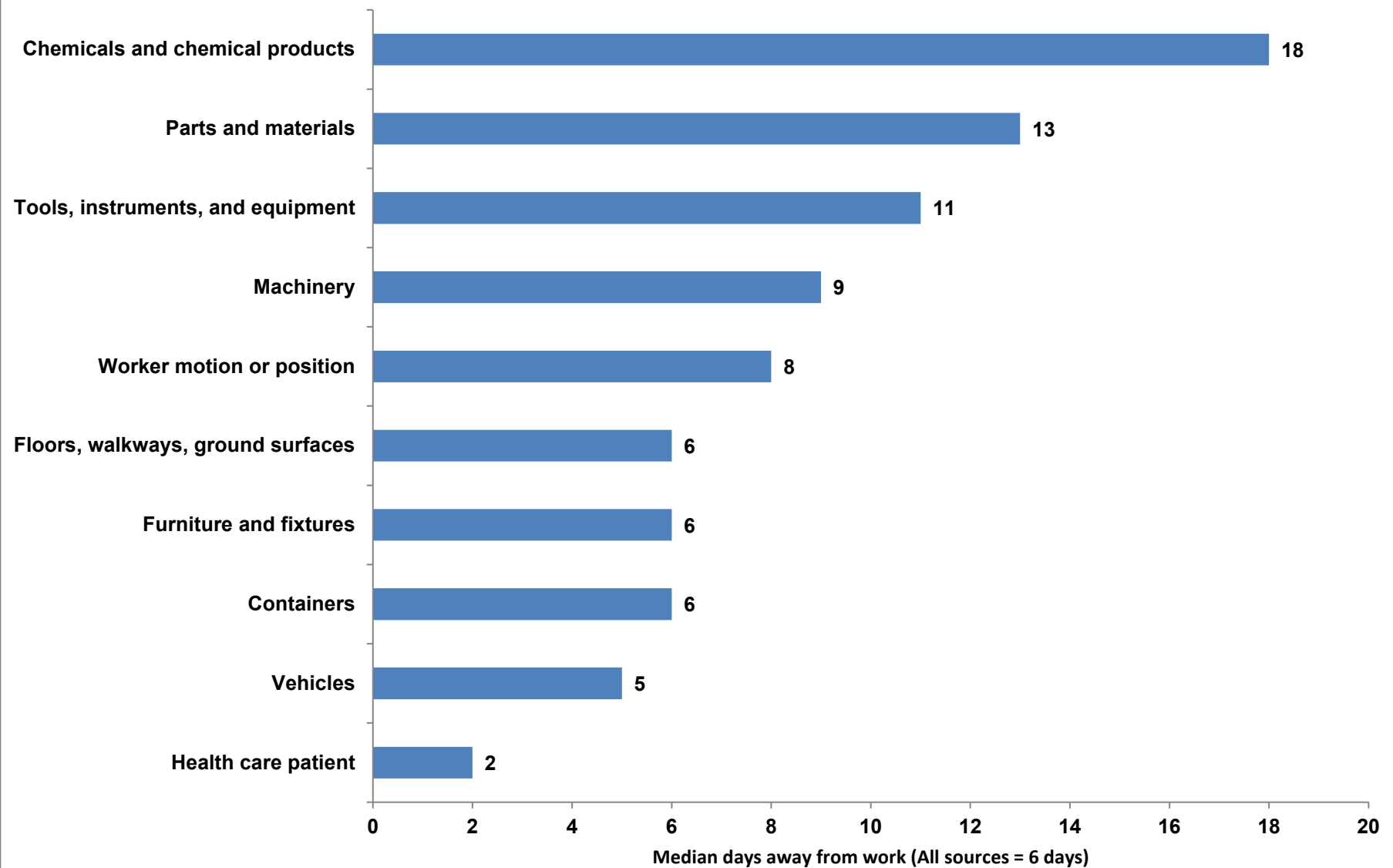
Ankle	2
Neck	3
Hand, except finger	4
Multiple parts	5
Head	7
Finger	7
Shoulder	10
Knee	12
Trunk	13
Arm	14
Back	19
Foot, except toe	19

Parts and materials	2
Worker motion or position	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	7
Vehicles	7
Health care patient	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	16
Containers	26

Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	1
Fall to lower level	2
Struck by object	7
Fall on same level	7
Transportation accidents	7
Overexertion	9
Struck against object	14
Repetitive motion	14



**Chart 9. Median days away from work due to injury or illness  
by source of injury or illness,  
Missouri, private industry, 2008**



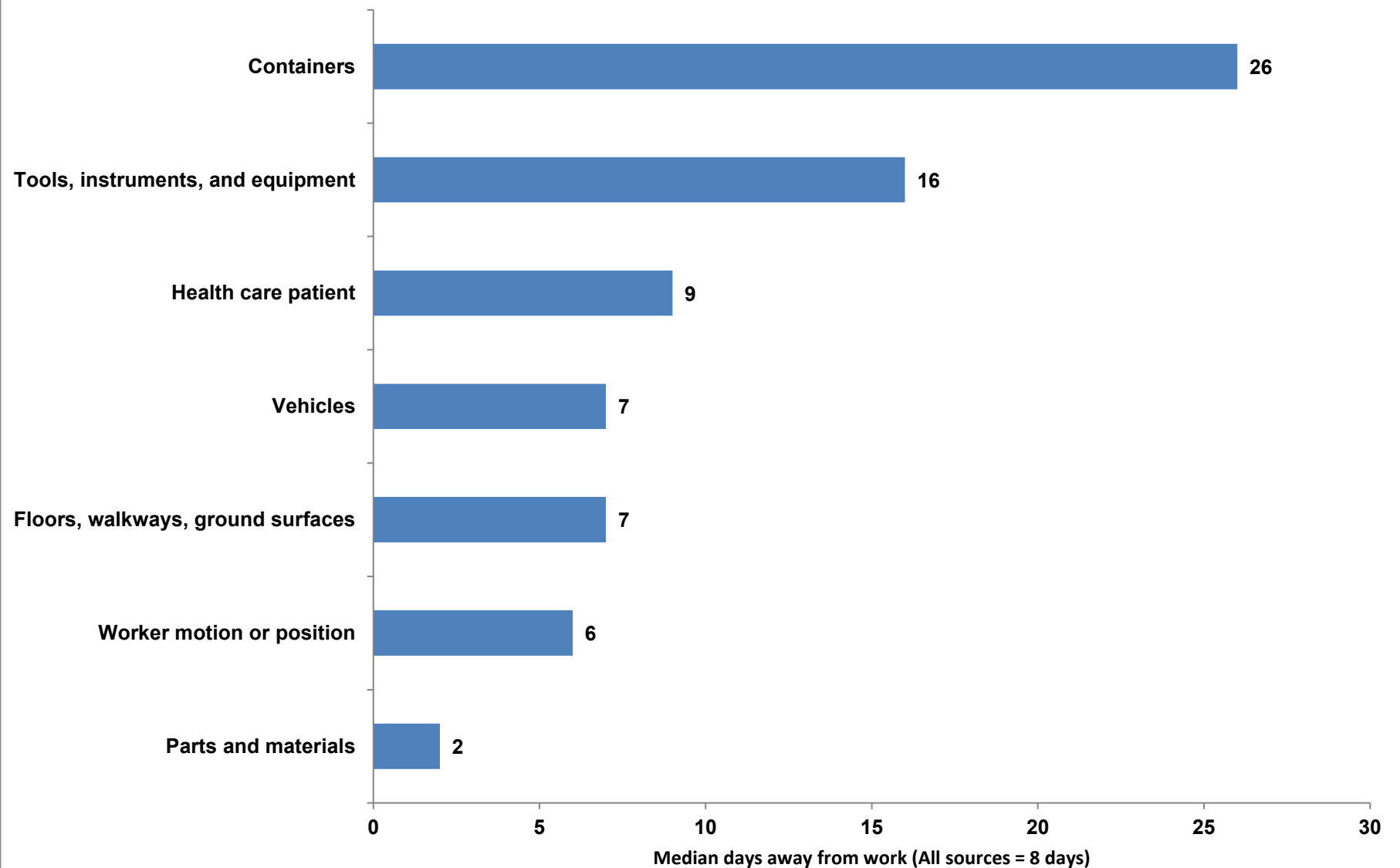
Chemical burns	2
Bruises, contusions	3
Cuts, lacerations	5
Fractures	6
Heat burns	6
Multiple injuries	6
Carpal tunnel syndrome	8
Sprains, strains, tears	9
Tendonitis	9
Punctures, except bites	29
Amputations	30

Body systems	1
Eye	2
Head	3
Toe	3
Wrist	5
Finger	5
Foot, except toe	5
Multiple parts	5
Back	6
Hand, except finger	6
Neck	7
Trunk	7
Arm	7
Ankle	10
Shoulder	14
Knee	17

Health care patient	2
Vehicles	5
Containers	6
Furniture and fixtures	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6
Worker motion or position	8
Machinery	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	11
Parts and materials	13
Chemicals and chemical products	18

Assaults and violent acts by person	2
Fall on same level	4
Repetitive motion	4
Struck by object	5
Struck against object	5
Transportation accidents	5
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	6
Exposure to harmful substances	6
Caught in equipment	8
Overexertion	8
Assaults by animal	9
Fall to lower level	12

**Chart 10. Median days away from work due to injury or illness  
by source of injury or illness,  
Missouri, local government, 2008**



Sprains, strains, tears	5
Cuts, lacerations	6
Bruises, contusions	6
Multiple injuries	6
Fractures	14

Ankle	2
Neck	3
Hand, except finger	4
Multiple parts	5
Head	7
Finger	7
Shoulder	10
Knee	12
Trunk	13
Arm	14
Back	19
Foot, except toe	19

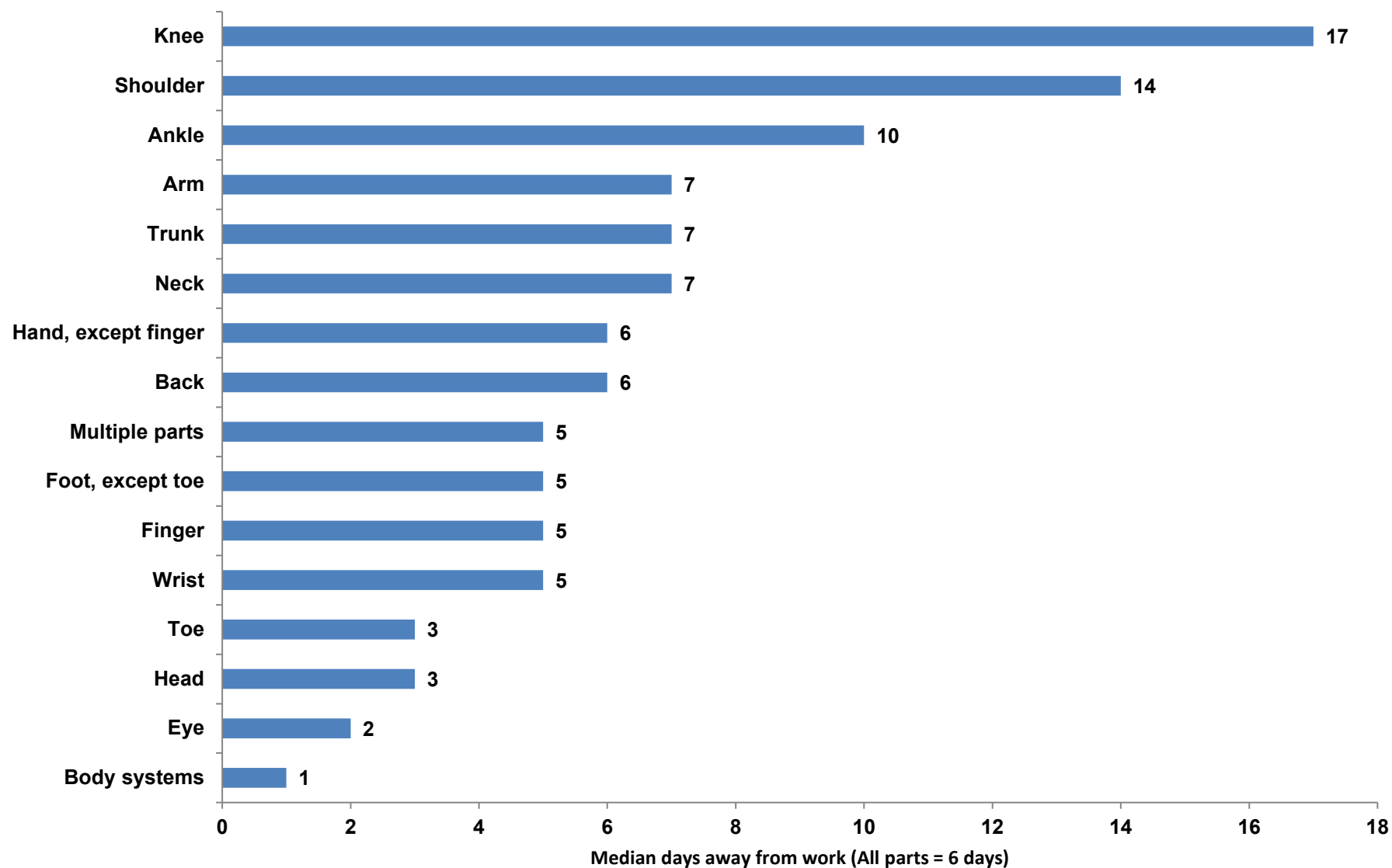
Parts and materials	2
Worker motion or position	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	7
Vehicles	7
Health care patient	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	16
Containers	26

Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	1
Fall to lower level	2
Struck by object	7
Fall on same level	7
Transportation accidents	7
Overexertion	9
Struck against object	14
Repetitive motion	14





**Chart 11. Median days away from work due to injury or illness  
by part of body affected,  
Missouri, private industry, 2008**



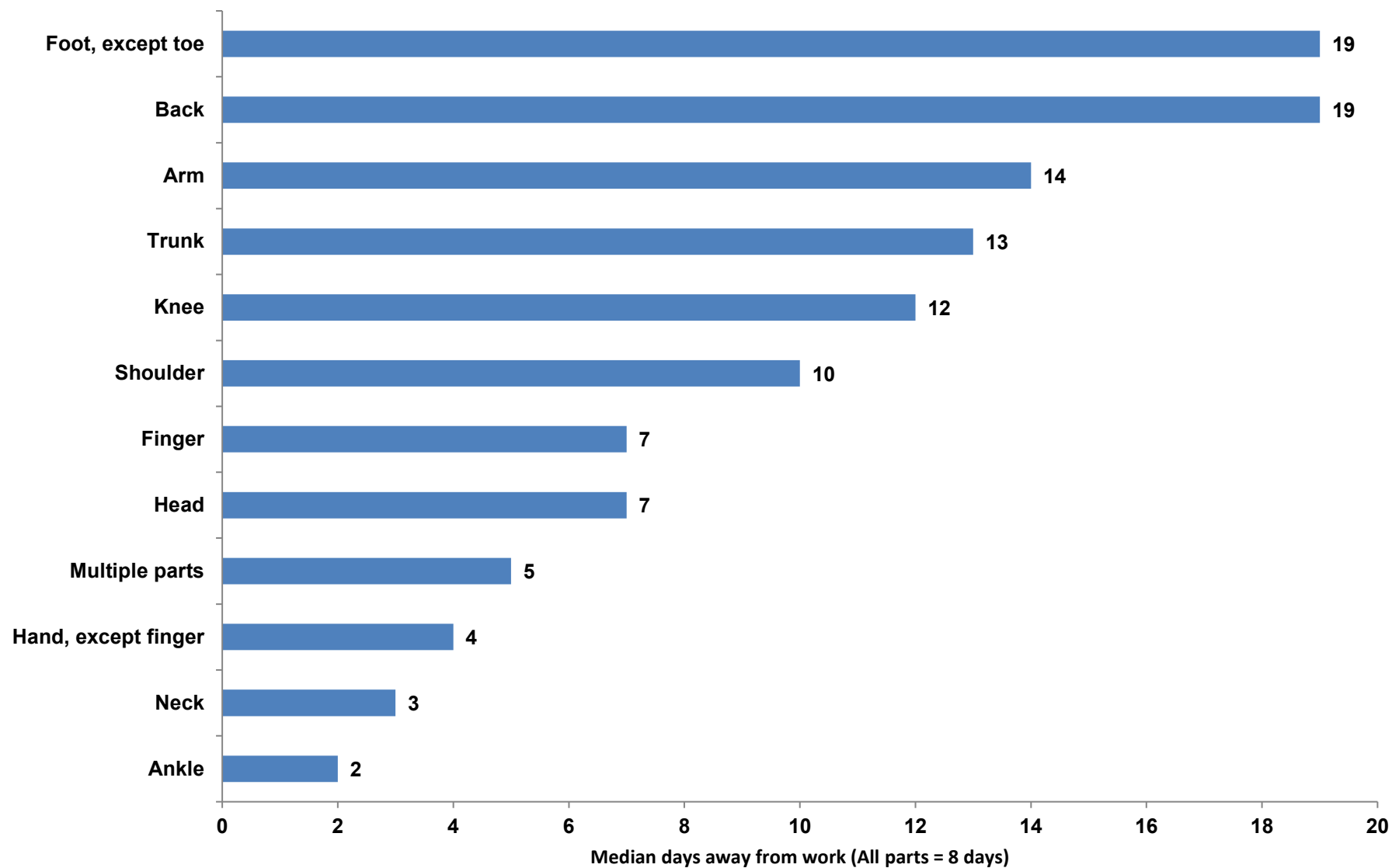
Chemical burns	2
Bruises, contusions	3
Cuts, lacerations	5
Fractures	6
Heat burns	6
Multiple injuries	6
Carpal tunnel syndrome	8
Sprains, strains, tears	9
Tendonitis	9
Punctures, except bites	29
Amputations	30

Body systems	1
Eye	2
Head	3
Toe	3
Wrist	5
Finger	5
Foot, except toe	5
Multiple parts	5
Back	6
Hand, except finger	6
Neck	7
Trunk	7
Arm	7
Ankle	10
Shoulder	14
Knee	17

Health care patient	2
Vehicles	5
Containers	6
Furniture and fixtures	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6
Worker motion or position	8
Machinery	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	11
Parts and materials	13
Chemicals and chemical products	18

Assaults and violent acts by person	2
Fall on same level	4
Repetitive motion	4
Struck by object	5
Struck against object	5
Transportation accidents	5
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	6
Exposure to harmful substances	6
Caught in equipment	8
Overexertion	8
Assaults by animal	9
Fall to lower level	12

**Chart 12. Median days away from work due to injury or illness  
by part of body affected,  
Missouri, local government, 2008**



Sprains, strains, tears	5
Cuts, lacerations	6
Bruises, contusions	6
Multiple injuries	6
Fractures	14

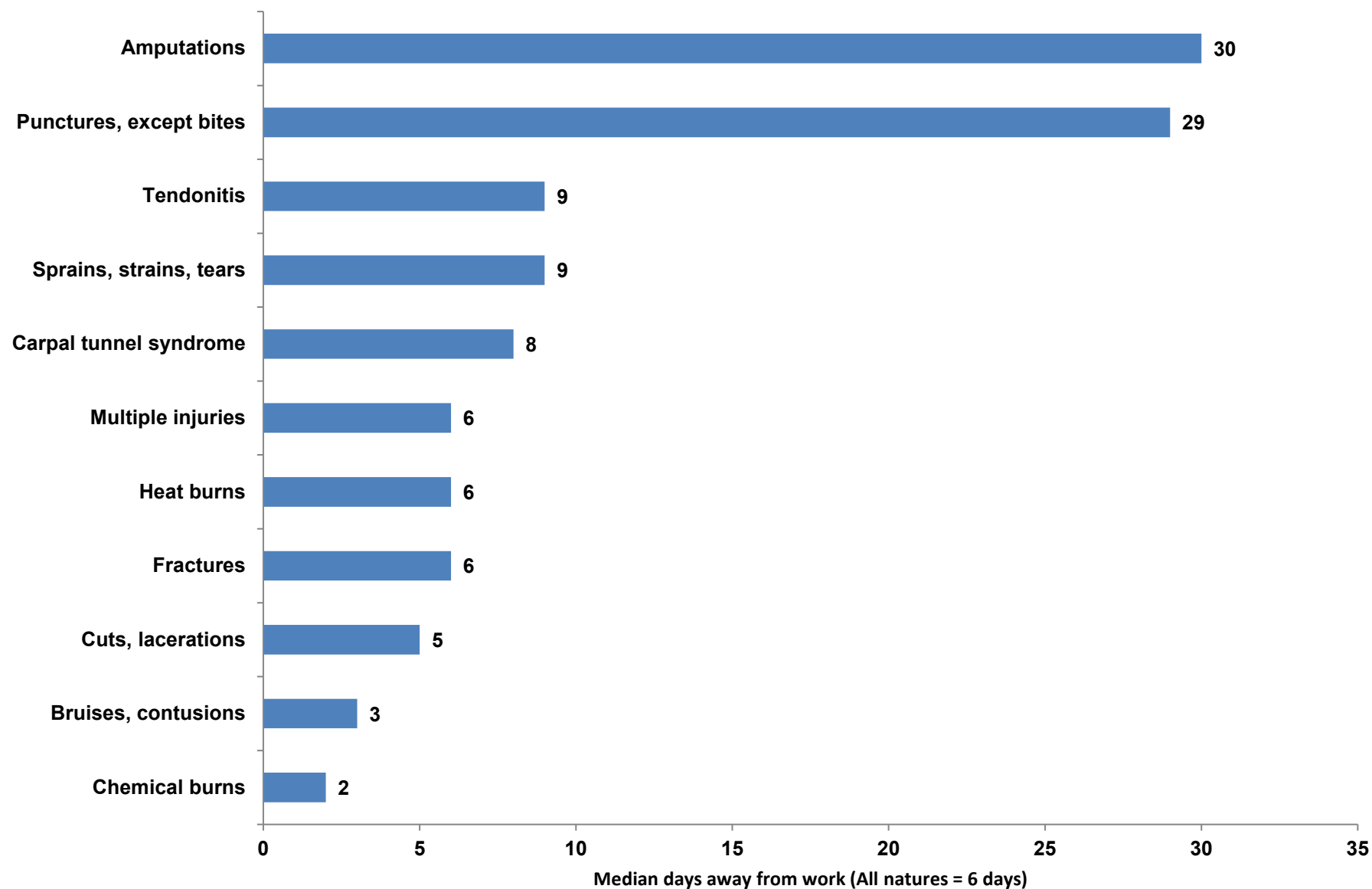
Ankle	2
Neck	3
Hand, except finger	4
Multiple parts	5
Head	7
Finger	7
Shoulder	10
Knee	12
Trunk	13
Arm	14
Back	19
Foot, except toe	19

Parts and materials	2
Worker motion or position	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	7
Vehicles	7
Health care patient	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	16
Containers	26

Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	1
Fall to lower level	2
Struck by object	7
Fall on same level	7
Transportation accidents	7
Overexertion	9
Struck against object	14
Repetitive motion	14



**Chart 13. Median days away from work due to injuries or illnesses  
by nature, Missouri, private industry, 2008**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.



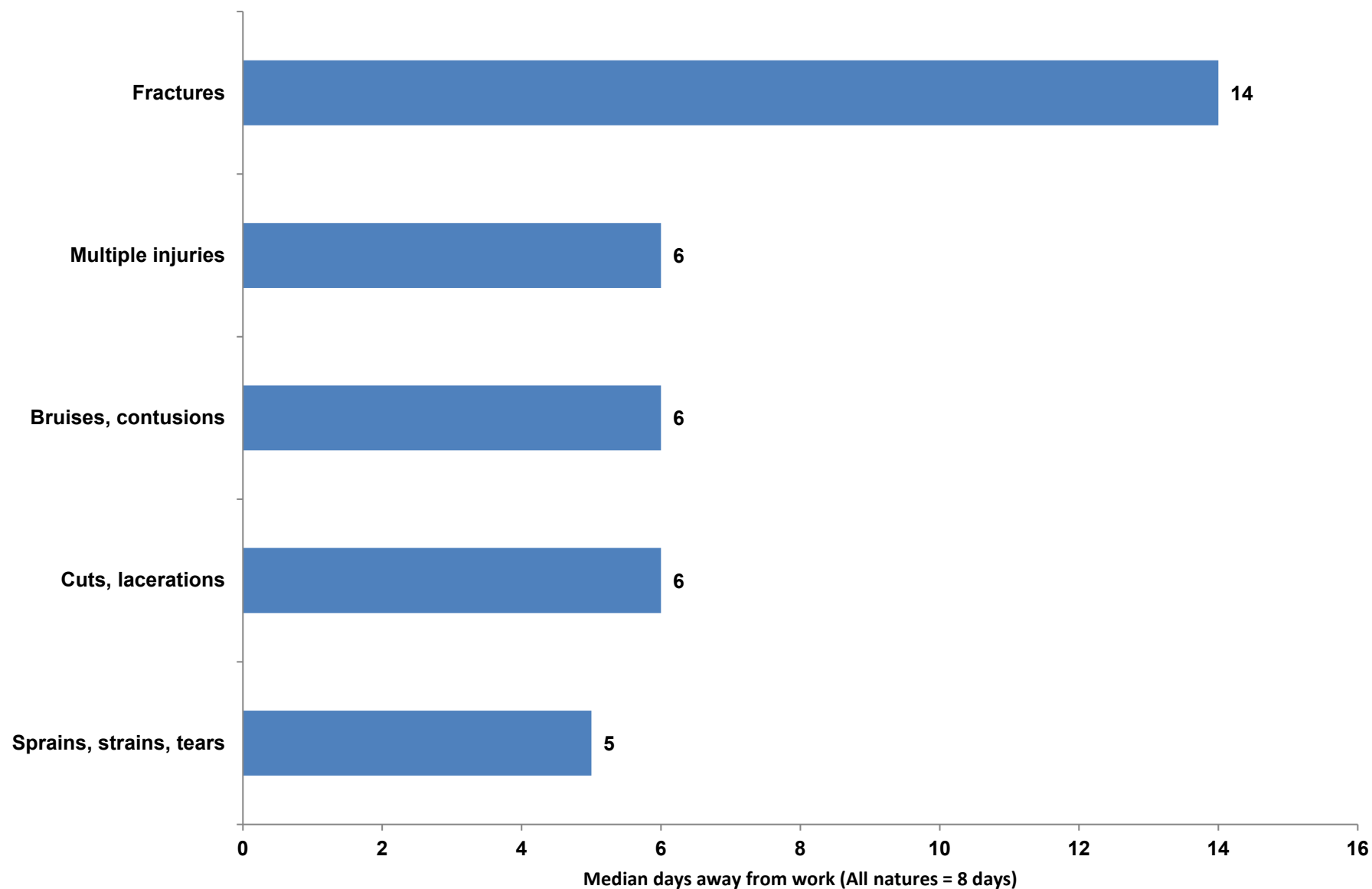
Chemical burns	2
Bruises, contusions	3
Cuts, lacerations	5
Fractures	6
Heat burns	6
Multiple injuries	6
Carpal tunnel syndrome	8
Sprains, strains, tears	9
Tendonitis	9
Punctures, except bites	29
Amputations	30

Body systems	1
Eye	2
Head	3
Toe	3
Wrist	5
Finger	5
Foot, except toe	5
Multiple parts	5
Back	6
Hand, except finger	6
Neck	7
Trunk	7
Arm	7
Ankle	10
Shoulder	14
Knee	17

Health care patient	2
Vehicles	5
Containers	6
Furniture and fixtures	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	6
Worker motion or position	8
Machinery	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	11
Parts and materials	13
Chemicals and chemical products	18

Assaults and violent acts by person	2
Fall on same level	4
Repetitive motion	4
Struck by object	5
Struck against object	5
Transportation accidents	5
Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	6
Exposure to harmful substances	6
Caught in equipment	8
Overexertion	8
Assaults by animal	9
Fall to lower level	12

**Chart 14. Median days away from work due to injuries or illnesses  
by nature, Missouri, local government, 2008**



Sprains, strains, tears	5
Cuts, lacerations	6
Bruises, contusions	6
Multiple injuries	6
Fractures	14

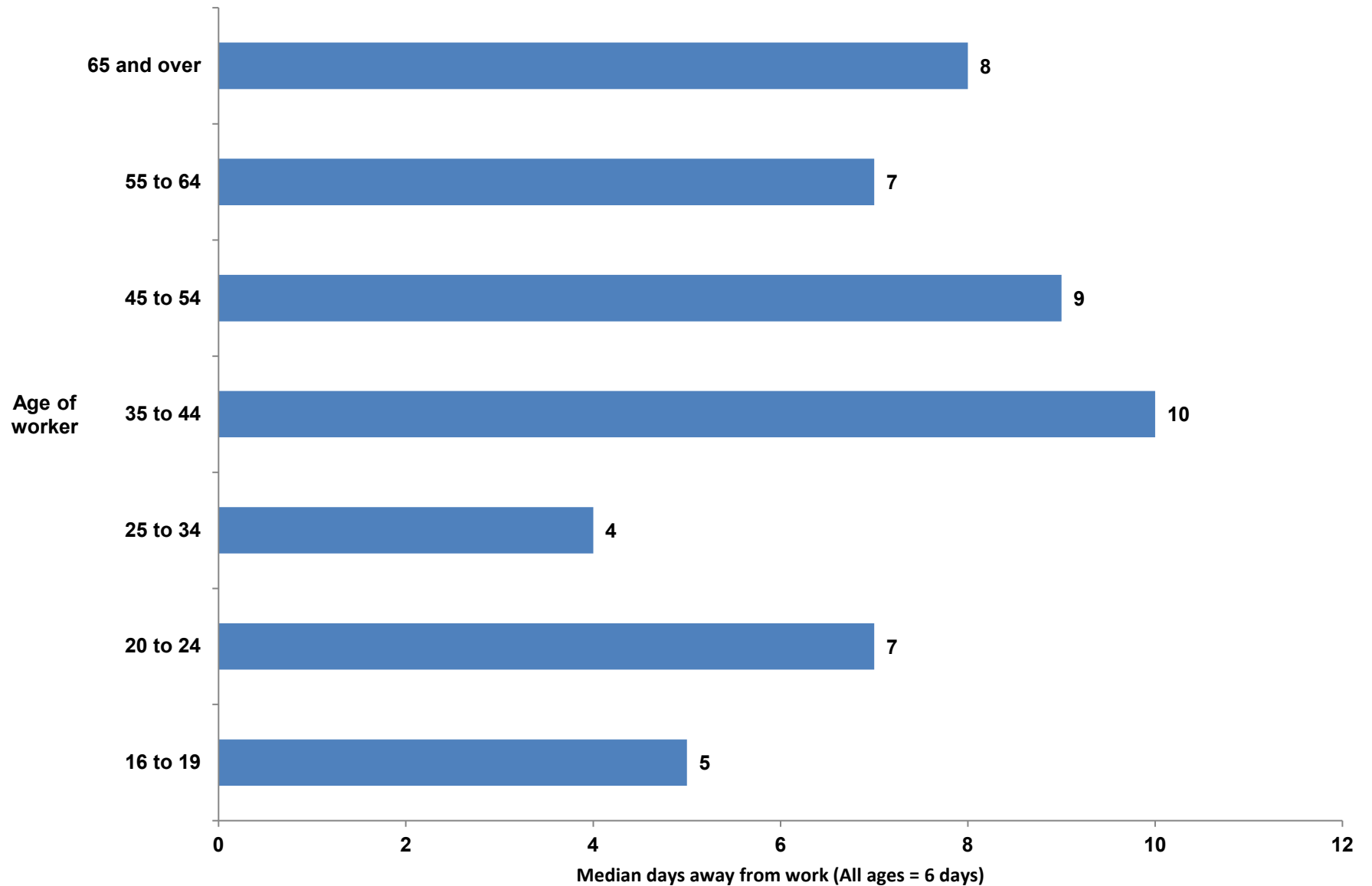
Ankle	2
Neck	3
Hand, except finger	4
Multiple parts	5
Head	7
Finger	7
Shoulder	10
Knee	12
Trunk	13
Arm	14
Back	19
Foot, except toe	19

Parts and materials	2
Worker motion or position	6
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	7
Vehicles	7
Health care patient	9
Tools, instruments, and equipment	16
Containers	26

Slips, trips, loss of balance - without fall	1
Fall to lower level	2
Struck by object	7
Fall on same level	7
Transportation accidents	7
Overexertion	9
Struck against object	14
Repetitive motion	14



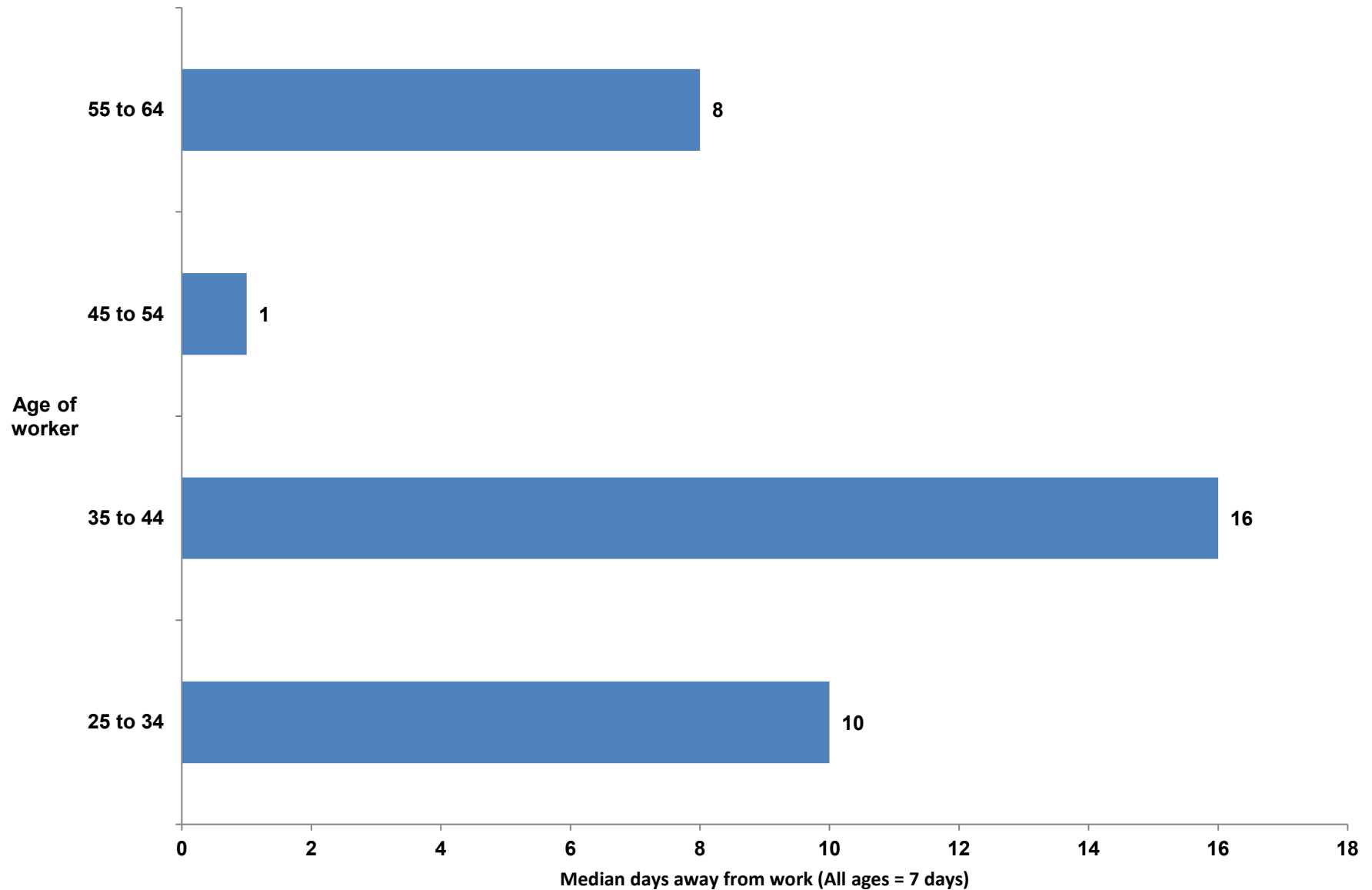
**Chart 15. Median days away from work due to injury or illness  
by age of worker, Missouri, private industry, 2008**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

16 to 19	5
20 to 24	7
25 to 34	4
35 to 44	10
45 to 54	9
55 to 64	7
65 and over	8
Not Reported	

**Chart 16. Median days away from work due to injury or illness  
by age of worker, Missouri, state government, 2008**

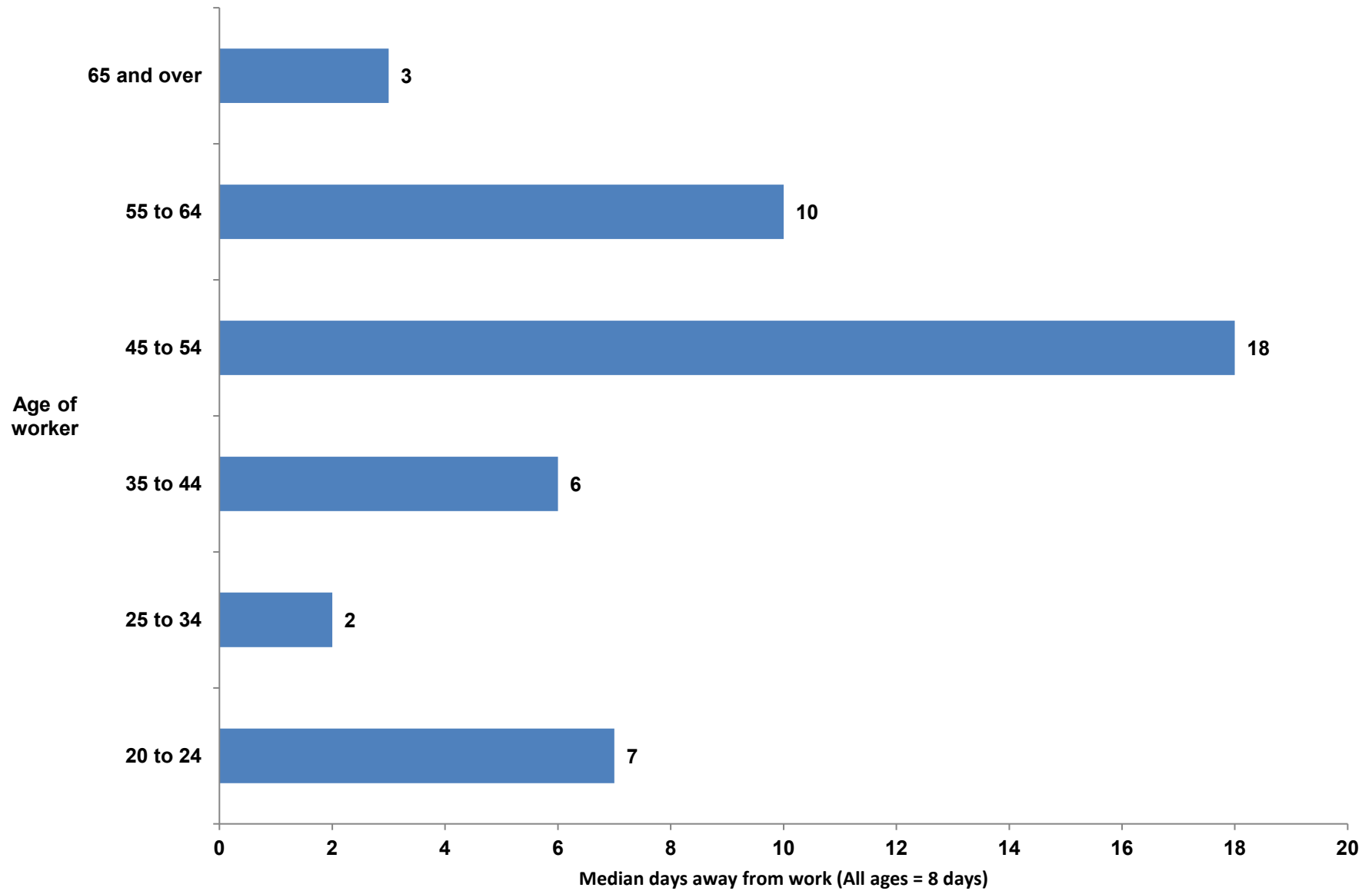


SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.



25 to 34	10
35 to 44	16
45 to 54	1
55 to 64	8
Not Reported	

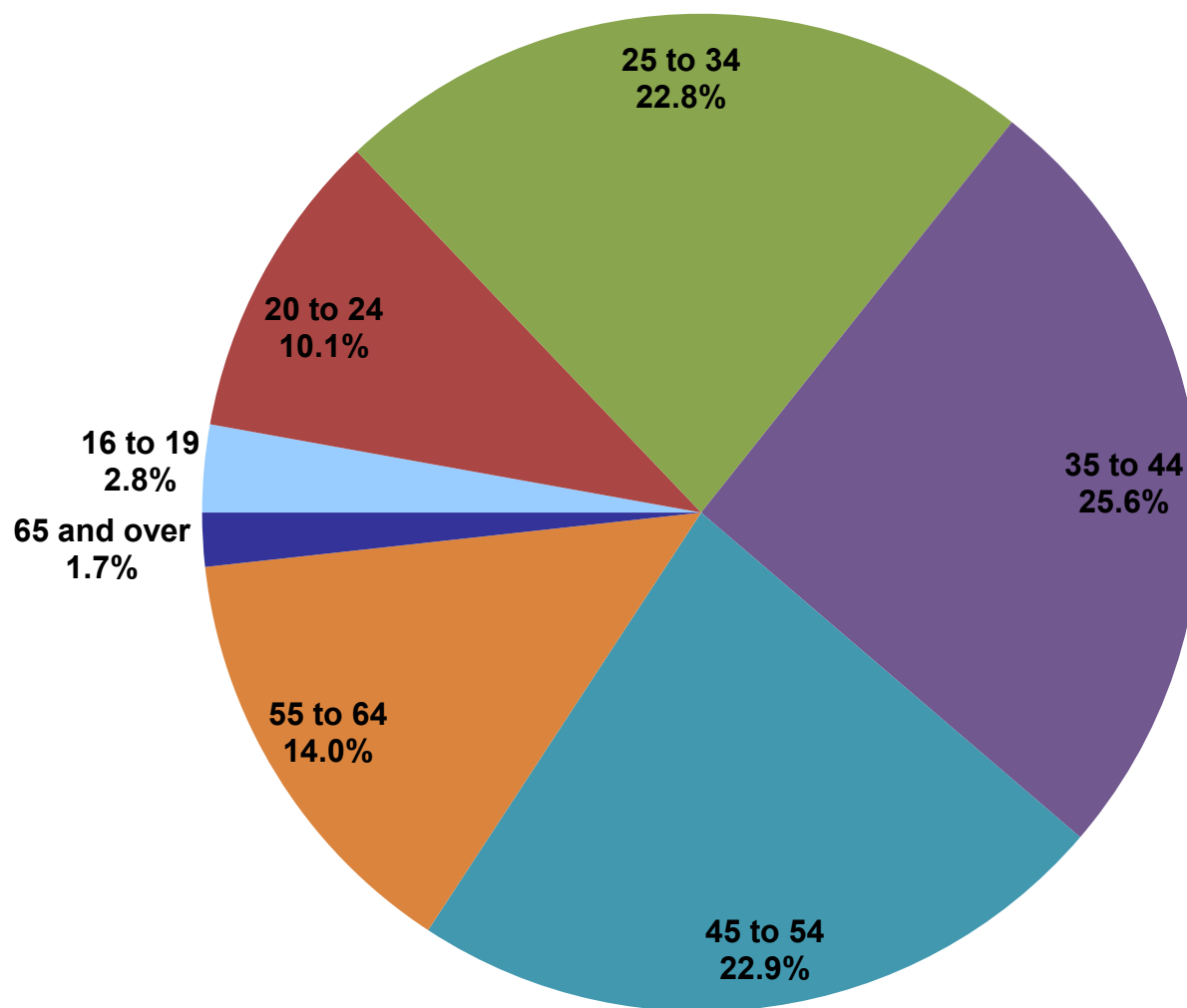
**Chart 17. Median days away from work due to injury or illness  
by age of worker, Missouri, local government, 2008**



SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

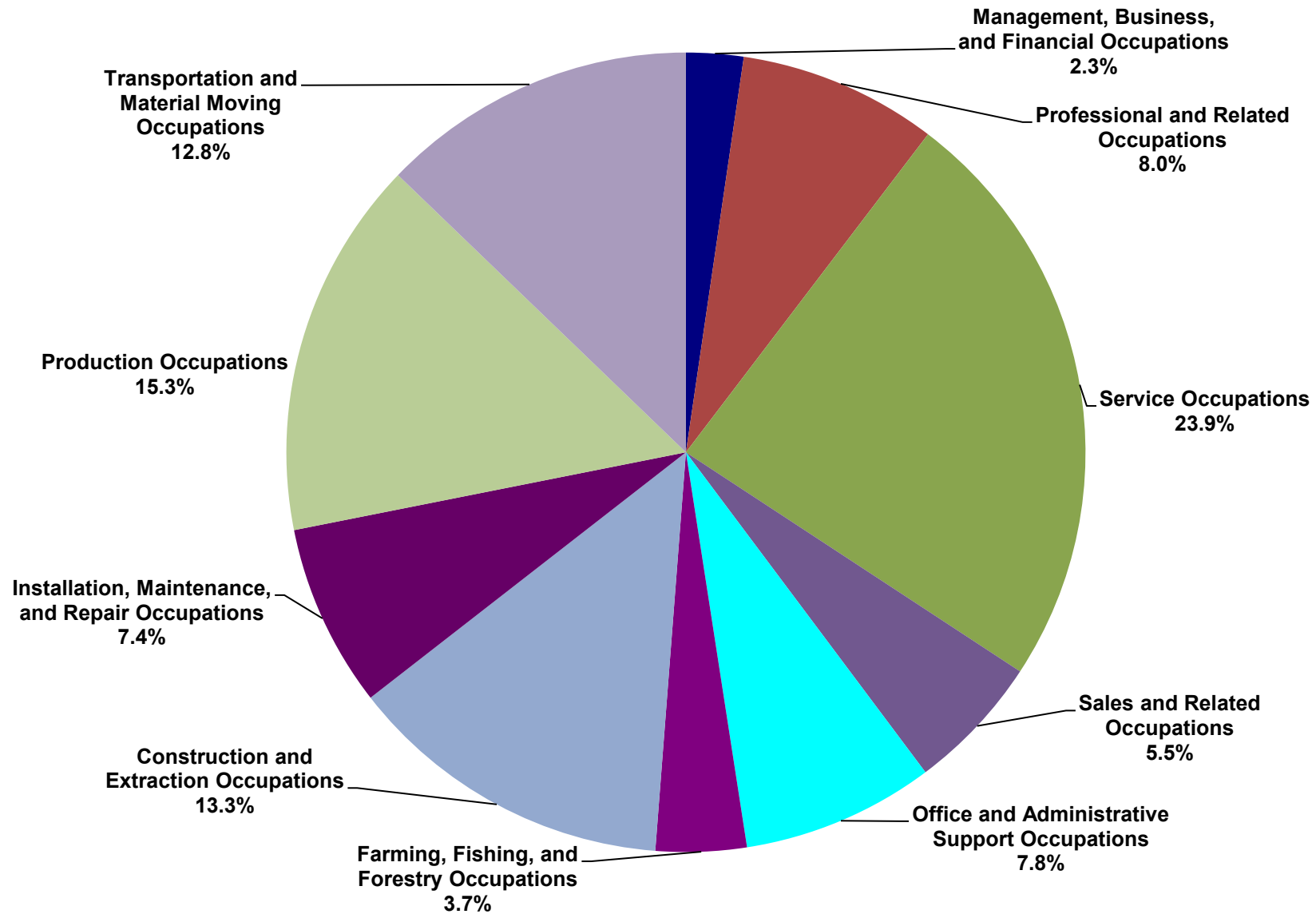
20 to 24	7
25 to 34	2
35 to 44	6
45 to 54	18
55 to 64	10
65 and over	3
Not Reported	

**Chart 18. Distribution of injuries and illnesses by age of worker,  
Missouri, private industry, 2008**



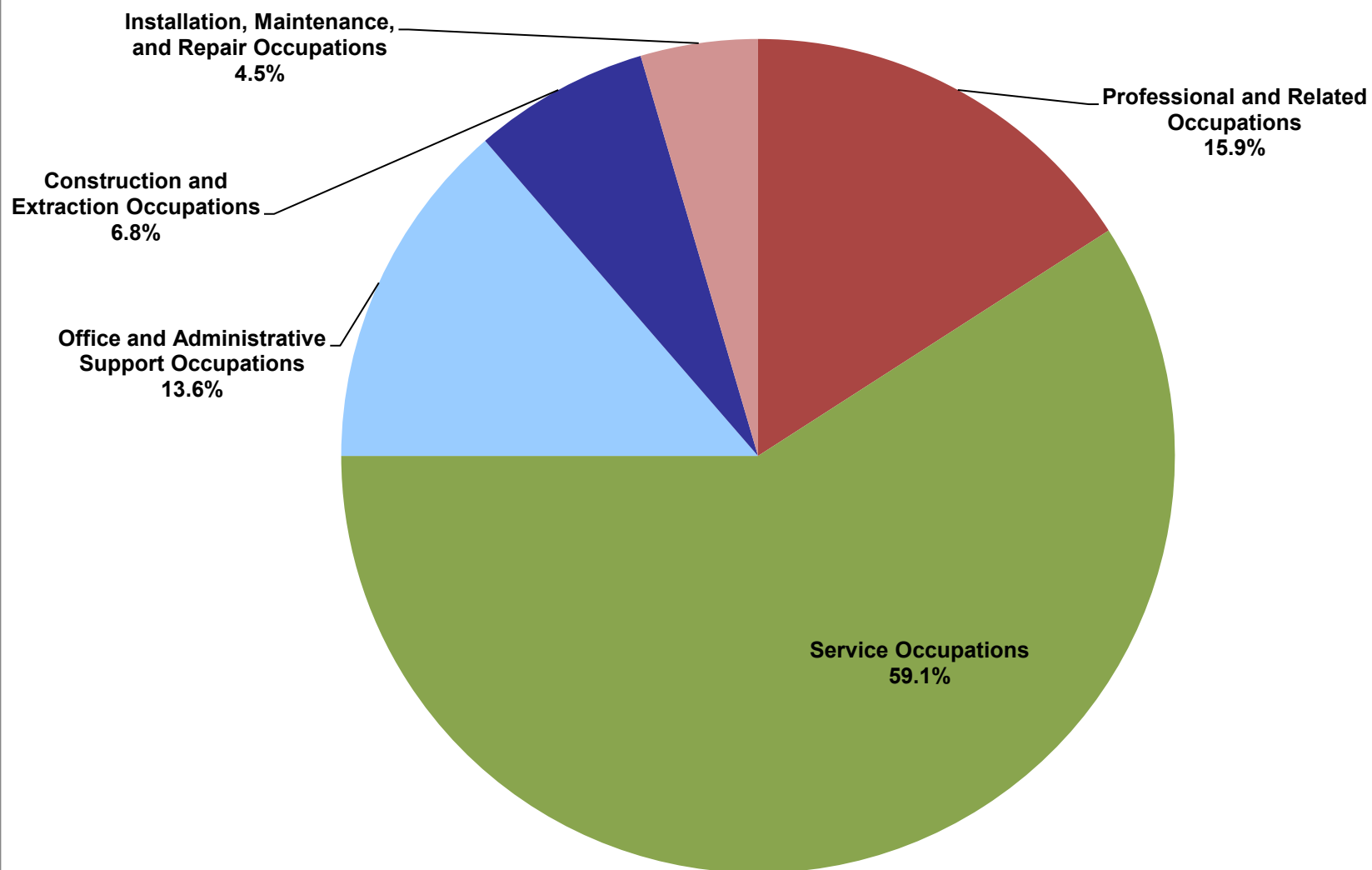
16 to 19	440.0	3	0
20 to 24	1,560.0	4	1
25 to 34	3,540.0	5	2
35 to 44	3,970.0	6	0
45 to 54	3,560.0	7	1
55 to 64	2,180.0	8	2
65 and over	270.0	9	0
Total	15520		

**Chart 19. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to all workers  
by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2008**



[illegible]

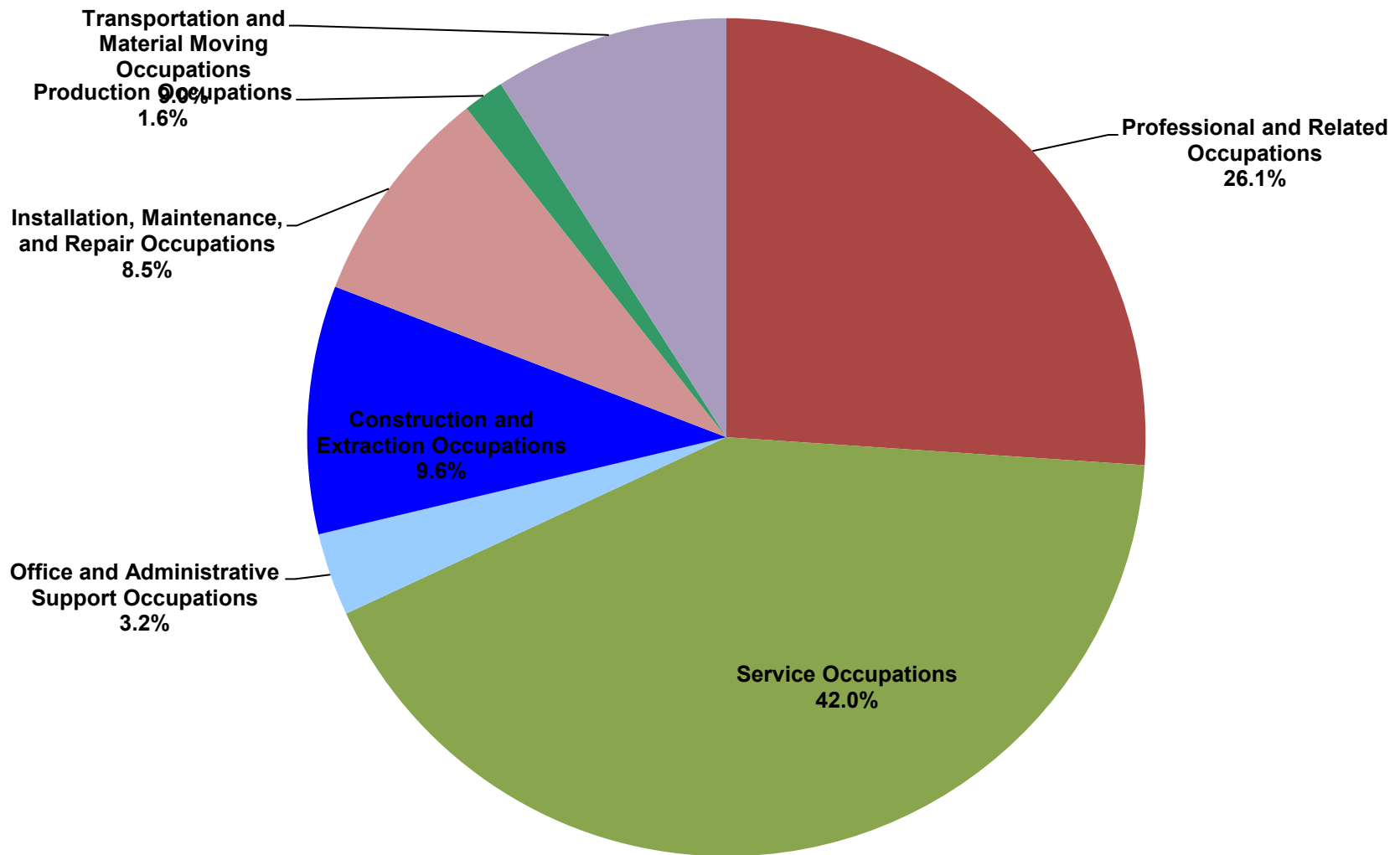
**Chart 20. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to all workers  
by occupation, Missouri, state government, 2008**





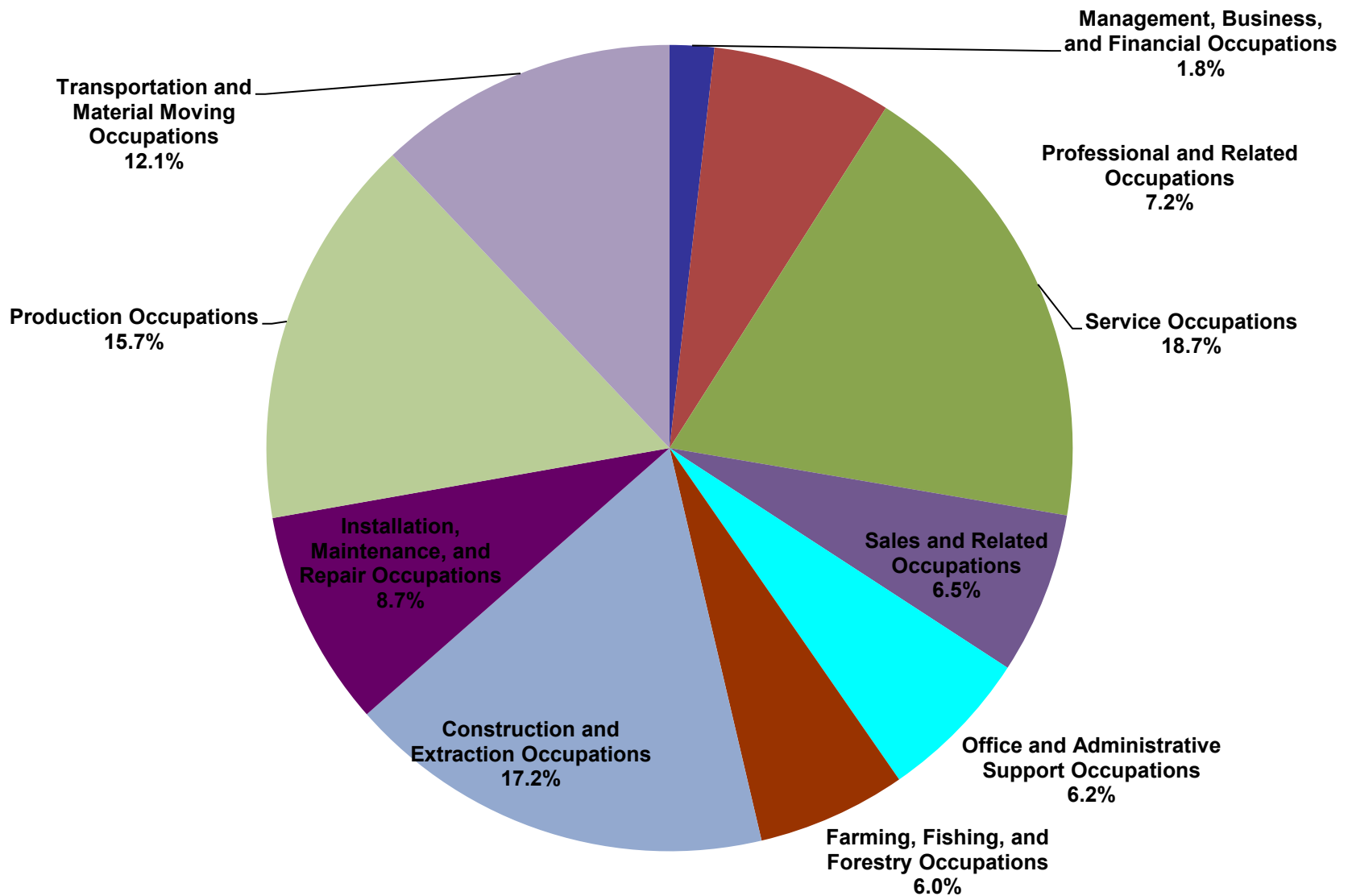
	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	70.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	2
Service Occupations	260.0	70.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	2
Production Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	1
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

**Chart 21. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to all workers  
by occupation, Missouri, local government, 2008**



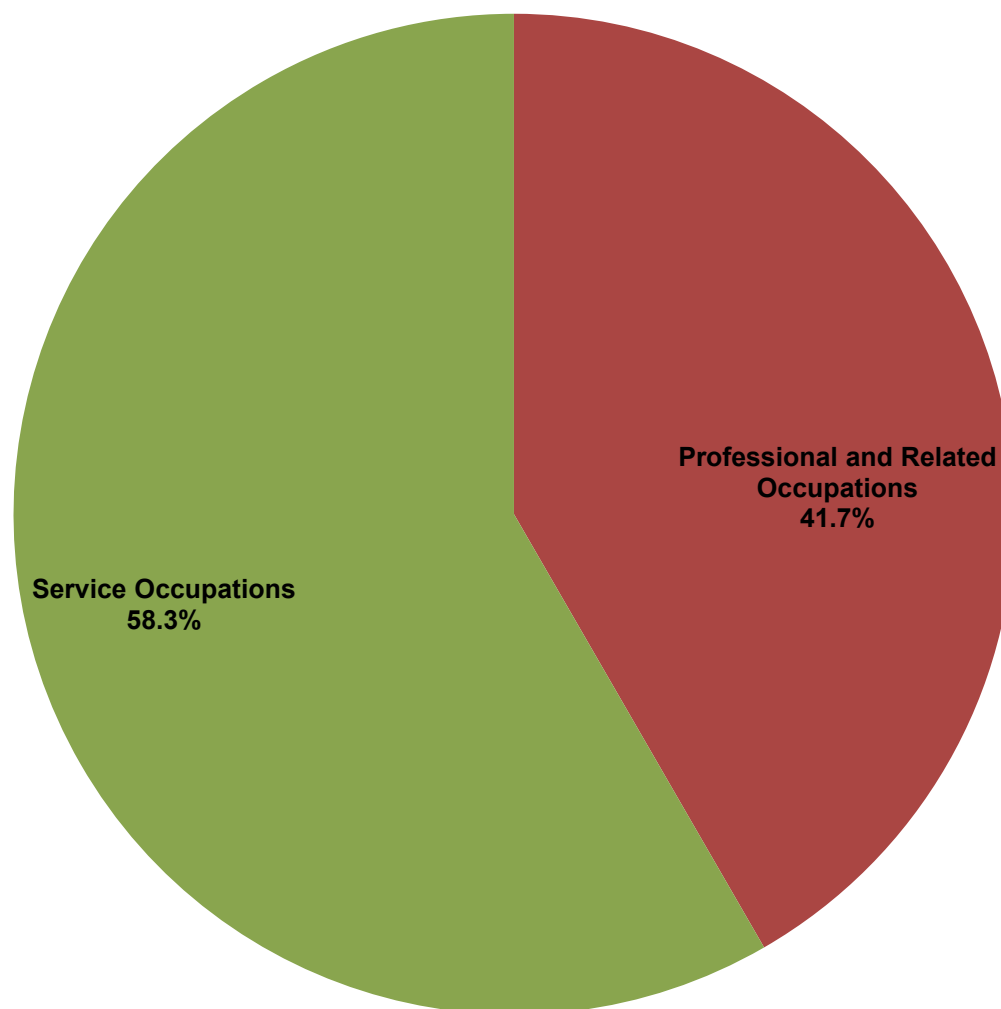
	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	490.0	370.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	2
Service Occupations	790.0	510.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	60.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	180.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	160.0	110.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	2
Production Occupations	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	170.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	10	1
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

**Chart 22. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to White workers  
by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2008**



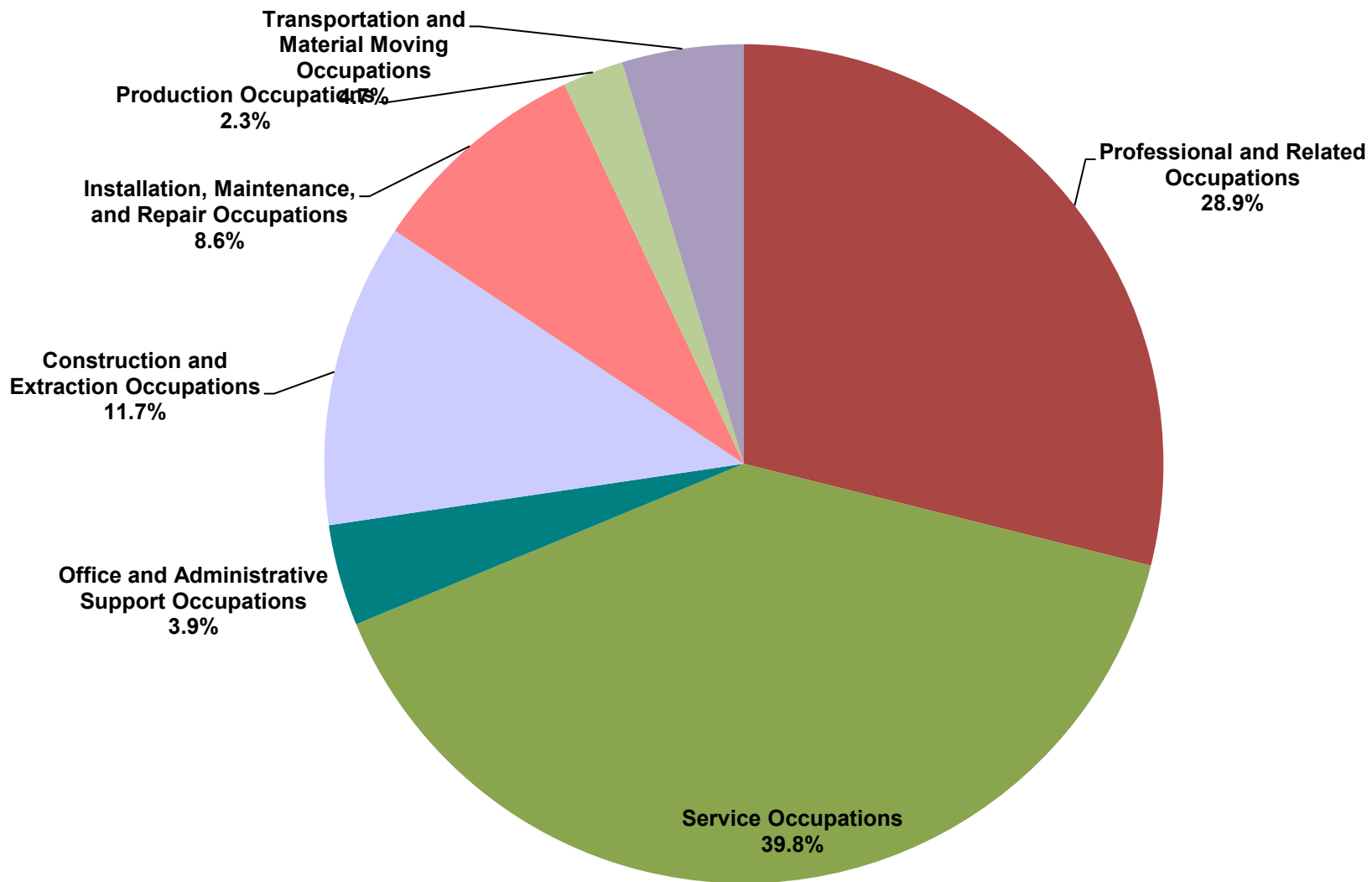
[illegible]

**Chart 23. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to White workers  
by occupation, Missouri, state government, 2008**



	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	70.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	2
Service Occupations	260.0	70.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	2
Production Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10	1
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

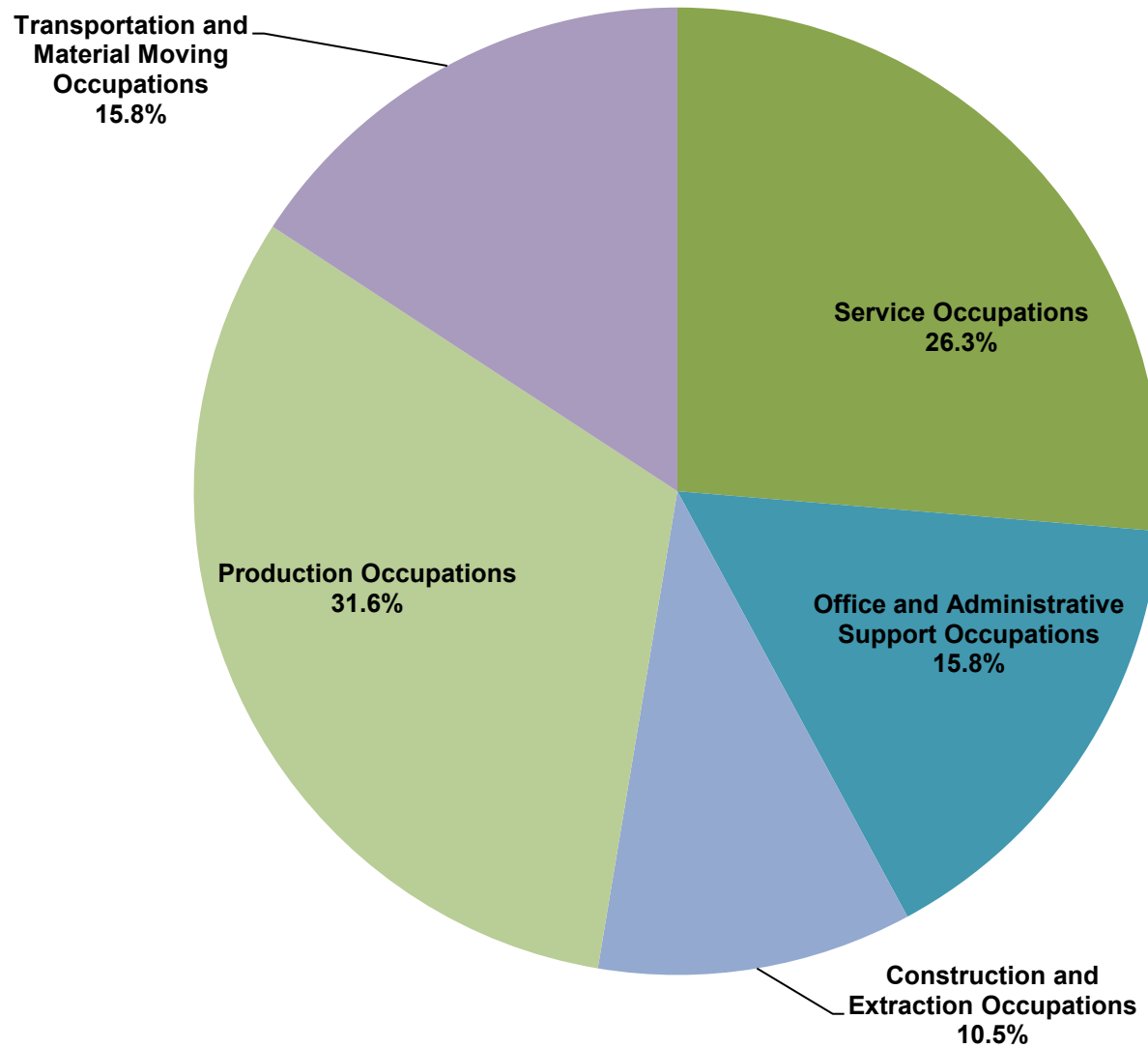
**Chart 24. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to White workers  
by occupation, Missouri, local government, 2008**





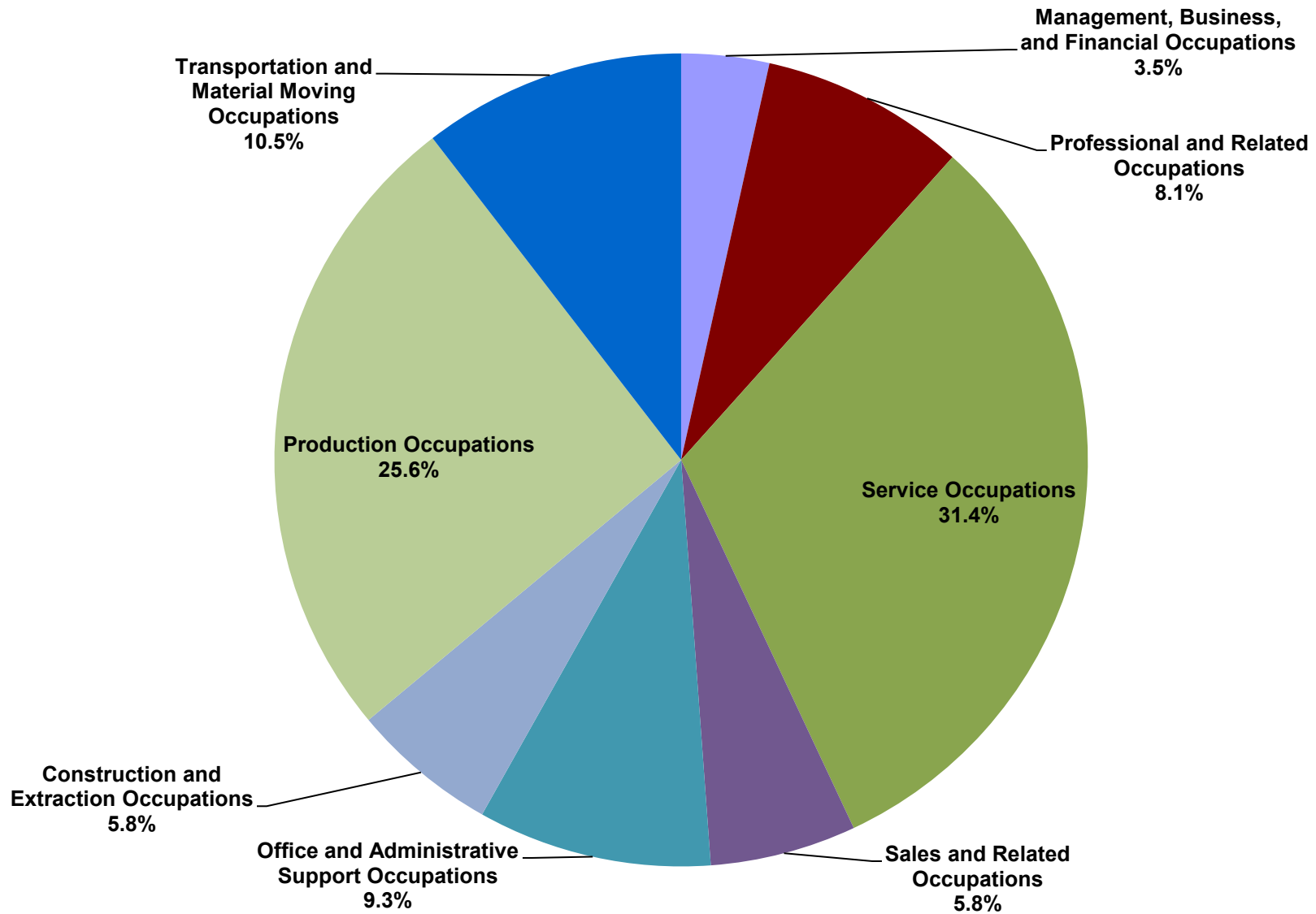
	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	490.0	370.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	2
Service Occupations	790.0	510.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	60.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	180.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	160.0	110.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	2
Production Occupations	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	170.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	10	1
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

**Chart 25. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to Hispanic or Latino workers by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2008**



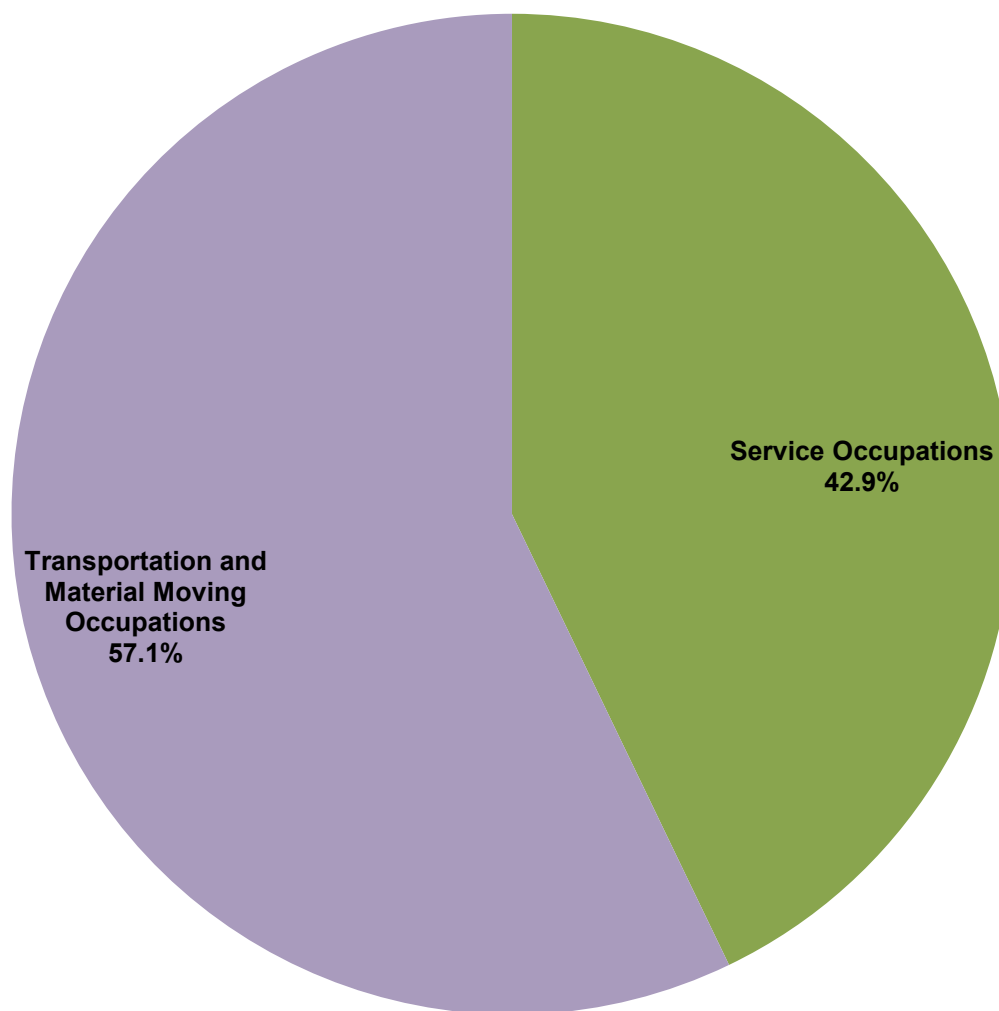
[illegible]

**Chart 26. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to Black or African American workers by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2008**



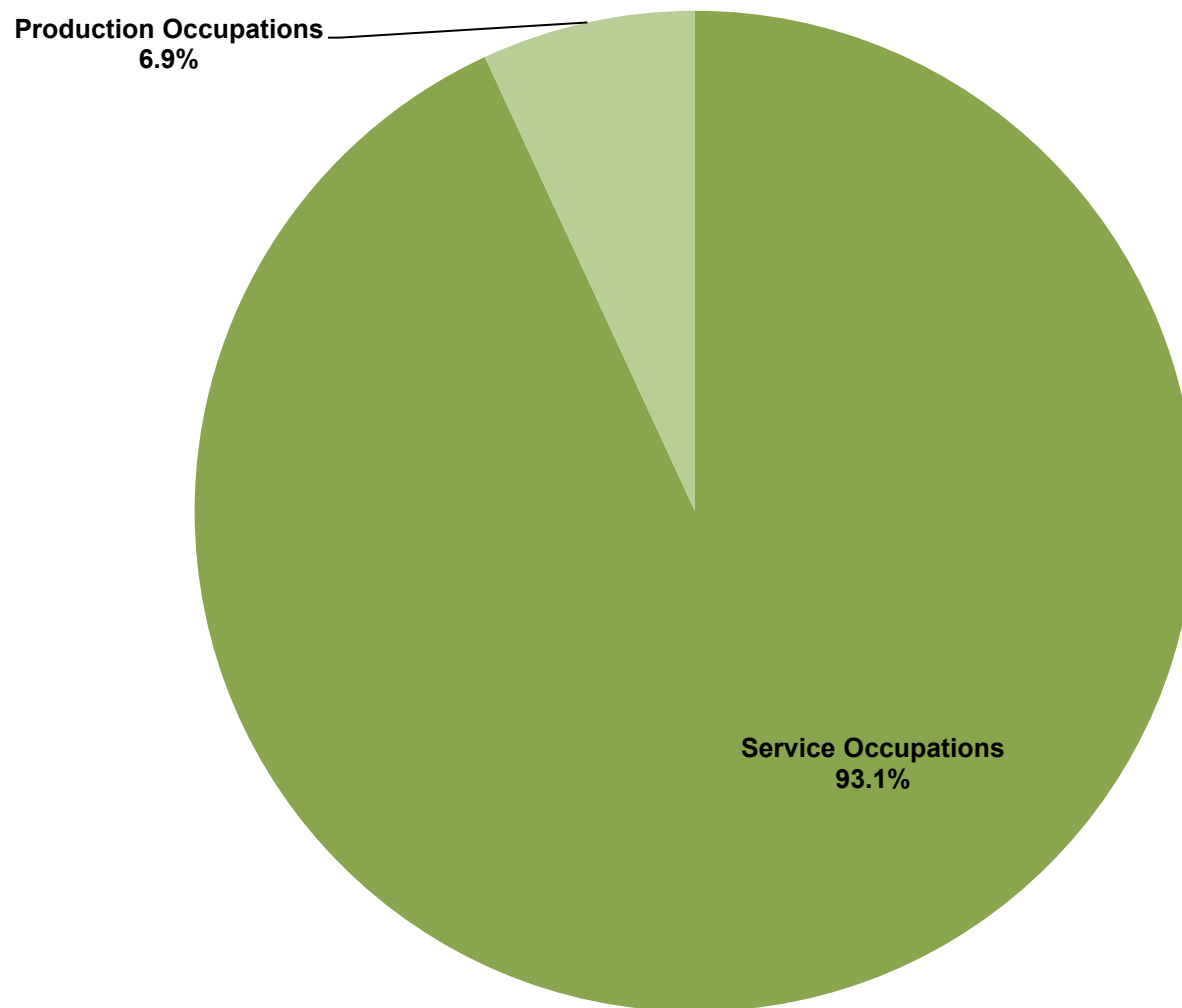
[illegible]

**Chart 27. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to Black or African American workers by occupation, Missouri, local government, 2008**



	all	White	Hispanic or Black or Af Asian	American Indian or Native Hawaiian	Multi-race	Hispanic or Not reported		
Management, Business, and Financial Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	1
Professional and Related Occupations	490.0	370.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	2
Service Occupations	790.0	510.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	3	0
Sales and Related Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4	1
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	60.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	2
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6	0
Construction and Extraction Occupations	180.0	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	1
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	160.0	110.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	2
Production Occupations	30.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9	0
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	170.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	10	1
Not reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

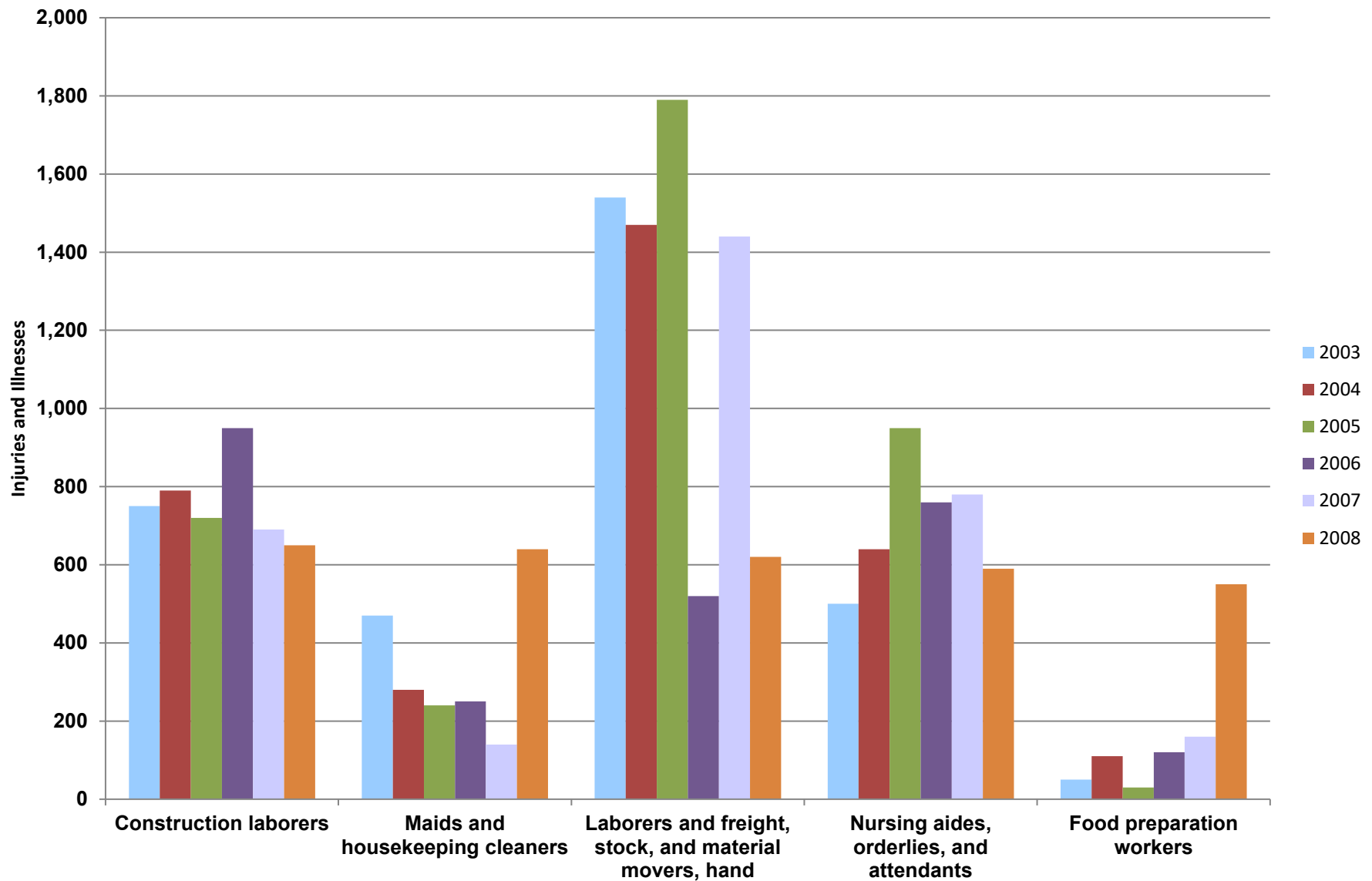
**Chart 28. Distribution of injuries and illnesses to Asian workers  
by occupation, Missouri, private industry, 2008**





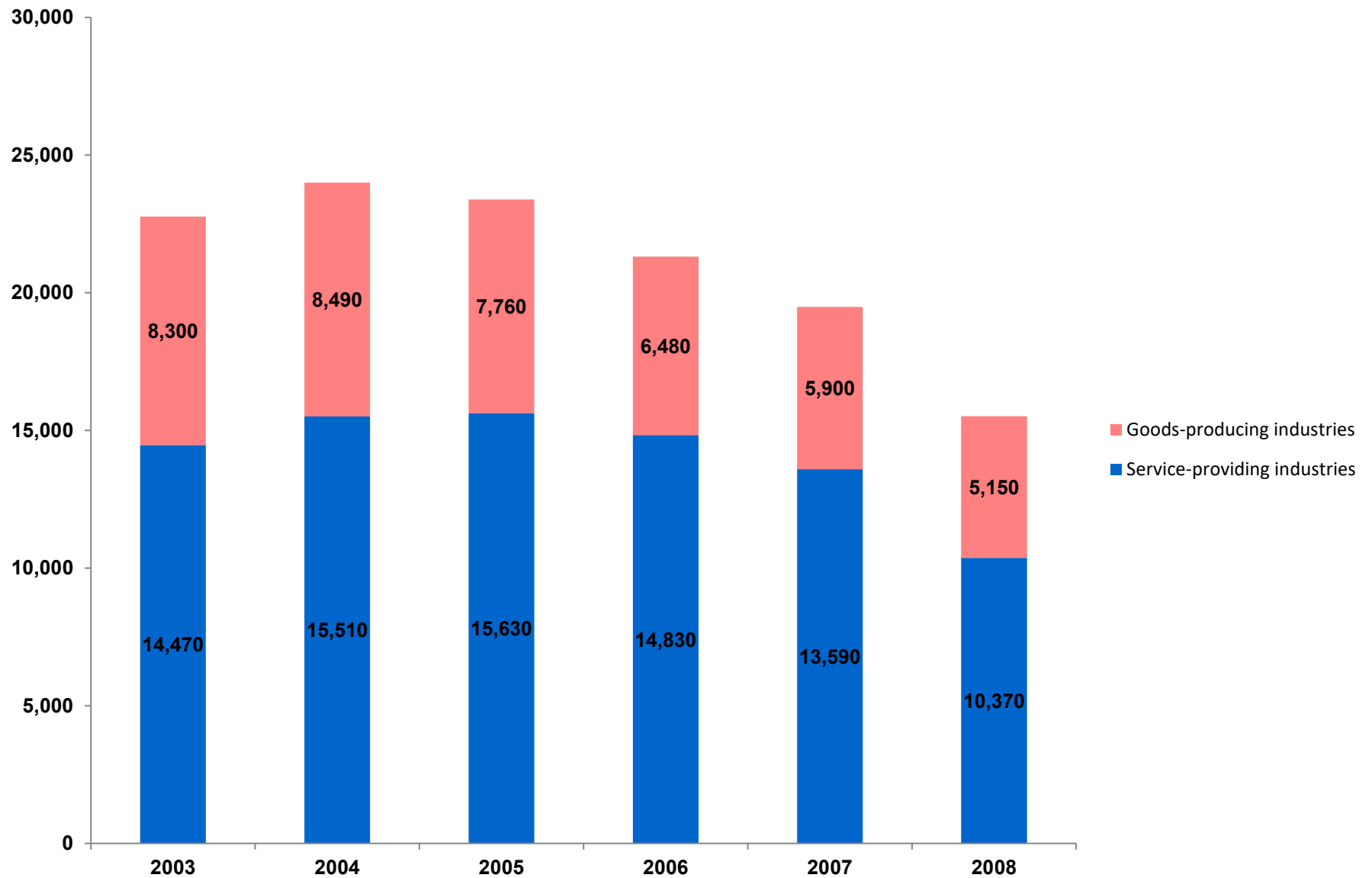
[illegible]

**Chart 29. Number of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work for selected occupations, Missouri, private industry, 2003-2008**



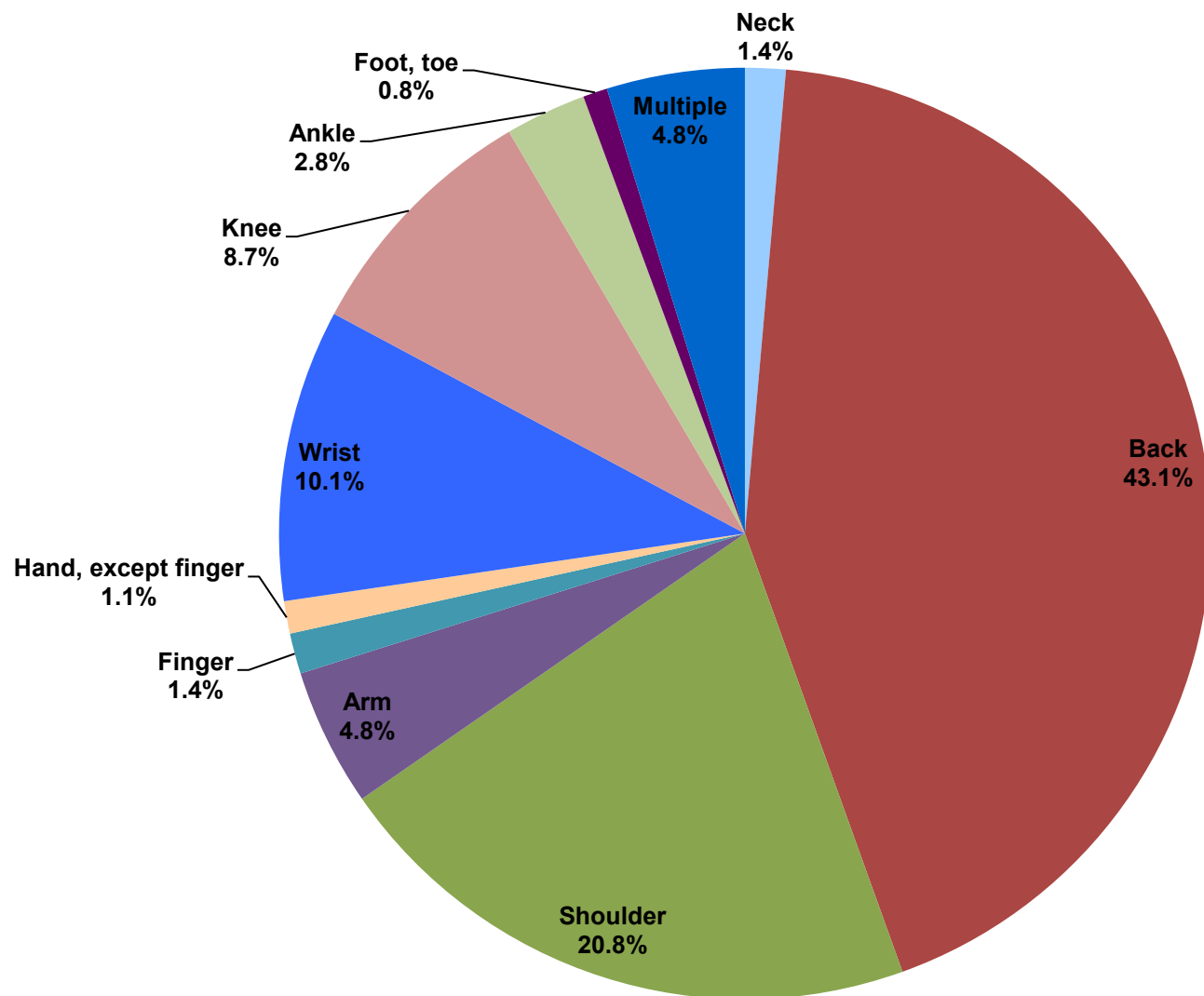
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Constructic	650	690	950	720	790	750
Maids and	640	140	250	240	280	470
Laborers a	620	1440	520	1790	1470	1540
Nursing aic	590	780	760	950	640	500
Food prepæ	550	160	120	30	110	50

**Chart 30. Number of injuries and illnesses with days away from work, 2003-2008**



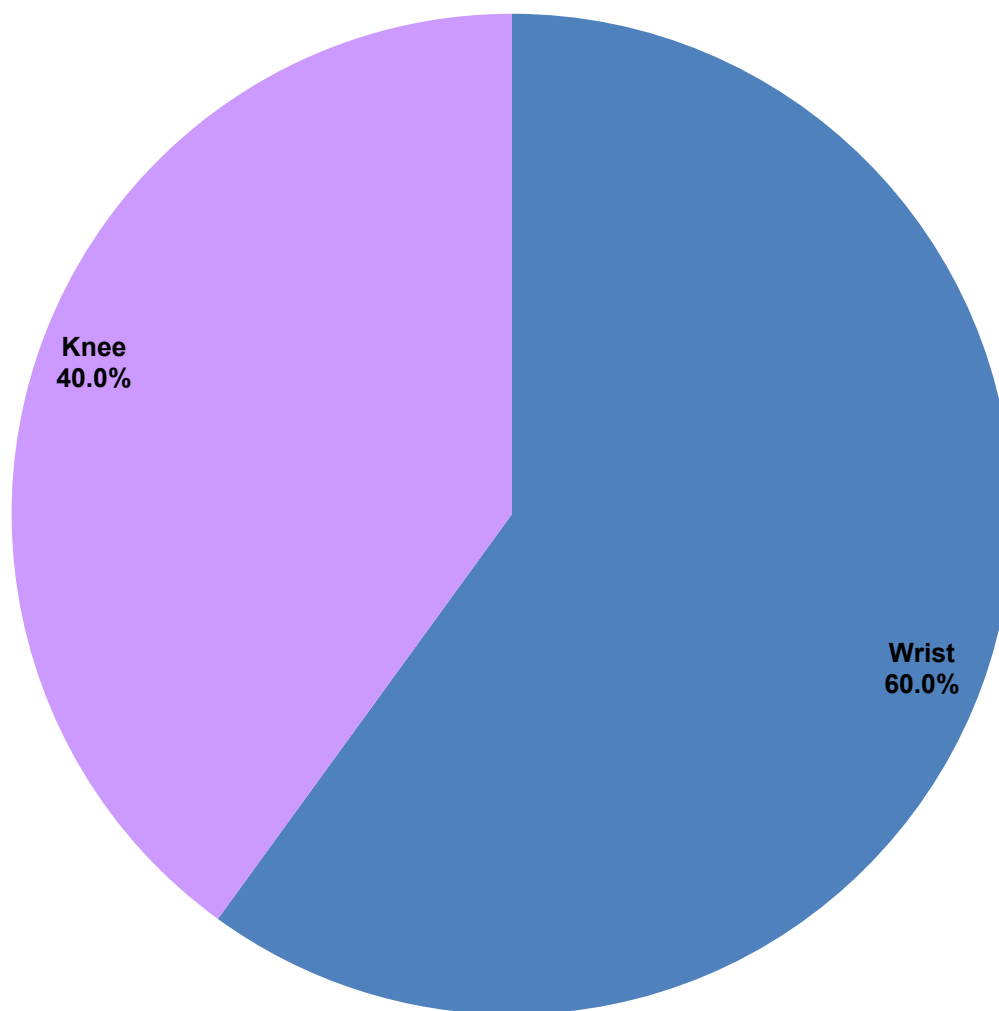
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Service-providing industries	14470	15510	15630	14830	13590	10370
Goods-producing industries	8300	8490	7760	6480	5900	5150

**Chart 31. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by part of body affected, Missouri, private industry, 2008**



	part of body affected
Neck	50.0
Back	1,530.0
Shoulder	740.0
Arm	170.0
Finger	50.0
Hand, except finger	40.0
Wrist	360.0
Knee	310.0
Ankle	100.0
Foot, toe	30.0
Multiple	170.0

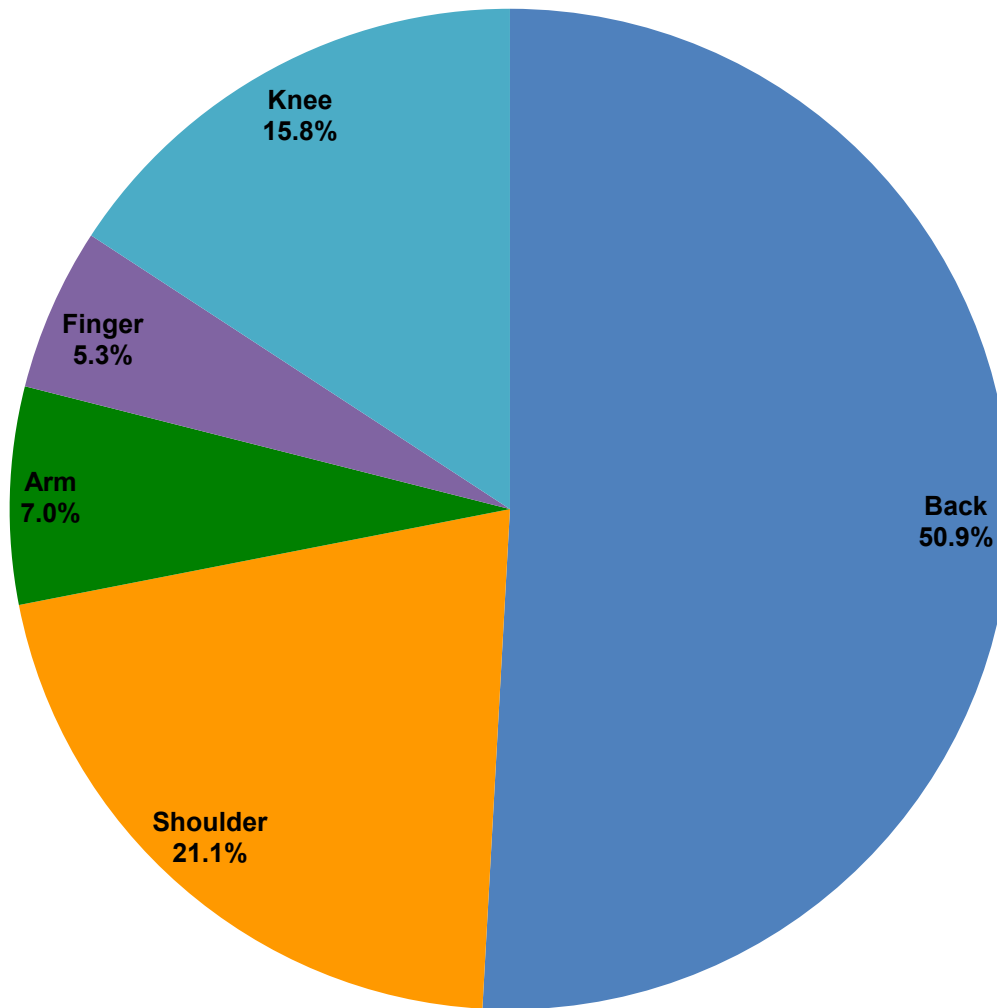
**Chart 32. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by part of body affected, Missouri, state government, 2008**





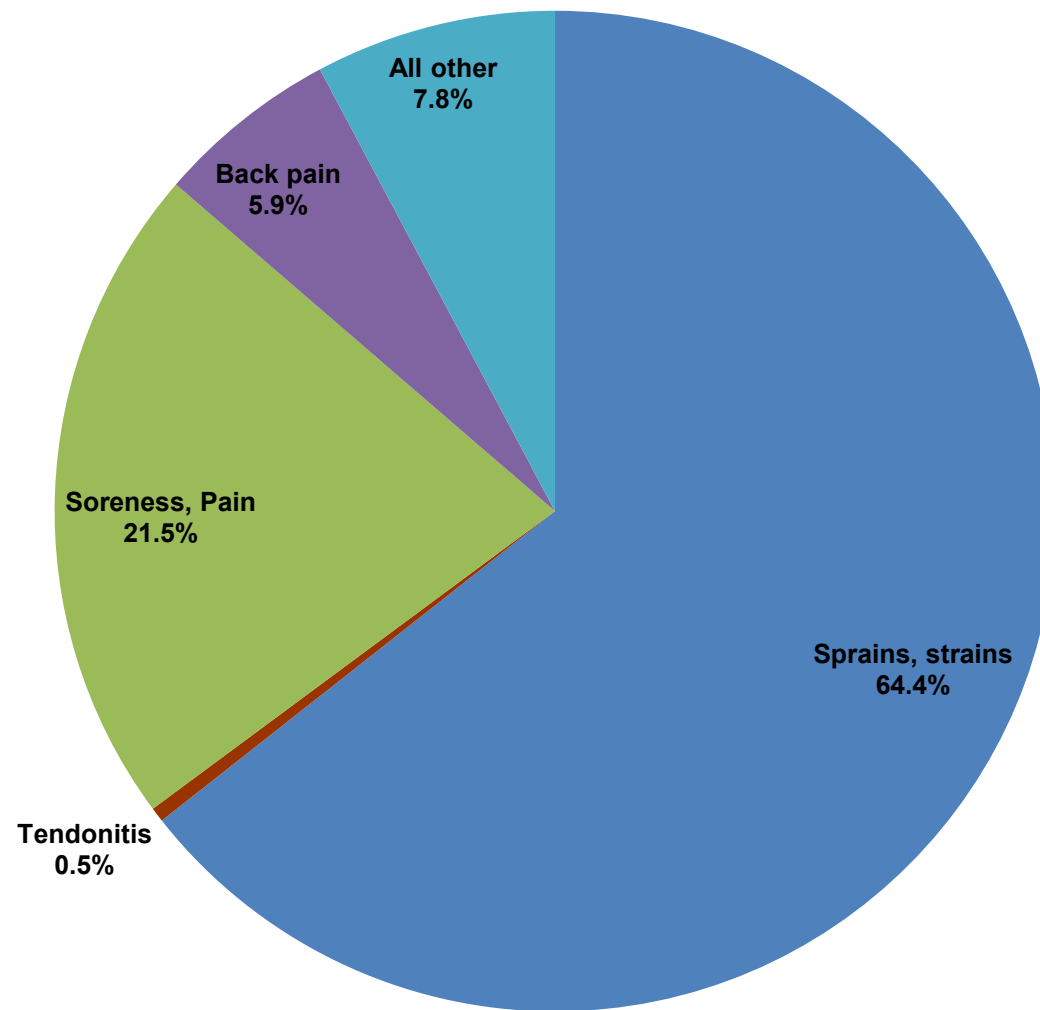
	part of body affected
Wrist	30.0
Knee	20.0

**Chart 33. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by part of body affected, Missouri, local government, 2008**



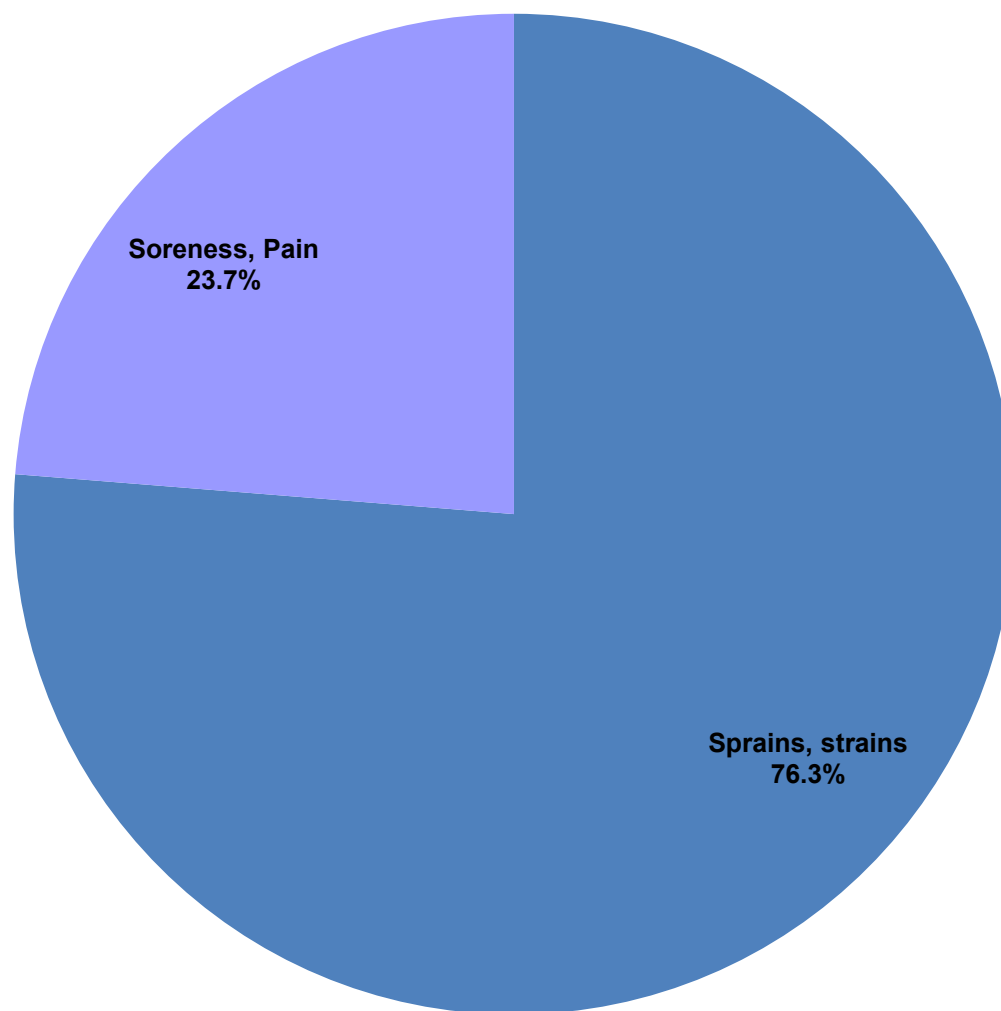
	part of body affected
Back	290.0
Shoulder	120.0
Arm	40.0
Finger	30.0
Knee	90.0

**Chart 34. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2008**



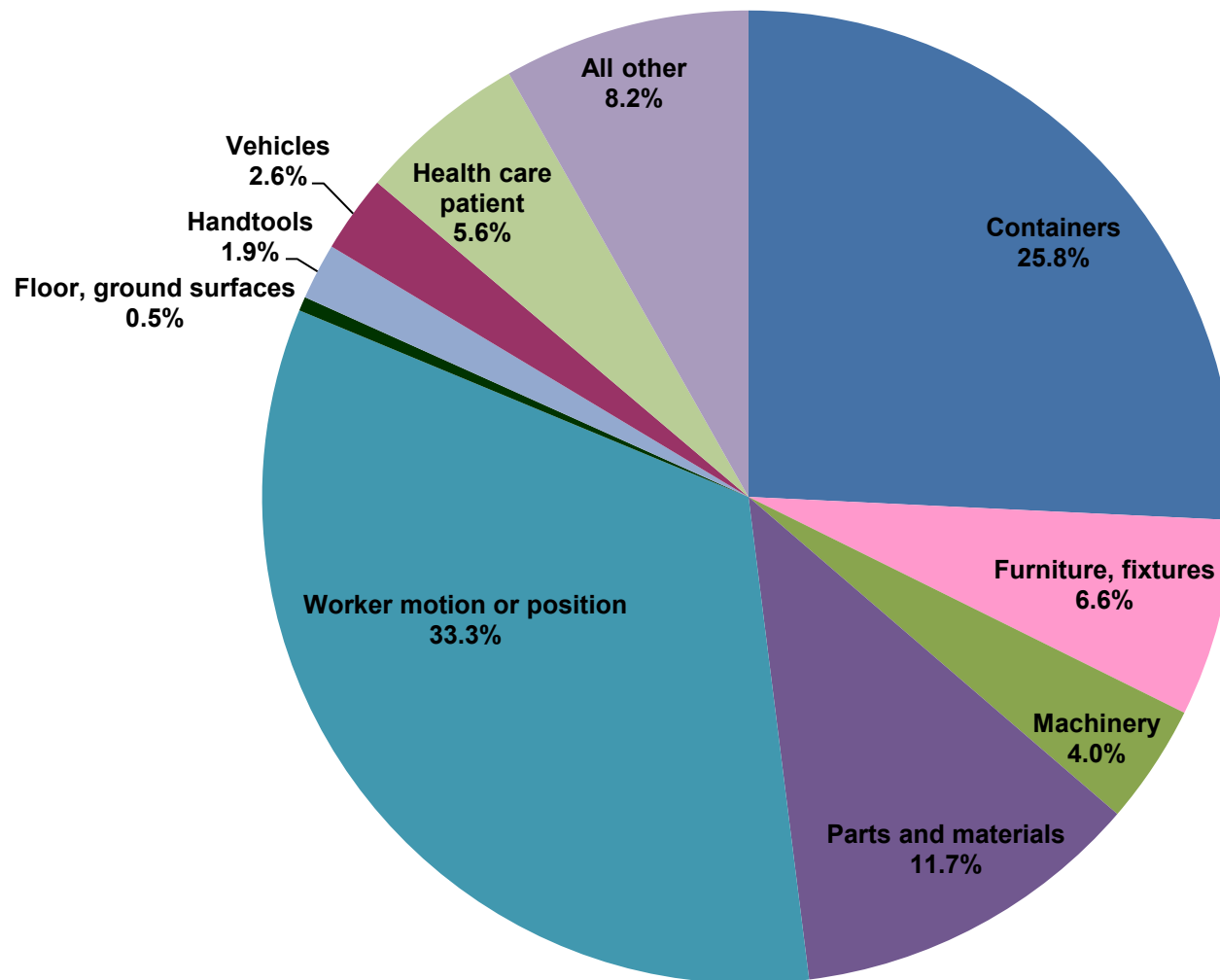
	nature of injury or illness
Sprains, strains	2,730.0
Tendonitis	20.0
Soreness, Pain	910.0
Back pain	250.0
All other	330.0

**Chart 35. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by nature of injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2008**



	nature of injury or illness
Sprains, strains	450.0
Soreness, Pain	140.0

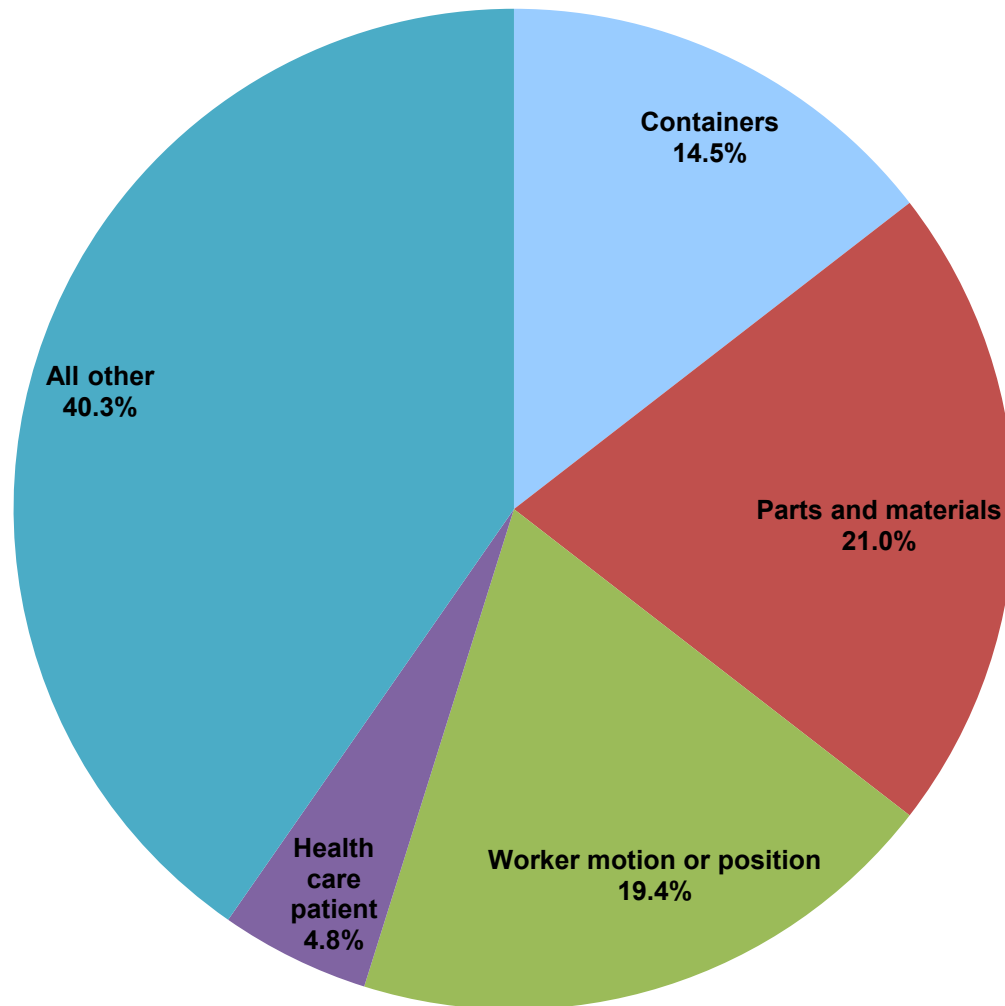
**Chart 36. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by source of injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2008**





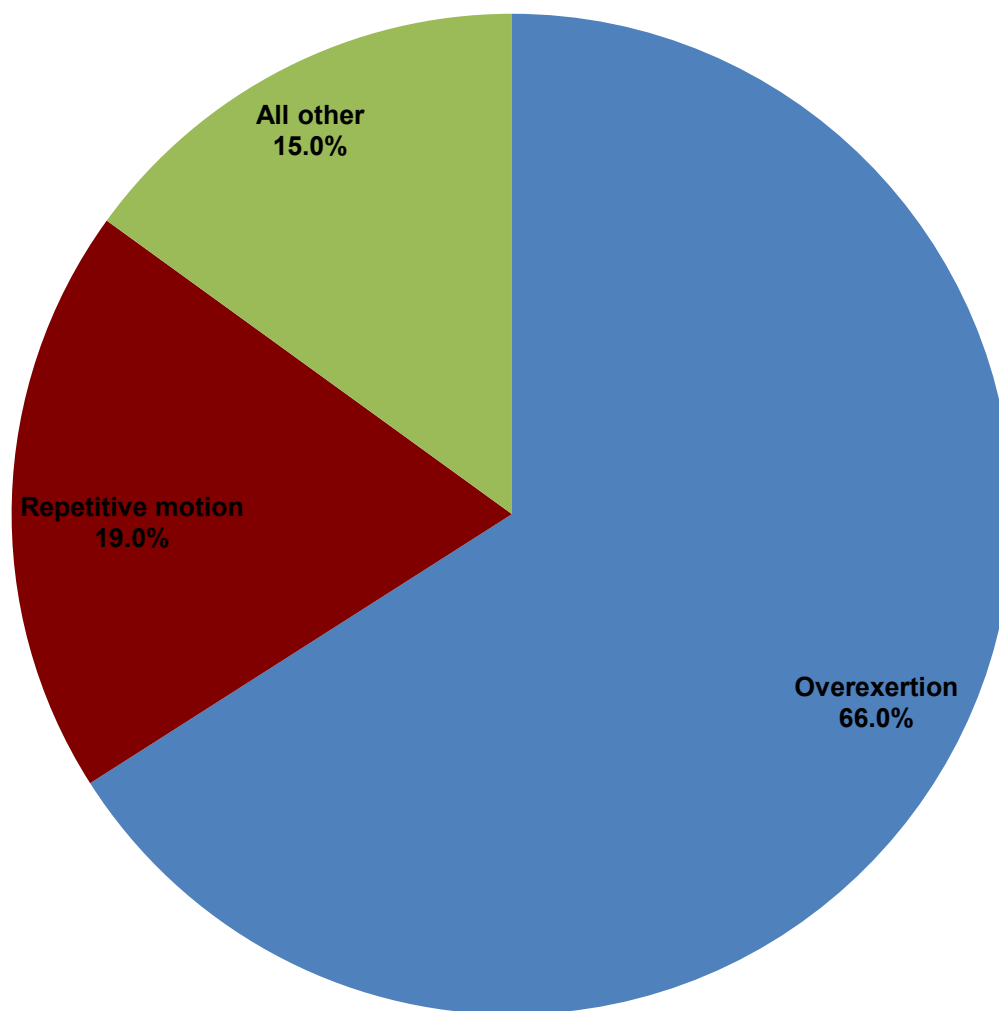
	source of injury or illness
Containers	1,100.0
Furniture, fixtures	280.0
Machinery	170.0
Parts and materials	500.0
Worker motion or position	1,420.0
Floor, ground surfaces	20.0
Handtools	80.0
Vehicles	110.0
Health care patient	240.0
All other	350.0

**Chart 37. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by source of injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2008**



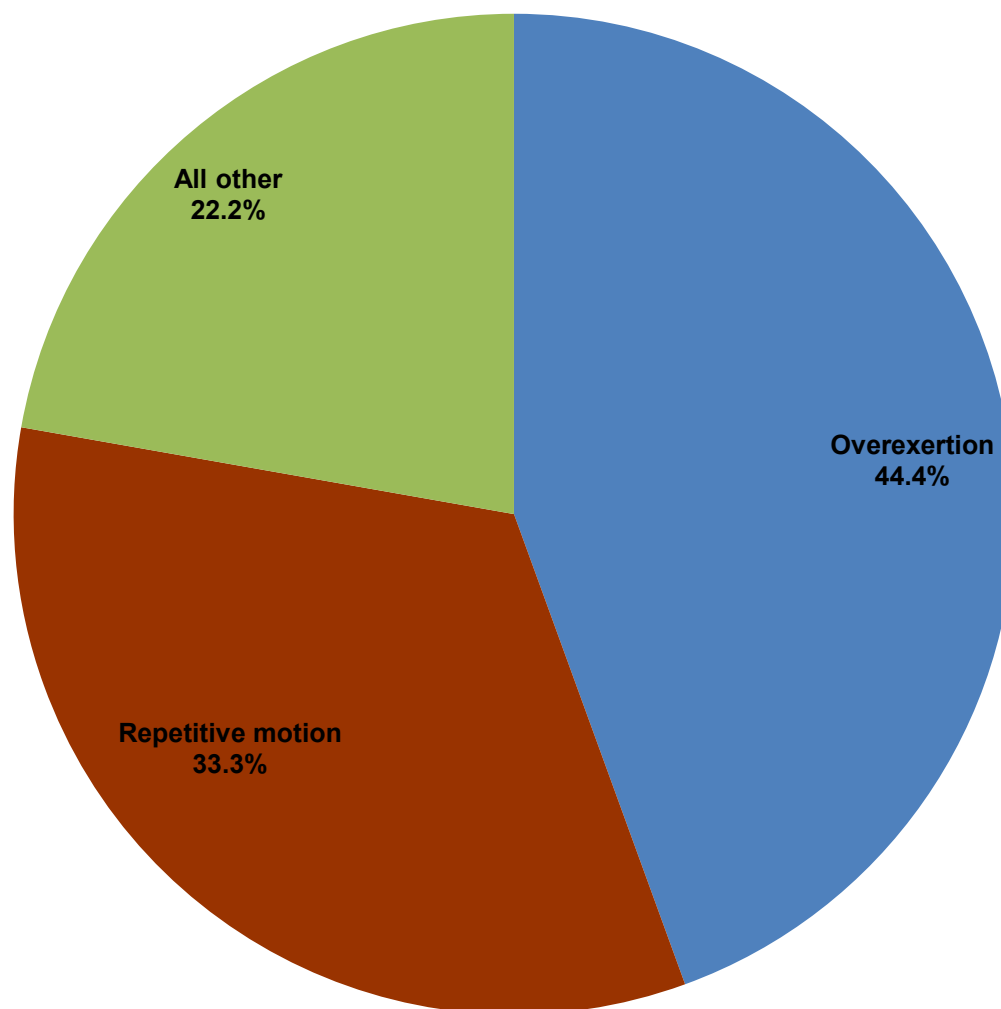
	source of injury or illness
Containers	90.0
Parts and materials	130.0
Worker motion or position	120.0
Health care patient	30.0
All other	250.0

**Chart 38. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by event leading to injury or illness, Missouri, private industry, 2008**



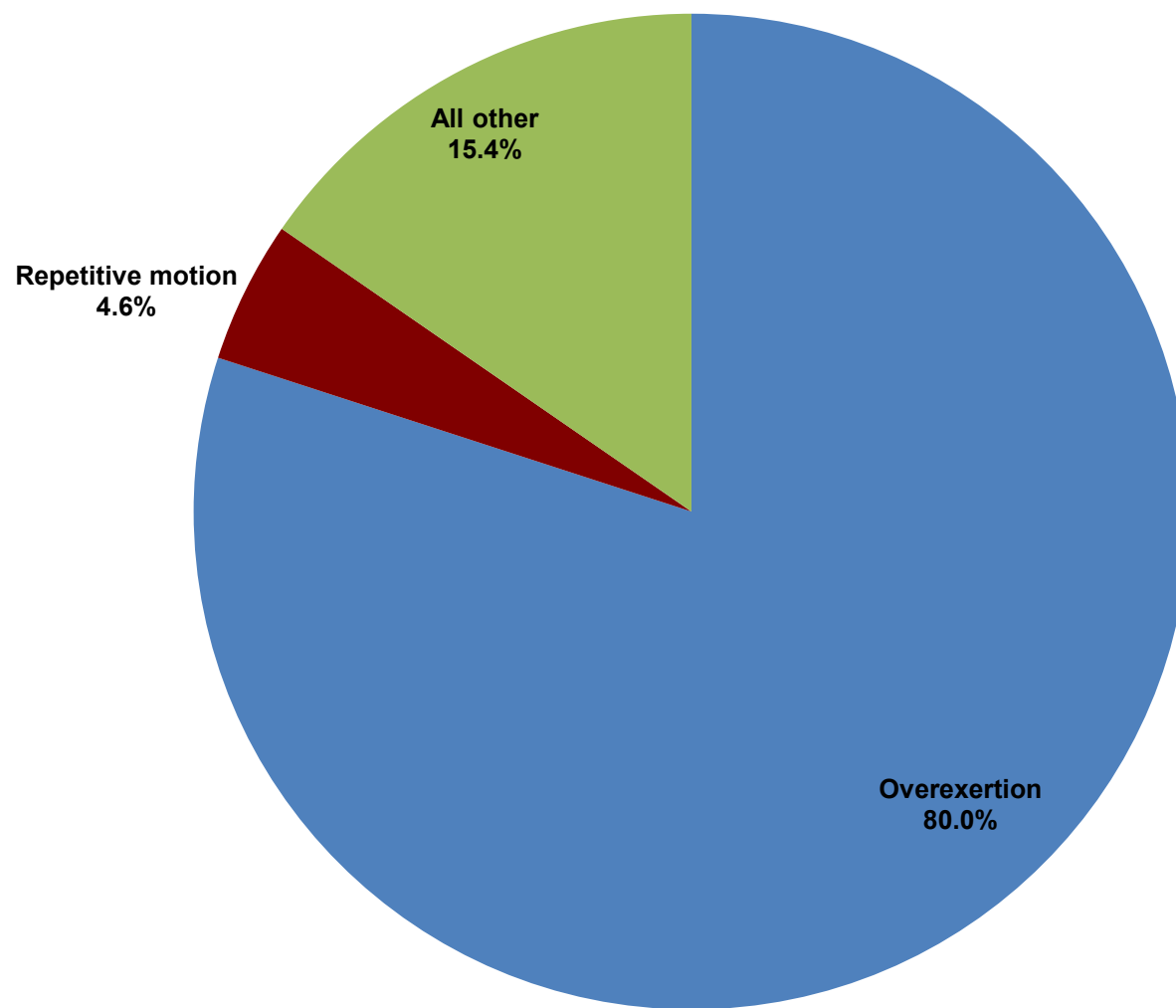
	event leading to injury or illness
Overexertion	2,810.0
Repetitive motion	810.0
All other	640.0

**Chart 39. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by event leading to injury or illness, Missouri, state government, 2008**



	event leading to injury or illness
Overexertion	40.0
Repetitive motion	30.0
All other	20.0

**Chart 40. Distribution of Musculoskeletal disorders by event leading to injury or illness, Missouri, local government, 2008**





	event leading to injury or illness
Overexertion	520.0
Repetitive motion	30.0
All other	100.0

**Table 1. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2008**

Missouri--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	15,520	5,150	320	2,010	2,810	10,370	4,100	190	420	--	2,400	1,550	470
Gender:													
Male.....	9,310	4,270	150	1,970	2,150	5,040	2,730	130	160	--	500	730	320
Female.....	6,150	880	170	40	660	5,280	1,310	60	260	--	1,900	820	150
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	440	80	--	30	40	360	190	--	--	--	30	130	--
20 to 24.....	1,560	550	40	280	230	1,010	400	--	20	--	190	300	80
25 to 34.....	3,540	1,060	90	450	520	2,470	900	--	60	--	590	120	130
35 to 44.....	3,970	1,480	60	670	750	2,500	850	30	190	--	640	400	80
45 to 54.....	3,560	1,300	90	430	780	2,260	1,110	50	90	--	400	430	100
55 to 64.....	2,180	650	40	130	470	1,530	500	80	30	--	510	130	60
65 and over.....	270	30	--	--	20	240	140	--	--	--	50	--	--
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	2,460	650	50	350	250	1,810	500	--	--	--	270	330	70
3 to 11 months.....	2,890	980	80	470	430	1,910	660	--	100	--	430	270	150
1 to 5 years.....	5,380	1,660	150	650	860	3,720	1,540	50	170	--	1,060	550	190
More than 5 years.....	4,730	1,860	30	550	1,270	2,870	1,340	120	140	--	640	400	60
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	9,540	3,850	260	1,660	1,930	5,690	2,250	100	180	--	1,300	480	300
Black only.....	860	290	--	30	260	570	220	--	20	--	170	40	20
Hispanic or Latino only.....	220	100	--	30	70	120	50	--	--	--	--	50	--
Asian only.....	290	--	--	--	--	270	--	--	--	--	--	270	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	30	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	4,570	860	60	280	520	3,710	1,570	80	210	--	910	710	150

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 2. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2008**

**Missouri--state government**

Characteristic	State government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	500	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200
Gender:														
Male.....	280	--	--	--	--	250	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Female.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70
Age:														
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
35 to 44.....	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
45 to 54.....	140	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
55 to 64.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
65 and over.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 to 5 years.....	100	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
More than 5 years.....	240	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Race or ethnic origin:														
White only.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black only.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	350	--	--	--	--	320	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2008**

**Missouri--local government**

Characteristic	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	1,900	--	--	--	--	1,560	300	--	--	--	830	--	--	--
Gender:														
Male.....	1,010	--	--	--	--	710	260	--	--	--	210	--	--	--
Female.....	890	--	--	--	--	850	40	--	--	--	620	--	--	--
Age:														
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	300	--	--	--	--	190	70	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
35 to 44.....	370	--	--	--	--	340	90	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
45 to 54.....	710	--	--	--	--	540	90	--	--	--	250	--	--	--
55 to 64.....	380	--	--	--	--	350	40	--	--	--	300	--	--	--
65 and over.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:														
Less than 3 months.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months.....	270	--	--	--	--	250	20	--	--	--	180	--	--	--
1 to 5 years.....	350	--	--	--	--	330	120	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
More than 5 years.....	1,240	--	--	--	--	940	160	--	--	--	460	--	--	--
Race or ethnic origin:														
White only.....	1,300	--	--	--	--	960	150	--	--	--	680	--	--	--
Black only.....	120	--	--	--	--	120	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	470	--	--	--	--	460	60	--	--	--	130	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2008**

**Missouri--private industry**

Occupation	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	15,520	5,150	320	2,010	2,810	10,370	4,100	190	420	--	2,400	1,550	470
Management occupations.....	340	40	--	20	20	290	50	50	110	--	30	--	30
Business and financial operations occupations.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	30	30	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	200	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	80	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	730	--	--	--	--	730	80	--	--	--	600	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	720	--	--	--	--	720	--	--	--	--	690	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	30	--	20
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	1,540	--	--	--	--	1,520	170	--	--	--	80	1,270	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	1,030	40	--	--	30	990	60	--	20	--	200	80	30
Personal care and service occupations.....	330	--	--	--	--	330	90	--	--	--	80	--	60
Sales and related occupations.....	860	--	--	--	--	850	800	--	20	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	1,210	130	--	20	110	1,080	600	50	180	--	130	--	40
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	570	230	200	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	2,060	1,870	20	1,670	180	190	160	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	1,150	400	20	170	210	740	430	40	--	--	120	--	70
Production occupations.....	2,380	1,870	60	70	1,740	510	380	20	--	--	20	--	80
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	1,990	490	20	50	430	1,490	1,260	--	60	--	40	--	130

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2008**

**Missouri--state government**

Occupation	State government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	500	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 6. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and major industry sector, 2008**

**Missouri--local government**

Occupation	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	1,900	--	--	--	--	1,560	300	--	--	--	830	--	--	--
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	300	--	--	--	--	300	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	120	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	300	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	180	--	--	--	--	40	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	160	--	--	--	--	140	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	170	--	--	--	--	140	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 7. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2008**

**Missouri--private industry**

Occupation	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	15,520	5,150	320	2,010	2,810	10,370	4,100	190	420	--	2,400	1,550	470
Construction laborers.....	650	620	--	560	60	30	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	640	--	--	--	--	630	--	--	--	--	80	40	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	620	190	--	--	190	420	330	--	20	--	20	--	50
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	590	--	--	--	--	590	--	--	--	--	570	--	--
Food preparation workers.....	550	--	--	--	--	550	60	--	--	--	--	480	--
Carpenters.....	470	390	--	360	30	80	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	420	80	--	30	50	340	330	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	380	50	--	--	40	320	310	--	--	--	--	--	--
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse.....	350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cashiers.....	320	--	--	--	--	320	310	--	--	--	--	--	--
Retail salespersons.....	300	--	--	--	--	300	290	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	290	50	--	--	50	230	170	--	--	--	--	--	50
Registered nurses.....	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	230	--	--
Driver/sales workers.....	270	--	--	--	--	250	240	--	--	--	--	--	--
Customer service representatives.....	240	--	--	--	--	240	40	--	50	--	80	--	--
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	240	160	--	--	150	80	80	--	--	--	--	--	--
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	220	--	--	--	--	210	70	--	--	--	--	150	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	210	30	--	--	20	180	40	--	--	--	80	--	--
Electricians.....	200	190	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	200	100	--	--	90	100	50	--	--	--	30	--	--
Teacher assistants.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--
Physical therapists.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	110	--	--	--	--	--	30
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	170	160	--	20	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, restaurant.....	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	160	--
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	160	--	--	--	--	160	150	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.



**Table 8. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2008**

**Missouri--state government**

Occupation	State government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	500	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200
Security guards.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Correctional officers and jailers.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Social and human service assistants.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway maintenance workers.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 9. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, 2008**

**Missouri--local government**

Occupation	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	1,900	--	--	--	--	1,560	300	--	--	--	830	--	--	--
Elementary school teachers, except special education.....	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--
Fire fighters.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	110	--	--	--	--	110	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Registered nurses.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	80	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education.....	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	50	--	--	--	--	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Electrical power-line installers and repairers.....	50	--	--	--	--	50	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Missouri--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	15,520	5,150	320	2,010	2,810	10,370	4,100	190	420	--	2,400	1,550	470
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	4,710	1,520	100	600	820	3,200	1,450	60	170	--	1,000	220	170
Bruises, contusions.....	1,030	380	40	160	190	650	360	--	--	--	170	--	30
Cuts, lacerations.....	960	480	--	230	230	490	250	--	--	--	50	150	40
Punctures.....	310	100	--	60	40	210	160	--	--	--	30	--	--
Fractures.....	1,790	540	--	250	280	1,250	380	--	20	--	260	60	80
Heat burns.....	510	90	--	--	80	410	30	--	--	--	--	370	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	270	170	--	20	150	100	20	20	--	--	20	--	20
Tendonitis.....	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	40	30	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	190	140	--	20	110	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	760	260	--	130	130	500	170	20	20	--	180	50	40
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	1,050	430	70	190	170	620	260	--	70	--	140	90	50
Eye.....	400	230	70	40	110	170	50	--	--	--	40	70	--
Neck.....	120	40	--	20	20	80	30	--	--	--	20	--	20
Trunk.....	4,470	1,510	90	640	780	2,960	1,570	40	180	--	560	70	90
Shoulder.....	1,270	530	40	230	260	730	370	--	110	--	140	30	40
Back.....	2,500	630	20	300	320	1,870	1,030	--	70	--	290	--	50
Upper extremities.....	4,250	1,800	90	510	1,190	2,450	770	80	50	--	470	650	150
Arm.....	660	250	--	80	170	410	140	--	20	--	160	50	40
Wrist.....	900	450	--	160	290	440	120	20	--	--	170	70	40
Hand, except finger.....	1,070	410	70	100	240	660	200	--	--	--	30	370	60
Finger.....	1,270	640	--	170	460	630	300	60	--	--	100	160	20
Lower extremities.....	3,850	1,060	30	550	490	2,790	870	40	70	--	840	680	110
Knee.....	2,010	400	--	200	190	1,620	410	20	50	--	520	500	--
Ankle.....	590	220	--	110	110	360	130	--	--	--	120	60	30
Foot, except toe.....	470	220	--	130	90	240	100	--	--	--	60	--	--
Toe.....	190	50	--	30	20	140	110	--	--	--	30	--	--
Body systems.....	320	30	--	--	30	290	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	1,470	280	50	100	130	1,180	560	30	40	--	360	70	40

**Table 10. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 -- Continued**

[illegible]

Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals, chemical products.....	230	120	60	--	50	120	30	--	--	--	--	60	--
Containers.....	2,110	560	--	170	380	1,550	900	20	130	--	90	360	20
Furniture, fixtures.....	670	130	--	40	90	540	270	--	20	--	100	110	30
Machinery.....	930	610	--	150	450	320	130	60	--	--	40	40	40
Parts and materials.....	1,460	930	--	480	440	540	470	--	--	--	20	--	30
Person, injured or ill worker.....	2,190	750	40	180	530	1,440	340	30	100	--	220	150	50
Worker motion or position.....	1,920	750	40	180	530	1,170	340	30	100	--	220	140	40
Floor, ground surfaces.....	3,720	960	20	570	370	2,760	820	50	30	--	780	370	130
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	840	390	--	200	180	460	130	--	--	--	270	--	30
Vehicles.....	1,280	190	--	50	140	1,090	670	--	100	--	200	--	70
Person, other than worker.....	640	--	--	--	--	630	20	--	--	--	550	--	--
Health care patient.....	350	--	--	--	--	350	--	--	--	--	330	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	4,440	2,000	100	810	1,090	2,450	1,170	60	100	--	350	550	140
Struck by object.....	2,090	920	80	460	380	1,180	600	--	20	--	110	390	50
Struck against object.....	1,290	480	--	210	260	810	370	--	70	--	120	150	40
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	930	520	--	100	400	420	190	60	--	--	120	--	30
Fall to lower level.....	1,050	490	--	390	90	560	270	--	--	--	210	--	--
Fall on same level.....	1,470	260	--	90	160	1,200	330	40	--	--	500	140	90
Slips, trips.....	230	90	--	40	50	140	70	--	--	--	20	--	20
Overexertion.....	2,970	940	20	320	590	2,040	1,210	30	120	--	510	--	90
Overexertion in lifting.....	2,070	610	--	230	370	1,460	840	20	110	--	350	--	80
Repetitive motion.....	830	390	--	60	330	440	70	20	--	--	40	--	20
Exposed to harmful substance.....	880	270	70	40	160	600	110	--	--	--	40	440	--
Transportation accidents.....	670	80	--	30	50	590	390	--	40	--	90	--	40
Highway accident.....	430	40	--	20	20	390	230	--	40	--	80	--	30
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	320	70	60	--	--	250	20	--	--	--	190	--	20
by person.....	210	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	190	--	--
by animal.....	110	70	60	--	--	40	20	--	--	--	--	--	20

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Missouri--state government														
Characteristic	State government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Informa- tion	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administra- tion
Total.....	500	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains.....	120	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80
Bruises, contusions.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Cuts, lacerations.....	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Heat burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head.....	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	80	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Shoulder.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Back.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities.....	120	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Arm.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Hand, except finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities.....	110	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Knee.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Ankle.....	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 11. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 -- Continued**

[illegible]

Source of injury, illness:															
Chemicals, chemical products.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	70	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50	--
Worker motion or position.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, other than worker.....	150	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Health care patient.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:															
Contact with object, equipment.....	60	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--
Struck by object.....	30	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Slips, trips.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Overexertion in lifting.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
by person.....	140	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
by animal.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

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SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Missouri--local government														
Characteristic	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 4	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	1,900	--	--	--	--	1,560	300	--	--	--	830	--	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains.....	750	--	--	--	--	590	150	--	--	--	270	--	--	--
Bruises, contusions.....	150	--	--	--	--	140	20	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	130	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Heat burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	140	--	--	--	--	130	20	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head.....	90	--	--	--	--	80	20	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Eye.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	710	--	--	--	--	470	110	--	--	--	170	--	--	--
Shoulder.....	170	--	--	--	--	150	30	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Back.....	460	--	--	--	--	250	80	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Upper extremities.....	410	--	--	--	--	360	60	--	--	--	260	--	--	--
Arm.....	180	--	--	--	--	180	30	--	--	--	150	--	--	--
Wrist.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	140	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Finger.....	60	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities.....	480	--	--	--	--	450	70	--	--	--	210	--	--	--
Knee.....	280	--	--	--	--	270	30	--	--	--	140	--	--	--
Ankle.....	90	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	70	--	--	--	--	60	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	170	--	--	--	--	150	40	--	--	--	100	--	--	--

**Table 12. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 -- Continued**

[illegible]

Source of injury, illness:														
Chemicals, chemical products.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	110	--	--	--	--	90	30	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	170	--	--	--	--	60	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	210	--	--	--	--	180	50	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Worker motion or position.....	200	--	--	--	--	170	50	--	--	--	70	--	--	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	630	--	--	--	--	500	80	--	--	--	320	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	310	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	90	--	--	--	--	80	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, other than worker.....	120	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Health care patient.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment.....	370	--	--	--	--	320	40	--	--	--	210	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	190	--	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Struck against object.....	170	--	--	--	--	160	40	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	120	--	--	--	--	100	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	220	--	--	--	--	220	20	--	--	--	180	--	--	--
Slips, trips.....	50	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion.....	520	--	--	--	--	400	60	--	--	--	140	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting.....	390	--	--	--	--	270	40	--	--	--	140	--	--	--
Repetitive motion.....	50	--	--	--	--	30	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	80	--	--	--	--	70	50	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	50	--	--	--	--	50	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	170	--	--	--	--	170	--	--	--	--	140	--	--	--
by person.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
by animal.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.



Table 13. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Characteristic	Private industry 3, 4, 5	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 3,4	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>5</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Profes- sional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [15,520 cases].....	79.5	120.3	247.0	158.1	97.8	68.1	85.4	33.1	27.8	--	82.3	85.7	76.7
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	24.1	35.4	74.0	47.0	28.5	21.0	30.2	9.9	11.5	--	34.2	12.2	27.4
Bruises, contusions.....	5.3	8.9	29.1	12.5	6.5	4.3	7.5	--	--	--	6.0	--	4.8
Cuts, lacerations.....	4.9	11.2	--	18.3	8.2	3.2	5.2	--	--	--	1.6	8.2	6.0
Punctures.....	1.6	2.3	--	4.5	1.4	1.4	3.3	--	--	--	1.1	--	--
Fractures.....	9.2	12.7	--	19.5	9.9	8.2	8.0	--	1.3	--	9.0	3.5	12.4
Heat burns.....	2.6	2.1	--	--	2.7	2.7	0.7	--	--	--	--	20.3	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	1.4	4.0	--	1.4	5.3	0.6	0.5	2.7	--	--	0.6	--	3.4
Tendonitis.....	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	0.2	0.7	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	1.0	3.2	--	1.7	4.0	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	3.9	6.0	--	9.9	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.7	1.2	--	6.1	3.0	5.7
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	5.4	10.0	52.0	14.8	6.0	4.0	5.5	--	4.6	--	4.7	4.7	7.3
Eye.....	2.0	5.3	51.7	3.5	4.0	1.1	1.0	--	--	--	1.2	3.6	--
Neck.....	0.6	0.8	--	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	--	--	--	0.8	--	3.6
Trunk.....	22.9	35.3	70.2	50.2	27.1	19.4	32.8	6.2	11.9	--	19.1	3.9	15.1
Shoulder.....	6.5	12.5	29.3	18.4	9.1	4.8	7.7	--	7.1	--	4.8	1.9	6.2
Back.....	12.8	14.8	13.3	23.4	11.1	12.3	21.4	--	4.7	--	9.8	--	7.6
Upper extremities.....	21.8	41.9	68.7	40.3	41.4	16.1	16.1	13.6	3.3	--	16.2	35.8	24.9
Arm.....	3.4	5.9	--	6.6	5.8	2.7	2.9	--	1.2	--	5.6	2.5	6.1
Wrist.....	4.6	10.6	--	12.2	10.2	2.9	2.5	2.9	--	--	5.8	3.9	6.8
Hand, except finger.....	5.5	9.5	52.1	8.0	8.3	4.4	4.1	--	--	--	1.0	20.6	9.1
Finger.....	6.5	15.0	--	13.4	16.0	4.2	6.2	10.0	--	--	3.4	8.6	2.9
Lower extremities.....	19.7	24.8	19.7	43.1	17.0	18.3	18.1	6.7	4.9	--	28.8	37.3	18.6
Knee.....	10.3	9.2	--	15.5	6.5	10.6	8.6	4.2	3.6	--	17.7	27.7	--
Ankle.....	3.0	5.2	--	8.8	3.7	2.4	2.6	--	--	--	4.1	3.3	4.3
Foot, except toe.....	2.4	5.2	--	10.5	3.0	1.6	2.0	--	--	--	2.0	--	--
Toe.....	1.0	1.1	--	2.2	0.7	0.9	2.3	--	--	--	1.0	--	--
Body systems.....	1.6	0.7	--	--	0.9	1.9	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	7.5	6.6	35.3	8.2	4.6	7.8	11.7	5.4	2.6	--	12.4	3.8	7.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 --- Continued

[illegible]

Chemicals, chemical products.....	1.2	2.7	48.3	--	1.8	0.8	0.5	--	--	--	--	3.4	--
Containers.....	10.8	13.1	--	13.4	13.1	10.2	18.7	3.7	8.5	--	3.0	20.0	2.9
Furniture, fixtures.....	3.4	2.9	--	2.8	3.1	3.6	5.6	--	1.1	--	3.6	6.1	5.0
Machinery.....	4.7	14.2	--	11.7	15.6	2.1	2.7	10.3	--	--	1.3	2.0	6.2
Parts and materials.....	7.5	21.6	--	37.4	15.3	3.5	9.8	--	--	--	0.8	--	5.5
Person, injured or ill worker.....	11.2	17.4	29.8	14.2	18.3	9.5	7.1	5.3	7.0	--	7.7	8.0	7.4
Worker motion or position.....	9.8	17.4	29.0	14.2	18.3	7.7	7.1	5.3	7.0	--	7.4	7.8	7.0
Floor, ground surfaces.....	19.1	22.3	12.4	45.0	12.8	18.1	17.0	8.2	1.9	--	26.8	20.6	21.2
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	4.3	9.0	--	15.5	6.3	3.0	2.6	--	--	--	9.4	--	5.3
Vehicles.....	6.6	4.6	--	3.5	4.7	7.1	14.0	--	6.8	--	6.9	--	11.6
Person, other than worker.....	3.3	--	--	--	--	4.2	0.4	--	--	--	19.0	--	--
Health care patient.....	1.8	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with object, equipment.....	22.8	46.6	77.8	63.5	37.8	16.1	24.4	11.0	6.5	--	12.1	30.6	22.5
Struck by object.....	10.7	21.4	59.3	36.4	13.1	7.7	12.6	--	1.2	--	3.7	21.8	8.0
Struck against object.....	6.6	11.3	--	16.4	9.2	5.3	7.6	--	4.4	--	4.2	8.1	7.1
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	4.8	12.1	--	8.2	13.9	2.7	3.9	9.6	--	--	4.2	--	5.1
Fall to lower level.....	5.4	11.5	--	31.0	3.1	3.7	5.7	--	--	--	7.3	--	--
Fall on same level.....	7.5	6.1	--	7.4	5.5	7.9	6.9	6.3	--	--	17.2	7.7	15.2
Slips, trips.....	1.2	2.1	--	2.9	1.7	0.9	1.5	--	--	--	0.7	--	3.4
Overexertion.....	15.2	21.9	19.0	25.1	20.6	13.4	25.1	4.4	8.1	--	17.4	--	14.0
Overexertion in lifting.....	10.6	14.3	--	18.3	12.8	9.6	17.4	3.2	7.6	--	12.1	--	12.3
Repetitive motion.....	4.3	9.2	--	5.1	11.3	2.9	1.5	3.5	--	--	1.4	--	3.8
Exposed to harmful substance.....	4.5	6.3	54.0	2.9	5.6	4.0	2.2	--	--	--	1.4	24.1	--
Transportation accidents.....	3.4	1.9	--	2.3	1.7	3.8	8.2	--	2.6	--	3.0	--	6.5
Highway accident.....	2.2	1.0	--	1.3	0.8	2.6	4.7	--	2.5	--	2.9	--	5.5
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	1.6	1.6	48.3	--	--	1.7	0.5	--	--	--	6.5	--	3.4
by person.....	1.1	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--
by animal.....	0.6	1.5	48.3	--	--	0.3	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	3.3

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 14. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Missouri--state government														
Characteristic	State government 3, 4, 5	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 3,4	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 5	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total [500 cases].....	49.8	--	--	--	--	48.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.1
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains.....	12.3	--	--	--	--	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.8
Bruises, contusions.....	5.9	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0
Cuts, lacerations.....	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	7.9	--	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
Heat burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	2.6	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	6.2	--	--	--	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head.....	10.8	--	--	--	--	11.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eye.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	7.7	--	--	--	--	7.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.3
Shoulder.....	4.4	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.9
Back.....	2.9	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper extremities.....	11.6	--	--	--	--	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.4
Arm.....	5.8	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wrist.....	4.0	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Hand, except finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Finger.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities.....	10.7	--	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.5
Knee.....	4.0	--	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.0
Ankle.....	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	4.2	--	--	--	--	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 --- Continued

[illegible]

Chemicals, chemical products.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	2.7	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	2.8	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	6.5	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.6	--
Worker motion or position.....	6.2	--	--	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	10.2	--	--	--	--	10.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.4	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	4.1	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, other than worker.....	15.2	--	--	--	--	15.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--
Health care patient.....	12.7	--	--	--	--	13.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment.....	6.0	--	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	--
Struck by object.....	2.5	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck against object.....	2.0	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4	--
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	6.9	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--
Slips, trips.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion.....	4.3	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8	--
Overexertion in lifting.....	1.9	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repetitive motion.....	2.6	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	2.3	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	1.9	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	13.6	--	--	--	--	14.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
by person.....	13.6	--	--	--	--	14.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
by animal.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 15. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2008

Missouri--local government														
Characteristic	Local government 3, 4, 5	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 3,4	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities 5	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total [1,900 cases].....	85.0	--	--	--	--	71.5	221.9	--	--	--	58.5	--	--	--
Nature of injury, illness:														
Sprains, strains.....	33.6	--	--	--	--	27.1	114.3	--	--	--	18.9	--	--	--
Bruises, contusions.....	6.7	--	--	--	--	6.6	17.7	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations.....	2.8	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Punctures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	5.9	--	--	--	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	--
Heat burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	6.1	--	--	--	--	6.0	14.0	--	--	--	7.9	--	--	--
Part of body affected:														
Head.....	4.2	--	--	--	--	3.8	11.9	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--
Eye.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck.....	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trunk.....	31.7	--	--	--	--	21.7	79.9	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--
Shoulder.....	7.6	--	--	--	--	7.0	19.7	--	--	--	3.7	--	--	--
Back.....	20.7	--	--	--	--	11.6	58.1	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--
Upper extremities.....	18.1	--	--	--	--	16.6	43.2	--	--	--	18.4	--	--	--
Arm.....	7.9	--	--	--	--	8.2	19.9	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	--
Wrist.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	6.1	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--
Finger.....	2.9	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lower extremities.....	21.7	--	--	--	--	20.8	48.7	--	--	--	14.8	--	--	--
Knee.....	12.8	--	--	--	--	12.4	24.6	--	--	--	10.0	--	--	--
Ankle.....	4.1	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foot, except toe.....	3.0	--	--	--	--	2.9	16.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	7.6	--	--	--	--	7.1	29.9	--	--	--	7.4	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers for selected characteristics and major industry sector, 2008 --- Continued

[illegible]

Chemicals, chemical products.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	4.9	--	--	--	--	4.3	23.4	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--
Furniture, fixtures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	7.5	--	--	--	--	2.8	27.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, injured or ill worker.....	9.5	--	--	--	--	8.4	36.7	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--
Worker motion or position.....	9.0	--	--	--	--	7.9	36.7	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--
Floor, ground surfaces.....	28.2	--	--	--	--	23.1	61.0	--	--	--	22.8	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	13.8	--	--	--	--	13.1	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	4.2	--	--	--	--	3.8	41.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person, other than worker.....	5.5	--	--	--	--	5.6	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--
Health care patient.....	1.8	--	--	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--
Event or exposure:														
Contact with object, equipment.....	16.5	--	--	--	--	14.6	32.6	--	--	--	14.6	--	--	--
Struck by object.....	8.5	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	6.6	--	--	--
Struck against object.....	7.5	--	--	--	--	7.3	26.2	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	5.2	--	--	--	--	4.7	34.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	9.7	--	--	--	--	9.9	13.4	--	--	--	12.4	--	--	--
Slips, trips.....	2.2	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Overexertion.....	23.3	--	--	--	--	18.3	46.1	--	--	--	9.8	--	--	--
Overexertion in lifting.....	17.4	--	--	--	--	12.5	27.0	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--
Repetitive motion.....	2.2	--	--	--	--	1.3	19.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposed to harmful substance.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	3.5	--	--	--	--	3.3	34.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway accident.....	2.4	--	--	--	--	2.5	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	7.4	--	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--
by person.....	4.3	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--
by animal.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>4</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and

reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 16. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2008**

Missouri--private industry									
Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [15,520 cases].....	100.0	14.2	11.4	20.2	13.6	16.2	4.8	19.5	6
Gender:									
Male.....	100.0	11.7	11.4	16.5	15.1	16.3	5.7	23.2	8
Female.....	100.0	18.2	11.5	25.9	11.2	15.9	3.6	13.7	4
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	100.0	11.4	13.6	38.6	27.3	--	4.5	4.5	5
20 to 24.....	100.0	15.4	14.1	17.3	12.2	28.8	3.8	9.0	7
25 to 34.....	100.0	11.9	10.5	35.9	15.5	9.9	4.8	11.6	4
35 to 44.....	100.0	17.6	10.3	12.3	11.1	22.7	5.5	20.7	10
45 to 54.....	100.0	12.6	10.1	13.5	17.7	13.5	4.2	27.8	9
55 to 64.....	100.0	15.1	12.4	19.7	6.9	13.3	5.5	27.1	7
65 and over.....	100.0	7.4	29.6	7.4	11.1	14.8	7.4	25.9	8
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months.....	100.0	15.4	8.9	30.1	20.3	13.0	3.7	8.5	5
3 to 11 months.....	100.0	23.5	11.4	17.6	10.4	13.1	4.8	19.0	5
1 to 5 years.....	100.0	11.9	13.0	20.1	11.2	20.3	5.4	18.4	8
More than 5 years.....	100.0	10.8	11.0	16.9	15.0	15.2	4.9	26.2	8
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only.....	100.0	16.9	11.0	22.5	12.7	13.4	4.7	18.8	5
Black only.....	100.0	12.8	17.4	29.1	12.8	8.1	5.8	14.0	4
Hispanic or Latino only.....	100.0	13.6	31.8	9.1	18.2	--	13.6	9.1	4
Asian only.....	100.0	--	--	--	93.1	--	--	--	6
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 17. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2008**

**Missouri--state government**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [500 cases].....	100.0	32.0	--	10.0	22.0	10.0	--	24.0	7
Gender:									
Male.....	100.0	32.1	--	7.1	25.0	14.3	--	21.4	8
Female.....	100.0	16.7	--	16.7	22.2	--	--	33.3	8
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.3	10
35 to 44.....	100.0	--	--	12.5	18.8	--	--	50.0	16
45 to 54.....	100.0	50.0	--	--	14.3	14.3	--	--	1
55 to 64.....	100.0	--	--	--	37.5	--	--	25.0	8
65 and over.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3 to 11 months.....	100.0	--	--	--	20.0	--	--	60.0	47
1 to 5 years.....	100.0	30.0	--	--	30.0	--	--	20.0	7
More than 5 years.....	100.0	29.2	--	8.3	25.0	12.5	--	16.7	7
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only.....	100.0	15.4	--	30.8	23.1	--	--	15.4	6
Black only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Hispanic or Latino only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.



**Table 18. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2008**

Missouri--local government									
Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,900 cases].....	100.0	10.5	15.8	12.6	14.7	20.0	11.6	14.2	8
Gender:									
Male.....	100.0	5.0	18.8	6.9	12.9	21.8	11.9	23.8	16
Female.....	100.0	16.9	12.4	19.1	16.9	18.0	12.4	3.4	6
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
25 to 34.....	100.0	20.0	46.7	13.3	--	--	--	--	2
35 to 44.....	100.0	13.5	--	13.5	29.7	8.1	16.2	13.5	6
45 to 54.....	100.0	5.6	15.5	8.5	4.2	28.2	15.5	23.9	18
55 to 64.....	100.0	10.5	--	21.1	15.8	31.6	7.9	7.9	10
65 and over.....	100.0	--	44.4	--	44.4	--	--	--	3
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
3 to 11 months.....	100.0	14.8	22.2	29.6	11.1	11.1	--	--	4
1 to 5 years.....	100.0	17.1	8.6	--	17.1	17.1	20.0	17.1	14
More than 5 years.....	100.0	8.9	15.3	10.5	15.3	23.4	11.3	15.3	11
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only.....	100.0	7.7	22.3	16.9	11.5	19.2	8.5	13.8	6
Black only.....	100.0	33.3	--	--	25.0	--	--	--	7
Hispanic or Latino only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 19. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2008**

**Missouri--private industry**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [15,520 cases]	100.0	14.2	11.4	20.2	13.6	16.2	4.8	19.5	6
Management occupations.....	100.0	14.7	41.2	29.4	5.9	5.9	--	5.9	2
Business and financial operations occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	100.0	56.3	--	12.5	12.5	12.5	--	--	1
Education, training, and library occupations.....	100.0	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	3
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	20.0	50.0	38
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	100.0	12.3	11.0	23.3	12.3	31.5	6.8	4.1	8
Healthcare support occupations.....	100.0	30.6	20.8	15.3	11.1	11.1	2.8	8.3	2
Protective service occupations.....	100.0	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	20.0	6
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	100.0	5.2	11.7	14.3	21.4	36.4	1.9	8.4	7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	100.0	32.0	10.7	32.0	3.9	2.9	2.9	16.5	4
Personal care and service occupations.....	100.0	6.1	15.2	6.1	9.1	27.3	12.1	24.2	14
Sales and related occupations.....	100.0	18.6	14.0	31.4	9.3	10.5	--	15.1	4
Office and administrative support occupations.....	100.0	10.7	6.6	20.7	14.0	23.1	7.4	17.4	10
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	100.0	--	5.3	12.3	66.7	--	--	14.0	6
Construction and extraction occupations.....	100.0	12.1	9.7	16.0	8.3	16.5	7.8	29.1	14
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	100.0	10.4	13.9	20.9	13.9	10.4	6.1	23.5	7
Production occupations.....	100.0	16.0	10.5	16.4	11.3	14.3	5.0	26.1	8
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	100.0	12.1	10.6	19.6	12.6	14.1	5.0	26.1	9

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 20. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2008**

**Missouri--state government**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [500 cases]	100.0	32.0	--	10.0	22.0	10.0	--	24.0	7
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	100.0	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Education, training, and library occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	100.0	13.6	--	--	27.3	9.1	--	45.5	15
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Production occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 21. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major occupational group and number of days away from work, 2008**

**Missouri--local government**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,900 cases]	100.0	10.5	15.8	12.6	14.7	20.0	11.6	14.2	8
Management occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	100.0	18.2	18.2	33.3	--	21.2	--	--	4
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	100.0	31.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Healthcare support occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Protective service occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	20.0	40.0	16.7	16.7	19
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	100.0	--	13.3	--	--	23.3	20.0	36.7	26
Personal care and service occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Construction and extraction occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	25.0	--	25.0	11
Production occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	100.0	--	--	--	23.5	--	17.6	23.5	14

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 22. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2008**

Missouri--private industry									
Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [15,520 cases]	100.0	14.2	11.4	20.2	13.6	16.2	4.8	19.5	6
Construction laborers.....	100.0	15.4	12.3	24.6	9.2	6.2	7.7	24.6	5
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	40.6	--	43.8	--	--	--	9.4	4
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	100.0	9.7	8.1	22.6	16.1	9.7	8.1	24.2	7
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	100.0	32.2	20.3	10.2	11.9	11.9	3.4	8.5	2
Food preparation workers.....	100.0	--	3.6	3.6	--	81.8	--	7.3	19
Carpenters.....	100.0	12.8	10.6	14.9	4.3	19.1	4.3	36.2	15
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	100.0	7.1	4.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	--	40.5	14
Stock clerks and order fillers.....	100.0	18.4	10.5	15.8	21.1	13.2	13.2	7.9	7
Farmworkers and laborers, crop, nursery, and greenhouse.....	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	6
Cashiers.....	100.0	15.6	18.8	46.9	--	--	--	--	3
Retail salespersons.....	100.0	16.7	16.7	20.0	23.3	6.7	--	16.7	5
Truck drivers, light or delivery services.....	100.0	6.9	6.9	20.7	6.9	27.6	--	24.1	13
Registered nurses.....	100.0	7.1	7.1	46.4	14.3	7.1	10.7	7.1	4
Driver/sales workers.....	100.0	29.6	25.9	29.6	7.4	--	--	--	2
Customer service representatives.....	100.0	8.3	--	45.8	8.3	29.2	--	8.3	5
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders.....	100.0	16.7	25.0	29.2	12.5	--	--	8.3	3
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food.....	100.0	--	--	45.5	--	--	--	22.7	3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	14.3	28.6	14.3	9.5	--	--	23.8	3
Electricians.....	100.0	15.0	15.0	--	10.0	50.0	--	10.0	16
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	100.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	10.0	25.0	12
Teacher assistants.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Physical therapists.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	100.0	11.8	11.8	17.6	29.4	--	--	17.6	8
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers.....	100.0	11.8	11.8	17.6	--	29.4	--	23.5	12
Cooks, restaurant.....	100.0	--	62.5	--	--	--	--	--	2
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers.....	100.0	18.8	--	31.3	--	--	--	37.5	4

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 23. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2008**

**Missouri--state government**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [500 cases]	100.0	32.0	--	10.0	22.0	10.0	--	24.0	7
Security guards.....	100.0	14.3	--	--	28.6	--	--	50.0	16
Correctional officers and jailers.....	100.0	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	--	10
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	33
Social and human service assistants.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Highway maintenance workers.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 24. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected occupations and number of days away from work, 2008**

**Missouri--local government**

Occupation	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,900 cases]	100.0	10.5	15.8	12.6	14.7	20.0	11.6	14.2	8
Elementary school teachers, except special education.....	100.0	27.3	27.3	45.5	--	--	--	--	2
Fire fighters.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	50.0	--	--	18
Bus drivers, transit and intercity.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Registered nurses.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	62.5	--	22
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	14
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Executive secretaries and administrative assistants.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Electrical power-line installers and repairers.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Cooks, institution and cafeteria.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Construction laborers.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Maintenance and repair workers, general.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Missouri--private industry									
Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [15,520 cases].....	100.0	14.2	11.4	20.2	13.6	16.2	4.8	19.5	6
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains.....	100.0	11.9	13.2	15.9	13.0	17.6	5.3	22.9	9
Bruises, contusions.....	100.0	22.3	14.6	28.2	13.6	11.7	1.9	9.7	3
Cuts, lacerations.....	100.0	17.7	12.5	38.5	8.3	9.4	4.2	10.4	5
Punctures.....	100.0	19.4	12.9	12.9	--	--	--	48.4	29
Fractures.....	100.0	6.7	6.1	21.2	25.1	8.4	5.6	27.9	6
Heat burns.....	100.0	--	11.8	5.9	62.7	11.8	--	5.9	6
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	100.0	18.5	--	14.8	18.5	11.1	11.1	22.2	8
Tendonitis.....	100.0	--	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	9
Chemical burns.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Amputations.....	100.0	--	--	26.3	--	10.5	10.5	47.4	30
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	100.0	9.2	23.7	17.1	9.2	15.8	2.6	22.4	6
Part of body affected:									
Head.....	100.0	27.6	16.2	21.9	8.6	7.6	5.7	12.4	3
Eye.....	100.0	30.0	22.5	25.0	7.5	12.5	--	--	2
Neck.....	100.0	--	--	16.7	25.0	--	--	25.0	7
Trunk.....	100.0	9.4	14.8	15.2	17.0	16.3	5.8	21.3	7
Shoulder.....	100.0	10.2	14.2	11.0	9.4	18.1	7.1	29.9	14
Back.....	100.0	8.0	17.2	18.8	21.6	13.6	4.0	16.8	6
Upper extremities.....	100.0	15.5	8.9	27.8	16.9	10.4	4.0	16.7	5
Arm.....	100.0	15.2	9.1	22.7	10.6	12.1	--	28.8	7
Wrist.....	100.0	31.1	10.0	15.6	10.0	6.7	6.7	18.9	5
Hand, except finger.....	100.0	9.3	7.5	22.4	33.6	12.1	2.8	13.1	6
Finger.....	100.0	12.6	11.8	29.1	14.2	11.8	5.5	15.7	5
Lower extremities.....	100.0	7.3	8.1	19.5	9.4	27.3	5.5	22.9	12
Knee.....	100.0	4.0	3.0	15.9	7.5	42.8	4.5	22.4	17
Ankle.....	100.0	10.2	11.9	16.9	13.6	15.3	5.1	27.1	10
Foot, except toe.....	100.0	21.3	4.3	27.7	10.6	10.6	8.5	19.1	5
Toe.....	100.0	--	10.5	57.9	15.8	--	--	--	3
Body systems.....	100.0	87.5	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	1
Multiple parts.....	100.0	17.7	15.6	17.0	9.5	14.3	2.0	23.1	5

Table 25. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2008 -- Continued

[illegible]



Chemicals, chemical products.....	100.0	13.0	13.0	8.7	--	26.1	--	39.1	18
Containers.....	100.0	8.1	12.3	27.5	9.0	25.6	6.2	11.4	6
Furniture, fixtures.....	100.0	19.4	20.9	7.5	16.4	9.0	--	25.4	6
Machinery.....	100.0	14.0	6.5	19.4	11.8	15.1	6.5	26.9	9
Parts and materials.....	100.0	12.3	8.9	17.1	8.9	17.8	5.5	30.1	13
Person, injured or ill worker.....	100.0	23.3	4.1	23.3	10.0	14.2	5.9	18.7	5
Worker motion or position.....	100.0	13.0	4.7	26.6	11.5	16.1	6.8	21.4	8
Floor, ground surfaces.....	100.0	10.2	9.4	22.6	16.4	17.7	4.0	19.4	6
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	100.0	15.5	10.7	15.5	8.3	31.0	4.8	15.5	11
Vehicles.....	100.0	12.5	22.7	20.3	8.6	5.5	5.5	25.8	5
Person, other than worker.....	100.0	29.7	20.3	15.6	7.8	9.4	6.3	10.9	3
Health care patient.....	100.0	28.6	22.9	17.1	11.4	8.6	--	11.4	2
Event or exposure:									
Contact with object, equipment.....	100.0	15.1	11.7	23.0	9.7	17.3	4.3	18.9	6
Struck by object.....	100.0	14.8	9.6	25.8	8.6	19.1	3.8	18.2	5
Struck against object.....	100.0	17.1	14.7	20.9	10.1	17.1	3.1	17.1	5
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	100.0	10.8	14.0	18.3	12.9	14.0	6.5	23.7	8
Fall to lower level.....	100.0	13.3	7.6	17.1	8.6	24.8	6.7	22.9	12
Fall on same level.....	100.0	13.6	11.6	32.7	4.8	15.0	4.1	18.4	4
Slips, trips.....	100.0	17.4	13.0	17.4	13.0	17.4	--	17.4	6
Overexertion.....	100.0	12.5	15.8	15.2	12.1	15.2	6.7	22.2	8
Overexertion in lifting.....	100.0	9.7	16.4	17.9	12.6	18.4	5.8	18.8	8
Repetitive motion.....	100.0	8.4	3.6	42.2	10.8	12.0	7.2	16.9	4
Exposed to harmful substance.....	100.0	10.2	13.6	9.1	37.5	14.8	2.3	13.6	6
Transportation accidents.....	100.0	6.0	23.9	20.9	10.4	4.5	--	29.9	5
Highway accident.....	100.0	7.0	34.9	11.6	7.0	4.7	--	34.9	5
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	100.0	31.3	9.4	15.6	15.6	12.5	9.4	9.4	4
by person.....	100.0	42.9	14.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	14.3	2
by animal.....	100.0	--	--	27.3	36.4	18.2	--	--	9

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,900 cases].....	100.0	10.5	15.8	12.6	14.7	20.0	11.6	14.2	8
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains.....	100.0	10.7	24.0	14.7	13.3	10.7	10.7	14.7	5
Bruises, contusions.....	100.0	--	20.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	6
Cuts, lacerations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Punctures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fractures.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	69.2	--	--	14
Heat burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tendonitis.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical burns.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amputations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	100.0	--	35.7	--	--	--	--	--	6
Part of body affected:									
Head.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Eye.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Neck.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Trunk.....	100.0	15.5	--	4.2	12.7	12.7	11.3	28.2	13
Shoulder.....	100.0	29.4	--	--	--	17.6	17.6	--	10
Back.....	100.0	10.9	--	--	10.9	--	10.9	39.1	19
Upper extremities.....	100.0	--	9.8	29.3	--	36.6	12.2	--	14
Arm.....	100.0	--	16.7	--	--	--	--	--	14
Wrist.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hand, except finger.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	35.7	--	--	4
Finger.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Lower extremities.....	100.0	--	22.9	6.3	25.0	20.8	16.7	--	6
Knee.....	100.0	--	14.3	--	28.6	21.4	28.6	--	12
Ankle.....	100.0	--	88.9	--	--	--	--	--	2
Foot, except toe.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
Toe.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Body systems.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple parts.....	100.0	23.5	--	23.5	--	23.5	--	--	5

Table 26. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2008 -- Continued

[illegible]

Chemicals, chemical products.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Containers.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	36.4	--	27.3	26
Furniture, fixtures.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	100.0	--	64.7	--	--	--	--	--	2
Person, injured or ill worker.....	100.0	19.0	19.0	14.3	14.3	28.6	--	--	4
Worker motion or position.....	100.0	20.0	--	15.0	15.0	30.0	--	--	6
Floor, ground surfaces.....	100.0	11.1	14.3	7.9	19.0	4.8	19.0	20.6	7
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	100.0	16.1	--	--	16.1	38.7	--	16.1	16
Vehicles.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Person, other than worker.....	100.0	--	--	33.3	--	--	--	--	5
Health care patient.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Event or exposure:									
Contact with object, equipment.....	100.0	--	21.6	--	16.2	43.2	10.8	--	14
Struck by object.....	100.0	--	15.8	--	31.6	42.1	--	--	7
Struck against object.....	100.0	--	23.5	--	--	41.2	17.6	--	14
Caught in object, equipment, material.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	100.0	25.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Fall on same level.....	100.0	--	--	--	31.8	--	22.7	--	7
Slips, trips.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Overexertion.....	100.0	11.5	21.2	9.6	9.6	23.1	--	17.3	9
Overexertion in lifting.....	100.0	15.4	--	12.8	10.3	7.7	--	20.5	5
Repetitive motion.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Exposed to harmful substance.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Highway accident.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Fires, explosions.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assault, violent act.....	100.0	--	--	41.2	--	--	47.1	--	23
by person.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	80.0	--	23
by animal.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 27. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2008**

**Missouri--private industry**

Industry sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Private industry <sup>2,3,4</sup> [15,520 cases].....	100.0	14.2	11.4	20.2	13.6	16.2	4.8	19.5	6
Goods producing .....	100.0	14.2	9.5	18.1	11.3	15.1	6.8	25.0	9
Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup> .....	100.0	12.5	15.6	21.9	12.5	6.3	--	31.3	6
Construction.....	100.0	11.9	8.5	17.9	10.0	16.9	7.5	27.4	12
Manufacturing.....	100.0	16.0	9.6	17.8	12.1	14.9	6.8	22.8	8
Service providing.....	100.0	14.3	12.3	21.2	14.8	16.8	4.0	16.8	6
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	100.0	12.0	11.0	22.4	12.4	14.1	4.4	23.7	8
Information.....	100.0	--	--	31.6	15.8	--	--	31.6	8
Financial activities.....	100.0	7.1	28.6	7.1	4.8	23.8	--	28.6	13
Professional and business services.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services.....	100.0	20.8	17.5	24.2	8.3	15.0	5.4	8.3	3
Leisure and hospitality.....	100.0	5.8	9.7	11.0	21.9	37.4	3.2	11.6	15
Other services, except public administration.....	100.0	12.8	8.5	17.0	14.9	6.4	10.6	29.8	8

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety

and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 28. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2008**

**Missouri--state government**

Industry sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
State Government <sup>2,3,4</sup> [500 cases].....	100.0	32.0	--	10.0	22.0	10.0	--	24.0	7.0
Goods producing.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup> .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....	100.0	31.9	--	10.6	21.3	8.5	--	25.5	7.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Information.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Leisure and hospitality.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	100.0	30.0	--	--	25.0	15.0	--	20.0	8.0

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety

and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 29. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by major industry sector and number of days away from work, 2008**

**Missouri--local government**

Industry sector	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Local Government <sup>2,3,4</sup> [1,900 cases].....	100.0	10.5	15.8	12.6	14.7	20.0	11.6	14.2	8.0
Goods producing.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Natural resources and mining <sup>2,3</sup> .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Manufacturing.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Service providing.....	100.0	12.2	12.8	12.8	16.7	22.4	13.5	9.6	8.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup> .....	100.0	13.3	10.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	6.7	26.7	11.0
Information.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Financial activities.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Professional and business services.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education and health services.....	100.0	12.0	14.5	18.1	15.7	19.3	16.9	--	6.0
Leisure and hospitality.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other services.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Public Administration	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety

and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 30. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2008**

Missouri--private industry													
Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	15,520	5,150	320	2,010	2,810	10,370	4,100	190	420	--	2,400	1,550	470
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	370	140	--	--	130	220	80	--	--	--	80	--	50
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	1,740	510	20	100	390	1,230	790	--	30	--	270	40	30
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	4,260	1,600	70	810	730	2,650	1,080	80	140	--	510	260	170
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	3,900	1,400	130	710	570	2,490	870	30	130	--	860	80	120
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	1,710	380	--	80	290	1,330	580	30	20	--	300	320	30
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	900	150	--	--	140	740	340	--	--	--	130	230	--
Not reported.....	2,660	960	100	300	560	1,710	370	30	80	--	260	620	70
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began.....	100	20	--	--	--	80	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	1,390	340	--	100	230	1,050	580	--	150	--	240	30	20
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	1,230	510	--	230	280	720	380	--	30	--	180	--	50
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	3,100	1,040	40	420	570	2,060	1,010	--	50	--	480	210	160
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	3,100	790	--	300	480	2,310	640	70	--	--	580	300	80
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	2,240	810	70	370	380	1,430	670	20	70	--	430	90	50
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	1,320	550	40	260	250	770	270	--	20	--	170	260	30
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	200	60	--	20	30	150	80	--	--	--	40	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	2,780	1,010	160	300	560	1,770	430	30	80	--	260	620	70
Day of week:													
Sunday.....	740	120	--	50	60	620	220	--	--	--	140	170	--
Monday.....	2,920	1,110	80	390	640	1,810	810	20	50	--	230	50	40
Tuesday.....	3,070	1,040	110	340	590	2,030	880	70	30	--	550	250	150
Wednesday.....	2,600	980	20	450	510	1,630	530	--	40	--	510	100	60
Thursday.....	2,940	980	50	440	490	1,960	630	70	90	--	470	590	80
Friday.....	2,160	700	20	300	380	1,460	720	--	50	--	270	250	110
Saturday.....	1,090	230	40	50	150	860	310	--	140	--	240	140	20

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 31. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2008**

**Missouri--state government**

Characteristic	State government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	500	--	--	--	--	470	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200
Time of event:														
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	20	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	200	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	120	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Before shift began.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	100	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	120	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	40	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50
Day of week:														
Sunday.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday.....	100	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Tuesday.....	80	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Wednesday.....	60	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Thursday.....	110	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Friday.....	70	--	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40
Saturday.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.



**Table 32. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2008**

**Missouri--local government**

Characteristic	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total.....	1,900	--	--	--	--	1,560	300	--	--	--	830	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	250	--	--	--	--	240	40	--	--	--	190	--	--	--
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	410	--	--	--	--	340	90	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	700	--	--	--	--	450	120	--	--	--	240	--	--	--
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	170	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	250	--	--	--	--	240	30	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
Not reported.....	110	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Before shift began.....	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	240	--	--	--	--	230	30	--	--	--	160	--	--	--
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	170	--	--	--	--	160	20	--	--	--	90	--	--	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	300	--	--	--	--	260	50	--	--	--	120	--	--	--
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	450	--	--	--	--	220	60	--	--	--	100	--	--	--
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	260	--	--	--	--	220	60	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	150	--	--	--	--	150	40	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	60	--	--	--	--	50	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	90	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	110	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday.....	480	--	--	--	--	350	30	--	--	--	270	--	--	--
Tuesday.....	370	--	--	--	--	350	90	--	--	--	210	--	--	--
Wednesday.....	300	--	--	--	--	240	40	--	--	--	110	--	--	--
Thursday.....	160	--	--	--	--	130	70	--	--	--	60	--	--	--
Friday.....	340	--	--	--	--	240	50	--	--	--	130	--	--	--
Saturday.....	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 33. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2008**

**Missouri--private industry**

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total [15,520 cases].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	2.4	2.7	--	--	4.6	2.1	2.0	--	--	--	3.3	--	10.6
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	11.2	9.9	6.3	5.0	13.9	11.9	19.3	--	7.1	--	11.3	2.6	6.4
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	27.4	31.1	21.9	40.3	26.0	25.6	26.3	42.1	33.3	--	21.3	16.8	36.2
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	25.1	27.2	40.6	35.3	20.3	24.0	21.2	15.8	31.0	--	35.8	5.2	25.5
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	11.0	7.4	--	4.0	10.3	12.8	14.1	15.8	4.8	--	12.5	20.6	6.4
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	5.8	2.9	--	--	5.0	7.1	8.3	--	--	--	5.4	14.8	--
Not reported.....	17.1	18.6	31.3	14.9	19.9	16.5	9.0	15.8	19.0	--	10.8	40.0	14.9
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began.....	0.6	0.4	--	--	--	0.8	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	9.0	6.6	--	5.0	8.2	10.1	14.1	--	35.7	--	10.0	1.9	4.3
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	7.9	9.9	--	11.4	10.0	6.9	9.3	--	7.1	--	7.5	--	10.6
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	20.0	20.2	12.5	20.9	20.3	19.9	24.6	--	11.9	--	20.0	13.5	34.0
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	20.0	15.3	--	14.9	17.1	22.3	15.6	36.8	--	--	24.2	19.4	17.0
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	14.4	15.7	21.9	18.4	13.5	13.8	16.3	10.5	16.7	--	17.9	5.8	10.6
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	8.5	10.7	12.5	12.9	8.9	7.4	6.6	--	4.8	--	7.1	16.8	6.4
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	1.3	1.2	--	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.0	--	--	--	1.7	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	17.9	19.6	50.0	14.9	19.9	17.1	10.5	15.8	19.0	--	10.8	40.0	14.9
Day of week:													
Sunday.....	4.8	2.3	--	2.5	2.1	6.0	5.4	--	--	--	5.8	11.0	--
Monday.....	18.8	21.6	25.0	19.4	22.8	17.5	19.8	10.5	11.9	--	9.6	3.2	8.5
Tuesday.....	19.8	20.2	34.4	16.9	21.0	19.6	21.5	36.8	7.1	--	22.9	16.1	31.9
Wednesday.....	16.8	19.0	6.3	22.4	18.1	15.7	12.9	--	9.5	--	21.3	6.5	12.8
Thursday.....	18.9	19.0	15.6	21.9	17.4	18.9	15.4	36.8	21.4	--	19.6	38.1	17.0
Friday.....	13.9	13.6	6.3	14.9	13.5	14.1	17.6	--	11.9	--	11.3	16.1	23.4
Saturday.....	7.0	4.5	12.5	2.5	5.3	8.3	7.6	--	33.3	--	10.0	9.0	4.3

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 34. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2008**  
**Missouri--state government**

Characteristic	State government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total [500 cases].....	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
Time of event:														
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	4.0	--	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	8.0	--	--	--	--	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.0
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	40.0	--	--	--	--	40.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.0
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	24.0	--	--	--	--	23.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.0
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	12.0	--	--	--	--	12.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.0
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	12.0	--	--	--	--	12.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.0
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Before shift began.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	20.0	--	--	--	--	19.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.0
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	6.0	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.0
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	24.0	--	--	--	--	23.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.0
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	12.0	--	--	--	--	12.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.0
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	16.0	--	--	--	--	17.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.0
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	8.0	--	--	--	--	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	12.0	--	--	--	--	12.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.0
Day of week:														
Sunday.....	12.0	--	--	--	--	12.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday.....	20.0	--	--	--	--	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.0
Tuesday.....	16.0	--	--	--	--	14.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.0
Wednesday.....	12.0	--	--	--	--	12.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.0
Thursday.....	22.0	--	--	--	--	21.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.0
Friday.....	14.0	--	--	--	--	14.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.0
Saturday.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 35. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2008**  
**Missouri--local government**

Characteristic	Local government 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total [1,900 cases].....	100.0	--	--	--	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Time of event:														
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	13.2	--	--	--	--	15.4	13.3	--	--	--	22.9	--	--	--
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	21.6	--	--	--	--	21.8	30.0	--	--	--	19.3	--	--	--
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	36.8	--	--	--	--	28.8	40.0	--	--	--	28.9	--	--	--
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	8.9	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	--	14.5	--	--	--
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	13.2	--	--	--	--	15.4	10.0	--	--	--	10.8	--	--	--
Not reported.....	5.8	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--
Hours on the job before event occurred:														
Before shift began.....	4.2	--	--	--	--	5.1	--	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	12.6	--	--	--	--	14.7	10.0	--	--	--	19.3	--	--	--
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	8.9	--	--	--	--	10.3	6.7	--	--	--	10.8	--	--	--
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	15.8	--	--	--	--	16.7	16.7	--	--	--	14.5	--	--	--
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	23.7	--	--	--	--	14.1	20.0	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	13.7	--	--	--	--	14.1	20.0	--	--	--	13.3	--	--	--
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	7.9	--	--	--	--	9.6	13.3	--	--	--	13.3	--	--	--
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	3.2	--	--	--	--	3.2	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	4.7	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	5.8	--	--	--	--	5.8	--	--	--	--	3.6	--	--	--
Day of week:														
Sunday.....	6.8	--	--	--	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Monday.....	25.3	--	--	--	--	22.4	10.0	--	--	--	32.5	--	--	--
Tuesday.....	19.5	--	--	--	--	22.4	30.0	--	--	--	25.3	--	--	--
Wednesday.....	15.8	--	--	--	--	15.4	13.3	--	--	--	13.3	--	--	--
Thursday.....	8.4	--	--	--	--	8.3	23.3	--	--	--	7.2	--	--	--
Friday.....	17.9	--	--	--	--	15.4	16.7	--	--	--	15.7	--	--	--
Saturday.....	6.8	--	--	--	--	8.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates

in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 36. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, 2008**

Missouri--private industry									
Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [15,520 cases].....	100.0	14.2	11.4	20.2	13.6	16.2	4.8	19.5	6
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	100.0	21.6	8.1	16.2	13.5	13.5	8.1	18.9	7
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	100.0	14.4	9.2	23.0	7.5	14.4	5.2	26.4	8
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	100.0	10.8	14.6	16.4	17.6	13.6	5.6	21.1	6
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	100.0	21.0	9.5	19.2	9.7	16.9	3.6	19.5	6
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	100.0	10.5	14.0	19.3	12.3	23.4	4.7	15.8	7
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	100.0	17.8	15.6	27.8	13.3	8.9	4.4	12.2	5
Not reported.....	100.0	10.2	7.9	23.7	17.7	18.4	4.9	17.3	6
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began.....	100.0	--	20.0	20.0	--	40.0	--	--	14
Less than 1 hour.....	100.0	9.4	12.2	21.6	7.9	15.1	5.0	28.8	9
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	100.0	15.4	16.3	17.1	7.3	8.9	8.9	26.0	6
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	100.0	15.5	16.1	20.3	10.3	15.8	5.2	16.8	5
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	100.0	18.1	9.4	21.9	21.6	9.7	2.9	16.8	6
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	100.0	11.6	8.5	19.6	11.2	21.4	5.4	22.3	10
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	100.0	20.5	11.4	13.6	9.8	26.5	3.8	15.2	7
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	100.0	15.0	10.0	20.0	25.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	7
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	15
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	100.0	9.7	7.9	23.0	17.6	18.3	5.0	18.3	6
Day of week:									
Sunday.....	100.0	16.2	13.5	17.6	6.8	20.3	8.1	17.6	7
Monday.....	100.0	18.8	8.2	24.3	10.3	12.0	4.8	21.6	5
Tuesday.....	100.0	13.4	15.6	20.8	7.8	15.6	4.2	22.8	6
Wednesday.....	100.0	14.2	5.8	13.1	23.8	19.2	4.6	19.2	8
Thursday.....	100.0	8.8	10.9	21.1	16.0	20.4	4.8	18.0	6
Friday.....	100.0	15.7	9.7	22.2	15.3	12.5	6.5	18.1	7
Saturday.....	100.0	14.7	25.7	19.3	8.3	16.5	2.8	12.8	4

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 37. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and number of days away from work, 2008**

Missouri--local government									
Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [1,900 cases].....	100.0	10.5	15.8	12.6	14.7	20.0	11.6	14.2	8
Time of event:									
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	100.0	16.0	--	36.0	--	--	28.0	--	5
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	100.0	7.3	7.3	12.2	14.6	34.1	--	17.1	14
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	100.0	11.4	28.6	--	15.7	14.3	5.7	20.0	6
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	100.0	--	--	35.3	--	35.3	--	--	5
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	100.0	--	16.0	--	--	20.0	24.0	--	9
Not reported.....	100.0	--	--	--	72.7	--	--	--	7
Hours on the job before event occurred:									
Before shift began.....	100.0	--	--	100.0	--	--	--	--	4
Less than 1 hour.....	100.0	16.7	--	16.7	--	--	50.0	--	23
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	100.0	--	--	23.5	--	52.9	--	--	14
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	100.0	--	10.0	10.0	13.3	26.7	13.3	23.3	17
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	100.0	--	24.4	--	15.6	15.6	8.9	33.3	16
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	100.0	19.2	38.5	--	--	19.2	--	--	2
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	100.0	--	26.7	--	26.7	--	--	--	5
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19
More than 16 hours.....	100.0	--	--	--	72.7	--	--	--	7
Day of week:									
Sunday.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	69.2	--	--	16
Monday.....	100.0	--	35.4	18.8	12.5	16.7	12.5	--	4
Tuesday.....	100.0	10.8	18.9	10.8	13.5	16.2	21.6	8.1	6
Wednesday.....	100.0	20.0	13.3	16.7	13.3	16.7	--	20.0	6
Thursday.....	100.0	--	--	--	25.0	25.0	--	--	13
Friday.....	100.0	--	--	8.8	11.8	14.7	17.6	41.2	26
Saturday.....	100.0	46.2	--	--	38.5	--	--	--	2

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 38. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Occupation	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness										
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities				
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except fingers	Wrist
Total.....	79.5	5.4	2.0	0.6	22.9	12.8	6.5	21.8	3.4	6.5	5.5	4.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000) .....	415.9	45.4	45.1	--	280.1	251.2	23.6	51.9	--	--	45.1	--
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000) .....	201.8	21.0	3.1	--	62.8	28.0	23.4	56.1	10.6	16.6	10.7	18.0
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000) .....	180.0	4.3	--	--	27.9	13.9	11.1	69.3	11.0	4.6	5.2	3.3
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000) .....	131.5	5.9	--	--	50.3	25.3	11.5	11.1	4.0	--	--	3.9
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000) .....	117.9	5.0	1.8	2.5	44.6	27.1	11.0	19.1	4.5	7.7	2.4	3.7
Production occupations (51-0000) .....	117.0	7.9	4.5	0.9	32.4	15.1	9.9	42.1	4.5	17.0	9.3	9.6
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000) .....	115.2	11.9	6.9	--	31.4	14.7	9.4	34.4	4.2	9.7	15.2	4.6
Community and social services occupations (21-0000) ..	99.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	67.7	--	--	--	57.0
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000) .....	99.0	4.0	3.4	--	8.2	5.5	1.6	41.3	--	12.3	23.9	3.7
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000) .....	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000) .....	73.0	5.8	--	--	9.7	6.1	--	17.6	3.4	7.4	--	6.5
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000) .....	61.0	4.6	--	1.9	7.9	6.4	1.5	10.6	3.8	4.3	--	2.3
Protective service occupations (33-0000) .....	58.8	11.5	--	--	10.2	--	--	19.4	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000) .....	41.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000) .....	38.5	--	--	--	21.6	1.9	17.5	7.5	2.1	5.1	--	--
Sales and related occupations (41-0000) .....	37.8	2.0	--	--	13.1	9.9	2.2	10.6	1.4	4.0	3.6	1.5
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000) .....	36.5	3.2	--	--	14.1	8.8	3.5	9.2	3.7	1.6	0.7	2.8

**Table 38. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Occupation	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness						
		Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, Toe			
Total.....	79.5	19.7	10.3	3.0	3.4	1.6	7.5	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000) .....	415.9	--	--	--	--	--	29.9	--
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000) .....	201.8	50.2	18.0	8.8	15.4	--	10.1	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000) .....	180.0	17.8	7.0	6.6	--	45.9	13.8	--
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000) .....	131.5	28.3	11.4	7.3	8.1	--	34.0	--
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000) .....	117.9	22.8	9.2	3.6	3.8	--	23.3	--
Production occupations (51-0000) .....	117.0	26.1	13.5	4.0	4.1	0.8	6.7	--

Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000) . . . . .	115.2	30.6	9.2	7.5	3.3	--	6.2	--
Community and social services occupations (21-0000) . . . . .	99.0	15.8	--	--	10.7	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000) . . . . .	99.0	38.8	31.3	3.7	--	--	6.5	--
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000) . . . . .	89.5	86.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000) . . . . .	73.0	33.7	17.7	--	--	--	5.2	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000) . . . . .	61.0	24.7	17.2	1.6	5.2	--	11.4	--
Protective service occupations (33-0000) . . . . .	58.8	14.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000) . . . . .	41.6	22.2	8.9	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000) . . . . .	38.5	5.2	2.9	--	--	--	3.2	--
Sales and related occupations (41-0000) . . . . .	37.8	8.0	1.4	0.8	5.6	--	3.8	--
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000) . . . . .	36.5	7.8	4.5	1.8	0.7	0.5	1.7	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where  
N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers  
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.  
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.  
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.



**Table 39. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Occupation	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness								
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total.....	79.5	24.1	9.2	6.5	4.9	1.6	5.3	2.6	0.2	1.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000) . . . . .	415.9	34.3	253.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000) . . . . .	201.8	60.8	25.3	28.8	22.8	6.0	13.3	--	--	2.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000) . . . . .	180.0	36.0	13.5	5.3	5.1	--	7.7	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000) . . . . .	131.5	63.8	7.4	--	--	--	9.3	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000) . . . . .	117.9	45.7	10.1	5.9	5.0	--	7.8	--	--	1.2
Production occupations (51-0000) . . . . .	117.0	33.5	9.2	18.2	9.1	9.1	7.9	3.2	1.1	4.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000) . . . . .	115.2	31.5	16.4	10.6	10.1	--	6.3	3.2	--	--
Community and social services occupations (21-0000) . . . . .	99.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000) . . . . .	99.0	12.9	3.4	10.4	10.4	--	3.3	24.6	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000) . . . . .	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000) . . . . .	73.0	35.7	4.1	3.4	--	--	11.5	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000) . . . . .	61.0	28.7	10.9	1.9	--	--	6.6	--	--	--
Protective service occupations (33-0000) . . . . .	58.8	20.8	12.5	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000) . . . . .	41.6	16.6	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000) . . . . .	38.5	21.3	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations (41-0000) . . . . .	37.8	12.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	--	4.0	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000) . . . . .	36.5	12.8	5.1	1.2	1.0	--	2.4	--	--	--

**Table 39. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Occupation	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness						
		Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple injuries			Soreness Pain	
				Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only
Total.....	79.5	1.4	0.2	3.9	1.1	1.2	11.6	2.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000) .....	415.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000) .....	201.8	3.3	--	10.5	4.8	--	14.8	4.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000) .....	180.0	--	--	--	--	--	51.5	--
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000) .....	131.5	--	--	7.4	--	5.6	26.0	--
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000) .....	117.9	--	--	8.7	4.2	1.1	15.8	6.4
Production occupations (51-0000) .....	117.0	5.8	--	7.7	1.7	4.6	7.9	1.4

Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000) . . . . .	115.2	2.9	--	13.2	2.2	1.8	9.1	2.7	20.6
Community and social services occupations (21-0000) . . . . .	99.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63.2
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000) . . . . .	99.0	--	--	3.7	--	--	23.5	1.3	16.9
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000) . . . . .	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000) . . . . .	73.0	6.0	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	4.4
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000) . . . . .	61.0	--	--	2.9	--	--	6.1	--	3.9
Protective service occupations (33-0000) . . . . .	58.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000) . . . . .	41.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0
Management occupations (11-0000) . . . . .	38.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	2.2
Sales and related occupations (41-0000) . . . . .	37.8	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	2.6	6.4
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000) . . . . .	36.5	1.2	--	1.3	0.6	--	9.2	2.4	3.2

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 40. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Occupation	Private industry	Source of injury or illness												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total.....	79.5	1.2	10.8	3.4	4.7	7.5	3.3	1.8	11.2	9.8	19.1	2.5	6.6	9.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000) .....	415.9	45.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	248.2	--	--	96.6
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000) .....	201.8	--	15.8	6.6	10.5	46.6	--	--	19.4	19.4	55.2	12.8	5.6	29.2
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000) .....	180.0	--	14.9	4.9	6.9	11.5	--	--	96.2	51.5	30.1	--	3.1	10.7
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000) .....	131.5	--	--	8.5	--	--	61.7	43.7	10.7	9.3	22.6	--	10.0	10.2
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000) .....	117.9	1.8	23.8	2.4	7.2	10.2	--	--	12.2	12.2	20.6	1.8	28.7	8.3
Production occupations (51-0000) .....	117.0	1.7	12.7	2.6	17.3	22.3	--	--	21.4	21.3	19.0	7.8	3.2	8.7
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000) .....	115.2	1.5	3.7	1.6	13.1	16.3	--	--	13.6	13.6	16.5	8.3	25.3	15.1
Community and social services occupations (21-0000) ..	99.0	--	--	--	--	--	21.4	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	10.7
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000) .....	99.0	3.4	26.4	7.4	1.2	--	--	--	5.0	4.7	27.7	2.2	--	25.1
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000) .....	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	88.9	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000) .....	73.0	--	10.0	8.1	--	--	7.5	3.6	10.7	10.7	30.4	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000) .....	61.0	--	--	1.4	--	--	11.7	6.6	2.4	2.4	19.3	--	3.7	21.2
Protective service occupations (33-0000) .....	58.8	--	--	--	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	20.4	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000) .....	41.6	--	--	--	--	--	11.2	--	20.5	20.5	--	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000) .....	38.5	--	16.0	--	5.5	--	--	--	3.1	3.1	7.9	--	2.4	--
Sales and related occupations (41-0000) .....	37.8	--	9.6	6.5	2.9	0.7	--	--	1.8	1.8	9.0	0.9	5.1	1.2
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000) .....	36.5	--	9.9	2.2	0.6	2.4	--	--	6.7	6.7	8.4	--	3.8	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where  
N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers  
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.  
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.  
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 41. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Occupation	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total.....	79.5	22.8	10.7	6.6	4.8	5.4	7.5	1.2	15.2	10.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000) .....	415.9	58.3	55.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000) .....	201.8	78.0	45.0	22.2	8.5	38.2	11.3	3.9	32.7	25.4
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000) .....	180.0	14.9	7.4	4.9	--	3.8	8.9	--	29.3	16.4
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000) .....	131.5	17.3	8.8	7.8	--	--	15.1	--	55.9	40.2
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000) .....	117.9	24.9	9.2	8.7	6.2	9.2	5.7	3.4	37.2	26.3
Production occupations (51-0000) .....	117.0	49.1	21.1	9.6	15.7	2.8	10.6	2.0	19.3	11.5
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000) .....	115.2	50.7	23.5	6.9	17.0	4.9	5.6	2.1	22.1	14.9
Community and social services occupations (21-0000) ..	99.0	19.8	--	14.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000) .....	99.0	35.8	24.2	9.3	2.3	1.7	7.6	--	1.9	1.6
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000) .....	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	86.8	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000) .....	73.0	22.8	--	19.2	--	--	8.0	--	10.2	5.6
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000) .....	61.0	10.1	4.1	3.4	2.6	14.1	12.4	--	8.4	6.1
Protective service occupations (33-0000) .....	58.8	--	--	--	--	--	14.6	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000) .....	41.6	13.0	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Management occupations (11-0000) .....	38.5	8.1	--	2.2	--	3.2	3.5	--	15.9	15.9
Sales and related occupations (41-0000) .....	37.8	11.5	3.4	5.4	2.6	3.3	4.6	--	10.6	4.1
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000) .....	36.5	8.1	2.6	4.2	1.3	1.2	5.3	1.0	10.6	9.2

**Table 41. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker occupation and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Occupation	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness									
		Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts				All other events
				Total	Highway accidents		Total	Assaults, by person	Assaults, by other	Assault, by animal	
Total.....	79.5	4.3	4.5	3.4	2.2	--	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	13.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations (45-0000) .....	415.9	--	46.2	--	--	--	45.1	--	45.1	45.1	--
Construction and extraction occupations (47-0000) .....	201.8	5.9	4.1	4.2	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	23.3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (37-0000) .....	180.0	48.2	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.7
Healthcare support occupations (31-0000) .....	131.5	--	4.9	9.7	9.3	--	10.0	10.0	--	--	15.7
Transportation and material moving occupations (53-0000) .....	117.9	2.6	3.1	18.4	14.2	--	--	--	--	--	13.2
Production occupations (51-0000) .....	117.0	13.2	6.0	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.5

Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (49-0000) . . . . .	115.2	4.2	8.0	4.1	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	13.2
Community and social services occupations (21-0000) . . . . .	99.0	--	--	--	--	--	21.4	21.4	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations (35-0000) . . . . .	99.0	--	27.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.9
Education, training, and library occupations (25-0000) . . . . .	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations (39-0000) . . . . .	73.0	7.1	--	--	--	--	5.4	4.8	--	--	17.4
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (29-0000) . . . . .	61.0	--	--	1.5	1.5	--	3.9	3.9	--	--	10.3
Protective service occupations (33-0000) . . . . .	58.8	--	--	--	--	--	20.4	18.6	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations (27-0000) . . . . .	41.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.0
Management occupations (11-0000) . . . . .	38.5	--	--	2.4	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
Sales and related occupations (41-0000) . . . . .	37.8	--	--	4.7	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Office and administrative support occupations (43-0000) . . . . .	36.5	2.0	--	0.6	--	--	0.9	--	0.9	0.9	6.4

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>z</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 42. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness										
		Head		Neck	Trunk			Upper extremities				
		Total	Eyes		Total	Back	Shoulder	Total	Arm	Finger	Hand, except fingers	Wrist
Total.....	79.5	5.4	2.0	0.6	22.9	12.8	6.5	21.8	3.4	6.5	5.5	4.6
Gender:												
Male.....	85.8	6.7	2.9	0.8	28.8	16.1	8.0	21.1	3.6	8.3	5.0	3.8
Female.....	71.6	3.7	1.0	0.4	15.2	8.6	4.5	22.7	3.1	4.3	6.2	5.7
Age:												
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	66.7	--	--	--	10.2	4.9	3.1	43.5	2.7	17.4	21.1	--
20 to 24.....	77.3	9.2	6.3	--	20.4	11.9	4.8	15.9	1.6	8.3	4.6	1.0
25 to 34.....	77.8	6.4	2.3	1.0	25.5	19.4	3.7	21.2	2.0	6.2	3.7	3.3
35 to 44.....	86.9	6.4	2.1	0.4	24.3	11.7	9.1	16.9	3.9	4.8	2.7	5.0
45 to 54.....	76.3	4.0	1.0	0.4	22.0	11.6	7.1	24.6	2.4	6.4	10.4	5.0
55 to 64.....	84.3	2.6	--	0.8	22.3	7.4	8.7	27.2	8.1	7.2	2.1	9.1
65 and over.....	57.4	--	--	--	23.6	16.5	--	11.6	3.6	--	--	--
Major occupational group:												
Management occupations.....	38.5	--	--	--	21.6	1.9	17.5	7.5	2.1	5.1	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	9.9	--	--	--	4.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	99.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	67.7	--	--	--	57.0
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	41.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	61.0	4.6	--	1.9	7.9	6.4	1.5	10.6	3.8	4.3	--	2.3
Healthcare support occupations.....	131.5	5.9	--	--	50.3	25.3	11.5	11.1	4.0	--	--	3.9
Protective service occupations.....	58.8	11.5	--	--	10.2	--	--	19.4	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	99.0	4.0	3.4	--	8.2	5.5	1.6	41.3	--	12.3	23.9	3.7
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	180.0	4.3	--	--	27.9	13.9	11.1	69.3	11.0	4.6	5.2	3.3
Personal care and service occupations.....	73.0	5.8	--	--	9.7	6.1	--	17.6	3.4	7.4	--	6.5
Sales and related occupations.....	37.8	2.0	--	--	13.1	9.9	2.2	10.6	1.4	4.0	3.6	1.5
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	3.2	--	--	14.1	8.8	3.5	9.2	3.7	1.6	0.7	2.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	415.9	45.4	45.1	--	280.1	251.2	23.6	51.9	--	--	45.1	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	201.8	21.0	3.1	--	62.8	28.0	23.4	56.1	10.6	16.6	10.7	18.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	115.2	11.9	6.9	--	31.4	14.7	9.4	34.4	4.2	9.7	15.2	4.6
Production occupations.....	117.0	7.9	4.5	0.9	32.4	15.1	9.9	42.1	4.5	17.0	9.3	9.6
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	117.9	5.0	1.8	2.5	44.6	27.1	11.0	19.1	4.5	7.7	2.4	3.7

**Table 42. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected parts of body, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Characteristic	Private industry	Part of body affected by the injury or illness						
		Lower extremities				Body systems	Multiple parts	All other body parts
		Total	Knee	Ankle	Foot, Toe			
Total.....	79.5	19.7	10.3	3.0	3.4	1.6	7.5	--
Gender:								
Male.....	85.8	20.9	9.7	3.3	3.4	0.4	7.2	--

Female.....	71.6	18.3	11.2	2.7	3.4	3.2	8.0	--
Age:								
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	66.7	9.9	--	4.9	3.0	--	--	--
20 to 24.....	77.3	27.6	12.8	3.6	7.0	--	3.3	--
25 to 34.....	77.8	15.7	8.6	2.5	2.0	0.5	7.6	--
35 to 44.....	86.9	23.4	15.6	2.8	2.9	6.2	9.4	--
45 to 54.....	76.3	17.9	8.0	2.8	3.7	--	7.3	--
55 to 64.....	84.3	22.0	9.4	3.9	3.6	--	9.1	--
65 and over.....	57.4	9.7	5.5	--	--	--	9.3	--
Major occupational group:								
Management occupations.....	38.5	5.2	2.9	--	--	--	3.2	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	99.0	15.8	--	--	10.7	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	89.5	86.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	41.6	22.2	8.9	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	61.0	24.7	17.2	1.6	5.2	--	11.4	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	131.5	28.3	11.4	7.3	8.1	--	34.0	--
Protective service occupations.....	58.8	14.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	99.0	38.8	31.3	3.7	--	--	6.5	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	180.0	17.8	7.0	6.6	--	45.9	13.8	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	73.0	33.7	17.7	--	--	--	5.2	--
Sales and related occupations.....	37.8	8.0	1.4	0.8	5.6	--	3.8	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	7.8	4.5	1.8	0.7	0.5	1.7	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	415.9	--	--	--	--	--	29.9	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	201.8	50.2	18.0	8.8	15.4	--	10.1	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	115.2	30.6	9.2	7.5	3.3	--	6.2	--
Production occupations.....	117.0	26.1	13.5	4.0	4.1	0.8	6.7	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	117.9	22.8	9.2	3.6	3.8	--	23.3	--

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where  
N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers  
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>4</sup> Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.  
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.  
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 43. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness								
		Sprains, strains	Fractures	Cuts, lacerations, punctures			Bruises	Heat burns	Chemical burns	Amputations
				Total	Cuts, lacerations	Punctures				
Total.....	79.5	24.1	9.2	6.5	4.9	1.6	5.3	2.6	0.2	1.0
Gender:										
Male.....	85.8	26.4	11.1	8.8	6.3	2.5	5.2	2.0	0.3	1.7
Female.....	71.6	21.2	6.7	3.7	3.2	0.4	5.4	3.3	--	--
Age:										
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	66.7	10.0	3.2	25.9	25.4	--	--	8.2	--	--
20 to 24.....	77.3	22.4	4.6	9.3	7.6	1.7	8.1	--	--	--
25 to 34.....	77.8	18.4	14.0	5.7	4.1	1.6	4.1	0.9	--	0.4
35 to 44.....	86.9	30.0	5.9	8.1	4.3	3.8	5.8	0.7	--	--
45 to 54.....	76.3	25.6	7.2	3.9	3.5	0.4	4.4	7.8	--	0.9
55 to 64.....	84.3	26.1	15.3	3.7	3.4	--	7.0	--	--	3.9
65 and over.....	57.4	24.0	8.7	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations.....	38.5	21.3	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	99.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	41.6	16.6	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	61.0	28.7	10.9	1.9	--	--	6.6	--	--	--
Healthcare support occupations.....	131.5	63.8	7.4	--	--	--	9.3	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	58.8	20.8	12.5	--	--	--	10.2	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	99.0	12.9	3.4	10.4	10.4	--	3.3	24.6	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	180.0	36.0	13.5	5.3	5.1	--	7.7	--	--	--
Personal care and service occupations.....	73.0	35.7	4.1	3.4	--	--	11.5	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	37.8	12.9	3.9	4.2	4.2	--	4.0	--	--	--
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	12.8	5.1	1.2	1.0	--	2.4	--	--	--
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	415.9	34.3	253.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	201.8	60.8	25.3	28.8	22.8	6.0	13.3	--	--	2.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	115.2	31.5	16.4	10.6	10.1	--	6.3	3.2	--	--
Production occupations.....	117.0	33.5	9.2	18.2	9.1	9.1	7.9	3.2	1.1	4.5
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	117.9	45.7	10.1	5.9	5.0	--	7.8	--	--	1.2

**Table 43. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Characteristic	Private industry	Nature of injury or illness							
		Carpal tunnel syndrome	Tendonitis	Multiple injuries			Soreness Pain		All other natures
				Total	With fractures, burns, and other injuries	With sprains and bruises	Total	Back pain, hurt back only	
Total.....	79.5	1.4	0.2	3.9	1.1	1.2	11.6	2.1	13.6
Gender:									
Male.....	85.8	0.8	0.2	4.4	1.5	0.6	10.2	2.7	14.7



Female.....	71.6	2.1	0.3	3.2	0.6	2.1	13.5	1.5	12.1
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	6.6	2.8	9.9
20 to 24.....	77.3	--	--	2.9	0.8	1.9	5.3	1.3	23.6
25 to 34.....	77.8	0.8	--	2.3	--	0.6	20.0	3.7	10.9
35 to 44.....	86.9	1.4	--	5.4	2.4	1.7	12.9	1.6	16.0
45 to 54.....	76.3	2.5	--	2.4	0.8	0.9	9.2	1.8	11.8
55 to 64.....	84.3	1.7	--	7.7	1.7	1.9	6.7	1.8	11.5
65 and over.....	57.4	--	--	6.9	--	--	4.8	--	6.9
Major occupational group:									
Management occupations.....	38.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	2.2
Business and financial operations occupations.....	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	99.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	63.2
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	41.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	61.0	--	--	2.9	--	--	6.1	--	3.9
Healthcare support occupations.....	131.5	--	--	7.4	--	5.6	26.0	--	12.4
Protective service occupations.....	58.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.2
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	99.0	--	--	3.7	--	--	23.5	1.3	16.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	180.0	--	--	--	--	--	51.5	--	62.8
Personal care and service occupations.....	73.0	6.0	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	4.4
Sales and related occupations.....	37.8	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	2.6	6.4
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	1.2	--	1.3	0.6	--	9.2	2.4	3.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	415.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	92.3
Construction and extraction occupations.....	201.8	3.3	--	10.5	4.8	--	14.8	4.9	41.1
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	115.2	2.9	--	13.2	2.2	1.8	9.1	2.7	20.6
Production occupations.....	117.0	5.8	--	7.7	1.7	4.6	7.9	1.4	17.6
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	117.9	--	--	8.7	4.2	1.1	15.8	6.4	20.9

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where  
N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers  
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>4</sup> Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 44. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected sources of injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Occupation	Private industry	Source of injury or illness												
		Chemicals and chemical products	Containers	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery	Parts and materials	Person, other than worker	Health care patient	Person, injured or ill worker	Worker motion or position	Floors, walkways, or ground surfaces	Handtools	Vehicles	All other sources
Total.....	79.5	1.2	10.8	3.4	4.7	7.5	3.3	1.8	11.2	9.8	19.1	2.5	6.6	9.3
Gender:														
Male.....	85.8	1.2	13.8	3.2	6.7	12.3	1.3	0.4	8.1	8.0	17.3	3.7	8.6	9.4
Female.....	71.6	1.2	7.0	3.7	2.3	1.4	5.8	3.5	15.3	12.2	21.2	0.9	3.8	9.0
Age:														
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	66.7	--	29.0	3.7	2.9	--	2.3	--	2.6	2.6	5.8	3.4	4.1	10.5
20 to 24.....	77.3	2.9	8.2	1.8	6.9	9.1	5.8	3.4	5.1	5.1	17.9	3.6	9.3	6.6
25 to 34.....	77.8	0.4	8.0	3.0	4.1	6.8	4.4	2.8	11.5	11.4	20.7	2.6	8.0	8.3
35 to 44.....	86.9	1.0	18.7	3.3	3.2	9.8	4.0	1.9	13.3	7.5	15.2	2.4	4.7	11.3
45 to 54.....	76.3	1.9	8.2	3.5	4.9	7.7	1.1	0.6	11.4	11.3	16.3	1.8	6.2	13.5
55 to 64.....	84.3	0.7	4.6	3.7	7.8	5.6	2.8	1.0	15.3	15.3	31.5	2.8	6.2	3.3
65 and over.....	57.4	--	6.0	13.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	22.0	--	8.6	--
Major occupational group:														
Management occupations.....	38.5	--	16.0	--	5.5	--	--	--	3.1	3.1	7.9	--	2.4	--
Business and financial operations occupations.....	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	99.0	--	--	--	--	--	21.4	10.7	--	--	--	--	--	10.7
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	88.9	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	41.6	--	--	--	--	--	11.2	--	20.5	20.5	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	61.0	--	--	1.4	--	--	11.7	6.6	2.4	2.4	19.3	--	3.7	21.2
Healthcare support occupations.....	131.5	--	--	8.5	--	--	61.7	43.7	10.7	9.3	22.6	--	10.0	10.2
Protective service occupations.....	58.8	--	--	--	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	20.4	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	99.0	3.4	26.4	7.4	1.2	--	--	--	5.0	4.7	27.7	2.2	--	25.1
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	180.0	--	14.9	4.9	6.9	11.5	--	--	96.2	51.5	30.1	--	3.1	10.7
Personal care and service occupations.....	73.0	--	10.0	8.1	--	--	7.5	3.6	10.7	10.7	30.4	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	37.8	--	9.6	6.5	2.9	0.7	--	--	1.8	1.8	9.0	0.9	5.1	1.2
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	--	9.9	2.2	0.6	2.4	--	--	6.7	6.7	8.4	--	3.8	1.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	415.9	45.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	248.2	--	--	96.6
Construction and extraction occupations.....	201.8	--	15.8	6.6	10.5	46.6	--	--	19.4	19.4	55.2	12.8	5.6	29.2
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	115.2	1.5	3.7	1.6	13.1	16.3	--	--	13.6	13.6	16.5	8.3	25.3	15.1
Production occupations.....	117.0	1.7	12.7	2.6	17.3	22.3	--	--	21.4	21.3	19.0	7.8	3.2	8.7
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	117.9	1.8	23.8	2.4	7.2	10.2	--	--	12.2	12.2	20.6	1.8	28.7	8.3

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where  
N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.  
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.  
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 45. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Occupation	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness								
		Contact with objects				Fall to lower level	Fall on same level	Slips or trips without fall	Overexertion	
		Total	Struck by object	Struck against object	Caught in or compressed or crushed				Total	In lifting
Total.....	79.5	22.8	10.7	6.6	4.8	5.4	7.5	1.2	15.2	10.6
Gender:										
Male.....	85.8	30.9	16.3	7.1	6.5	6.2	4.5	1.5	18.7	13.3
Female.....	71.6	12.6	3.8	6.1	2.6	4.4	11.3	0.8	10.9	7.3
Age:										
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	66.7	40.4	17.3	16.8	5.3	--	--	--	8.1	7.1
20 to 24.....	77.3	28.1	12.0	8.8	6.2	2.4	2.2	0.9	12.9	9.9
25 to 34.....	77.8	20.2	9.5	5.3	4.3	2.9	8.4	0.6	13.9	11.9
35 to 44.....	86.9	26.0	17.6	5.5	2.4	10.5	4.7	0.9	19.4	13.7
45 to 54.....	76.3	19.2	7.5	6.5	4.9	4.6	7.1	2.2	15.6	9.7
55 to 64.....	84.3	22.3	5.4	7.3	9.1	5.7	16.6	1.3	12.7	6.7
65 and over.....	57.4	5.9	--	4.3	--	4.9	13.0	--	18.1	6.3
Major occupational group:										
Management occupations.....	38.5	8.1	--	2.2	--	3.2	3.5	--	15.9	15.9
Business and financial operations occupations.....	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	99.0	19.8	--	14.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	86.8	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	41.6	13.0	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	61.0	10.1	4.1	3.4	2.6	14.1	12.4	--	8.4	6.1
Healthcare support occupations.....	131.5	17.3	8.8	7.8	--	--	15.1	--	55.9	40.2
Protective service occupations.....	58.8	--	--	--	--	--	14.6	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	99.0	35.8	24.2	9.3	2.3	1.7	7.6	--	1.9	1.6
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	180.0	14.9	7.4	4.9	--	3.8	8.9	--	29.3	16.4
Personal care and service occupations.....	73.0	22.8	--	19.2	--	--	8.0	--	10.2	5.6
Sales and related occupations.....	37.8	11.5	3.4	5.4	2.6	3.3	4.6	--	10.6	4.1
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	8.1	2.6	4.2	1.3	1.2	5.3	1.0	10.6	9.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	415.9	58.3	55.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	201.8	78.0	45.0	22.2	8.5	38.2	11.3	3.9	32.7	25.4
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	115.2	50.7	23.5	6.9	17.0	4.9	5.6	2.1	22.1	14.9
Production occupations.....	117.0	49.1	21.1	9.6	15.7	2.8	10.6	2.0	19.3	11.5
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	117.9	24.9	9.2	8.7	6.2	9.2	5.7	3.4	37.2	26.3

**Table 45. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>2</sup> per 10,000 full-time workers by selected worker characteristic, major occupational group, and selected events or exposures leading to injury or illness, private industry, Missouri, 2008**

Occupation	Private industry	Event or exposure leading to injury or illness									
		Repetitive motion	Exposure to harmful substance or environment	Transportation accidents		Fires and explosions	Assaults and violent acts				All other events
				Total	Highway accidents		Total	Assaults, by person	Assaults, by other	Assault, by animal	
Total.....	79.5	4.3	4.5	3.4	2.2	--	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	13.6
Gender:											
Male.....	85.8	2.2	4.3	4.2	3.0	--	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	12.1

Female.....	71.6	6.9	4.7	2.3	1.2	--	2.3	1.7	0.6	0.6	15.3
Age:											
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	66.7	--	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.2
20 to 24.....	77.3	1.4	3.3	7.2	3.2	--	1.8	1.6	--	--	17.0
25 to 34.....	77.8	7.3	2.3	5.1	4.6	--	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	15.2
35 to 44.....	86.9	3.5	2.3	3.1	1.8	--	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	13.6
45 to 54.....	76.3	4.7	10.7	1.7	0.5	--	--	--	--	--	10.2
55 to 64.....	84.3	3.4	1.4	1.4	0.9	--	1.9	1.8	--	--	17.6
65 and over.....	57.4	--	--	6.5	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	6.1
Major occupational group:											
Management occupations.....	38.5	--	--	2.4	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
Business and financial operations occupations.....	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Computer and mathematical occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Architecture and engineering occupations.....	9.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Life, physical, and social science occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Community and social services occupations.....	99.0	--	--	--	--	--	21.4	21.4	--	--	--
Legal occupations.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education, training, and library occupations.....	89.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations.....	41.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.0
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	61.0	--	--	1.5	1.5	--	3.9	3.9	--	--	10.3
Healthcare support occupations.....	131.5	--	4.9	9.7	9.3	--	10.0	10.0	--	--	15.7
Protective service occupations.....	58.8	--	--	--	--	--	20.4	18.6	--	--	--
Food preparation and serving related occupations.....	99.0	--	27.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.9
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	180.0	48.2	5.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.7
Personal care and service occupations.....	73.0	7.1	--	--	--	--	5.4	4.8	--	--	17.4
Sales and related occupations.....	37.8	--	--	4.7	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Office and administrative support occupations.....	36.5	2.0	--	0.6	--	--	0.9	--	0.9	0.9	6.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations.....	415.9	--	46.2	--	--	--	45.1	--	45.1	45.1	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	201.8	5.9	4.1	4.2	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	23.3
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	115.2	4.2	8.0	4.1	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	13.2
Production occupations.....	117.0	13.2	6.0	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.5
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	117.9	2.6	3.1	18.4	14.2	--	--	--	--	--	13.2

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 20,000,000 where  
N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year  
20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers  
(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>4</sup> Days away from work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.  
NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.  
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

# 2008 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in conjunction with state agencies developed the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program in 1992 to produce accurate, comprehensive, descriptive, timely, and accessible counts of fatal workplace injuries that occur during a given year. A fatality is counted in the state the incident occurred regardless of the state of employment to alleviate duplication of reporting in the states.

The fatality census uses diverse sources to identify, verify, and profile fatal work injuries in an effort to compile counts that are as complete as possible. Source documents such as death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and Federal and State agency administrative records are cross-referenced to gather key information about each workplace fatality such as the particular occupation in which the fatality occurred, worker demographics, equipment or machinery involved, and circumstances of the event. Two or more independent source documents are used to verify the work relationship of each fatal work injury.

A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person on the employer's premises and the person was there to work; off the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or the event or exposure was related to the person's work or status as an employee. Fatalities that occur during a person's commute to or from work are excluded from census counts. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product or result; and that which is done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit. Although the scope of the fatality census is limited to work-related injuries, states may submit data on work-related fatal illnesses, such as heart attacks, that occur at work.

Information gathered by states participating in the CFOI program is used for statistical and research purposes only. The identifiers of all individuals and companies remain confidential according to BLS policy and confidentiality pledges to state source agencies. BLS and participating state agencies abide by any restrictions on followback or the release data imposed by source agencies.

Data compiled by the CFOI program are issued annually for the previous calendar year. These data are used by safety and health professionals, policy analysts, and researchers to prevent fatal work injuries by informing workers of life threatening hazards associated with various jobs, promote safer work practices through enhanced job safety training, develop new safety equipment, assess and improve workplace safety standards, and identify new areas for safety research.

## CFOI Charts

Chart A-1 shows workplace fatalities by event or exposure in Missouri in 2008 in all ownerships. "Transportation incidents" had the highest percentage of workplace fatalities with 39.9 percent. "Assaults and violent acts" had the second highest percentage of workplace fatalities in Missouri in 2008 with 23.0 percent.

Chart A-2 shows workplace fatalities by event or exposure in Missouri in 2008 in private industry. "Transportation incidents" had the highest percentage of workplace fatalities with 42.9 percent. "Assaults and violent acts" had the second highest percentage of workplace fatalities in Missouri private industry in 2008 with 18.3 percent.

Chart A-3 shows workplace fatalities by event or exposure in Missouri in 2008 in government. "Assaults and violent acts" had the highest percentage of workplace fatalities with 50.0 percent. "Other or not reported" had the second highest percentage of workplace fatalities in Missouri government in 2008 with 27.3 percent.

Chart A-4 illustrates fatal work injuries by location in Missouri in 2008 in all ownerships. "Street or highway" was the location where the highest percent of fatal work injuries occurred with 33.1 percent. "Public building" was the second highest location for fatal work injuries with 20.3 percent. These two locations combined accounted for 53.4 percent of the fatal work injuries in Missouri in 2008.

Chart A-5 illustrates fatal work injuries by location in Missouri in 2008 in private industry. "Street or highway" was the location where the highest percent of fatal work injuries occurred with 31.0 percent. "Farm" was the second highest location for fatal work injuries with 18.3 percent.

Chart A-6 illustrates fatal work injuries by location in Missouri in 2008 in government. "Street or highway" was the location where the highest percent of fatal work injuries occurred with 45.5 percent. "Public building" was the second highest location for fatal work injuries with 40.9 percent.

Chart A-7 shows occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities in Missouri in 2008 in all ownerships. "Driver/sales workers and truck drivers" was the occupation with the most worker fatalities with 21. "Agricultural managers" was the occupation with the second most worker fatalities in Missouri in 2008 with 19.

Chart A-8 shows occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities in Missouri in 2008 in private industry. "Driver/sales workers and truck drivers" was the occupation with the most worker fatalities with 21. "Agricultural managers" was the occupation with the second most worker fatalities in Missouri private industry in 2008 with 19. Chart A-9 shows occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities in Missouri in 2008 in government. "Police officers" was the occupation with the most worker fatalities with five. "Fire fighters" was the occupation with the second most worker fatalities in Missouri government in 2008 with four.

Chart A-10 shows occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatalities in Missouri in 2008 in private industry. "All other" was the construction industry occupation with the highest number of fatal injuries with 67 percent. "Construction laborers" was the occupation with the second highest number of fatal injuries in the construction industry with 19 percent.

Chart A-11 illustrates fatality work injuries varied between men and women in Missouri in 2008. "Men" accounted for 134 or 90.5 percent of the 148 total fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2008. "Transportation incidents" was the event or exposure in 54 or 40 percent of the fatal occupational injuries that involved men in Missouri in 2008. "Women" accounted for 14 or 9.5 percent of the 148 total fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2008. "Assaults and violent acts" was the event or exposure in 6 or 43 percent of the fatal occupational injuries that involved women in Missouri in 2008.

Chart A-12 shows the fatal work injuries in selected industries in Missouri in 2008 in all ownerships. Trade, transportation, and utilities was the major industry sector with the highest number of fatal work injuries with 38. Construction was the major industry sector with the second highest number of fatal work injuries with 23. Natural resources and mining was a close third with 22 fatal work injuries in Missouri in 2008.

Chart A-13 shows the fatal work injuries in selected industries in Missouri in 2008 in private industry. Trade, transportation, and utilities was the major industry sector with the highest number of fatal work injuries with 36. Natural resources and mining was the major industry sector that had the second highest number of fatal work injuries in private industry with 22. Construction was a close third with 21 fatal work injuries in Missouri private industry in 2008.

## CFOI Tables

Table A-1 shows fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure in Missouri in 2008. There were 148 total fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2008. "Transportation incidents" was the event or exposure responsible for 59 of the 148 fatal occupational injuries. "Transportation incidents" include highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle. "Assaults and violent acts" was the event or exposure that had the second highest number of total fatal occupational injuries with 34. "Assaults and violent acts" include violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals. Private industry accounted for 126 of the 148 total fatalities. The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector (NAICS 11) had the highest number of fatalities in 2008 with 22. Within the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector, crop production (NAICS 111) had 19 of the 22 fatalities. The construction sector (NAICS 23) was the sector that had the second highest number of fatalities in 2008 with 21. Within the construction sector, specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238) had 13 of the 21 fatalities. The transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49) had the third highest number of fatal occupational injuries with 19. Truck transportation (NAICS 484) accounted for 12 of the 19 fatalities in the transportation and warehousing sector. There were 22 total fatalities in government with three in federal government, three in state government, and 16 in local government. Public administration (NAICS 92) had 14 fatalities.

Table A-2 shows fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by industry in Missouri in 2008. There were a total of 59 fatal occupational injuries as a result of "transportation incidents". "Highway incidents" accounted for 40 of the total "transportation incidents" and "non-highway incidents" accounted for 11. Private industry accounted for 54 of the 59 total "transportation incidents". The transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49) had the highest number of total "transportation incidents" with 14. "Highway incidents" accounted for 12 of these 14 "transportation incidents". The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector (NAICS 11) had the second highest number of total "transportation incidents" with nine. "Non-highway incidents" accounted for eight of these "transportation incidents". There were 29 fatal occupational injuries as a result of "homicides". "Homicides by shooting" accounted for 25 of the 29 fatal occupational injuries. Nineteen of the total "homicides" were in private industry and 16 of those were in service-providing industries.

Table A-3 presents the number and percent of fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry in Missouri in 2008. "Private sector wage and salary workers" may include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation. "Private sector wage and salary workers" accounted for 85 of the 148 fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2008. The construction sector (NAICS 23) had the highest number of fatal occupational injuries among the "private sector wage and salary workers" with 17 or 20.0 percent. The transportation and warehousing sector (NAICS 48-49) had the second highest number of fatal occupational injuries for "private sector wage and salary workers" with 13 or 15.3 percent. The number and percent of fatal occupational injuries for "government workers" include fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry. "Government workers" accounted for 22 of the 148 fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2008. The public administration sector (NAICS 92) had the highest number of fatal occupational injuries among "government workers" with 16 or 72.7 percent. "Self-employed workers" include self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships. "Self-employed workers" accounted for 41 of the 148 fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2008. The agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector (NAICS 11) had the highest number of fatal occupational injuries among "self-employed workers" at 20 or 48.8 percent. The transportation and warehousing sector (48-49) had the second highest number of occupational fatalities of "self-employed workers" at six or 14.6 percent.

Table A-4 presents fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities by major private industry sector in Missouri in 2008. The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted. The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source. For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "assailant" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell. "Vehicles" was the leading primary source in the total fatalities with 69 total fatal occupational injuries. "Persons, plants, animals, and minerals" was the leading secondary source for total fatalities with 31. The total goods-producing industries had 53 total fatalities. Within goods-producing, the natural resources and mining major industry sector comprised of the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector (NAICS 11) and the mining sector (NAICS 21) had the highest number of fatal occupational injuries with 22. The construction major industry sector comprised of the construction sector (NAICS 23) had the second highest number of fatal occupational fatalities with 21. "Vehicles" was the leading primary source in the total goods-producing industries with 23 fatal occupational injuries. "Structures and surfaces" was the leading secondary source for total goods-producing industries with 11. The total service-providing industries had 73 total fatalities. Within service-providing industries, the trade, transportation, and utilities major industry sector, comprised of wholesale trade (NAICS 42), retail trade (NAICS 44-45), transportation and warehousing (NAICS 48-49), and utilities (NAICS 22), had the highest number of fatal occupational injuries with 36. "Vehicles" was the leading primary source in the total service-providing industries with 41 fatal occupational injuries. "Persons, plants, animals, and minerals" was the leading secondary source in the total service-providing industries with 19 fatalities.

Table A-5 shows fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure in Missouri in 2008. The occupation groups with the highest number of total fatalities in 2008 were "transportation and material moving occupations" with 34; "management occupations" with 25; and "construction and extraction occupations" with 24. "Transportation incidents" was the event or exposure in 22 of the 34 fatalities in the "transportation and material moving occupations". Within the "transportation and material moving occupations", "motor vehicle operators" accounted for 26 of the 34 fatalities. "Transportation incidents" was the event or exposure in 11 of the 25 fatalities in the "management occupations". Within the "management occupations", "other management occupations" accounted for 22 of the 25 fatalities. "Transportation incidents" and "falls" tied for the event or exposure with 8 each of the 24 fatalities in the "construction and extraction occupations". Within the "construction and extraction occupations", "construction trades workers" accounted for 18 of the 24 fatalities.

Table A-6 shows fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation in Missouri in 2008. The occupation group with the highest number of total fatal occupational injuries resulting from "transportation incidents" was the "transportation and material moving occupations" group with 22. The "management occupations" group had the second highest number of total fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents with 11. There were 29 fatal occupational injuries as a result of "homicides". "Homicides by shooting" accounted for 25 of the 29 fatal occupational injuries. The occupation group with the highest number of fatal injuries as a result of "homicides" was "protective service occupations" accounting for seven of the 29 fatal injuries. "Homicides by shooting" accounted for six of the seven fatal injuries in this group.

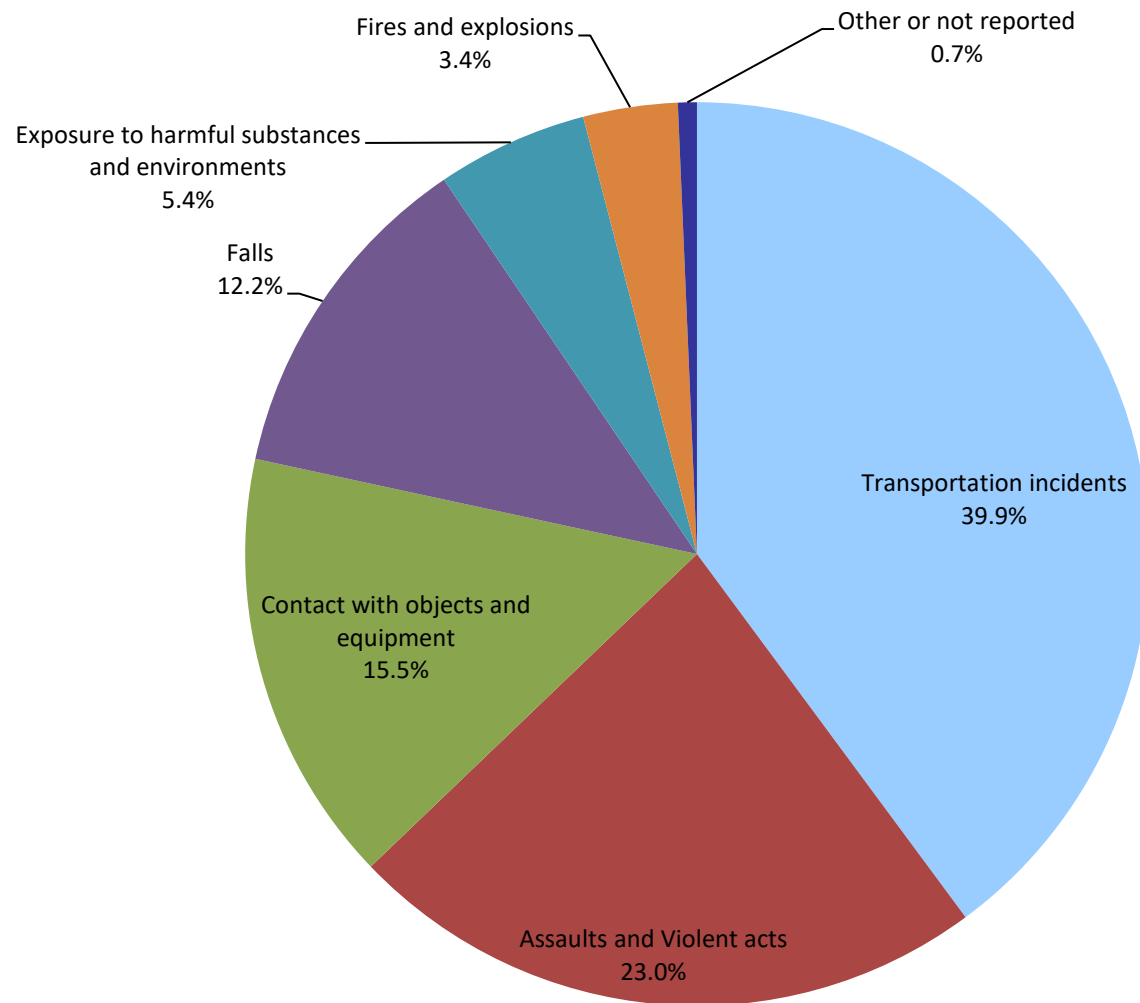
Table A-7 presents fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure in Missouri in 2008. "Wage and salary workers" accounted for 107 or 72.3 percent of the 148 fatalities. "Self-employed workers" accounted for 41 or 27.7 percent of the 148 fatalities in Missouri in 2008. Of the 148 fatal occupational injuries that occurred in Missouri in 2008, 134 or 90.5 percent of the workers were "men". "White, non-Hispanic" workers accounted for 132 or 89.2 percent of the 148 occupational fatalities in Missouri in 2008. "Hispanic or Latino" workers accounted for only four or 2.7 percent of the occupational fatalities. Workers between the ages of "45 to 54 years" had the highest number of fatal occupational injuries in Missouri in 2008 with 35 or 23.6 percent.

Table A-8 presents fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age in Missouri in 2008. The major events or exposures with the highest numbers of total fatal occupational injuries in 2008 were "transportation accidents" with 59, "assaults and violent acts" with 34, and "contact with objects and equipment" with 23. Of the 59 fatal occupational injuries where "transportation accidents" was the event or exposure, 14 occurred in workers aged "65 years and over", followed closely by workers "45-54 years" and "55-64 years" with 12 each. Of the 34 fatal occupational injuries where "assaults and violent acts" was the event or exposure, nine occurred in workers aged "45-54 years" and eight occurred in workers "35-44 years". Of the 23 fatal occupational injuries where "contact with objects and equipment" was the event or exposure, seven occurred in workers aged "25-34 years", and four each occurred in workers aged "45-54 years" and "65 years and over".

Table A-9 presents fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry sector in Missouri in 2008. "Transportation accidents" was the primary event or exposure for both total goods-producing industries at 18 and total service-providing industries at 36. Within goods-producing industries, natural resources and mining was the major industry sector with the most fatal occupational injuries due to "transportation accidents" with nine fatalities. Within service-providing industries, trade, transportation, and utilities was the major industry sector with the most fatal occupational injuries due to "transportation accidents" with 19 fatalities. "Contact with objects and equipment" was the second highest event or exposure in the total goods-producing industries with 14 fatalities. The second highest event or exposure in the total service-providing industries was "assaults and violent acts" with 17 fatalities.

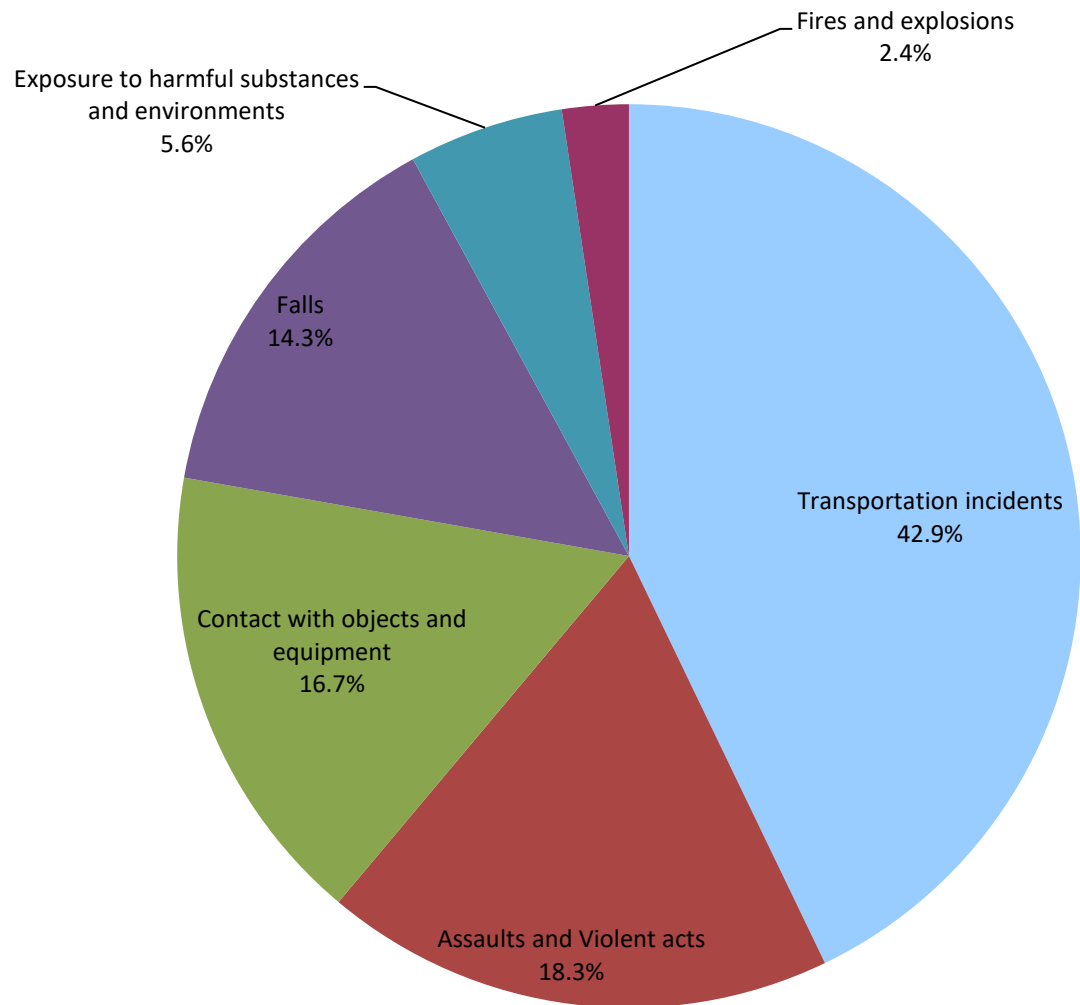


**Chart A-1. Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, Missouri, 2008,  
all ownerships (148 Total fatalities)**



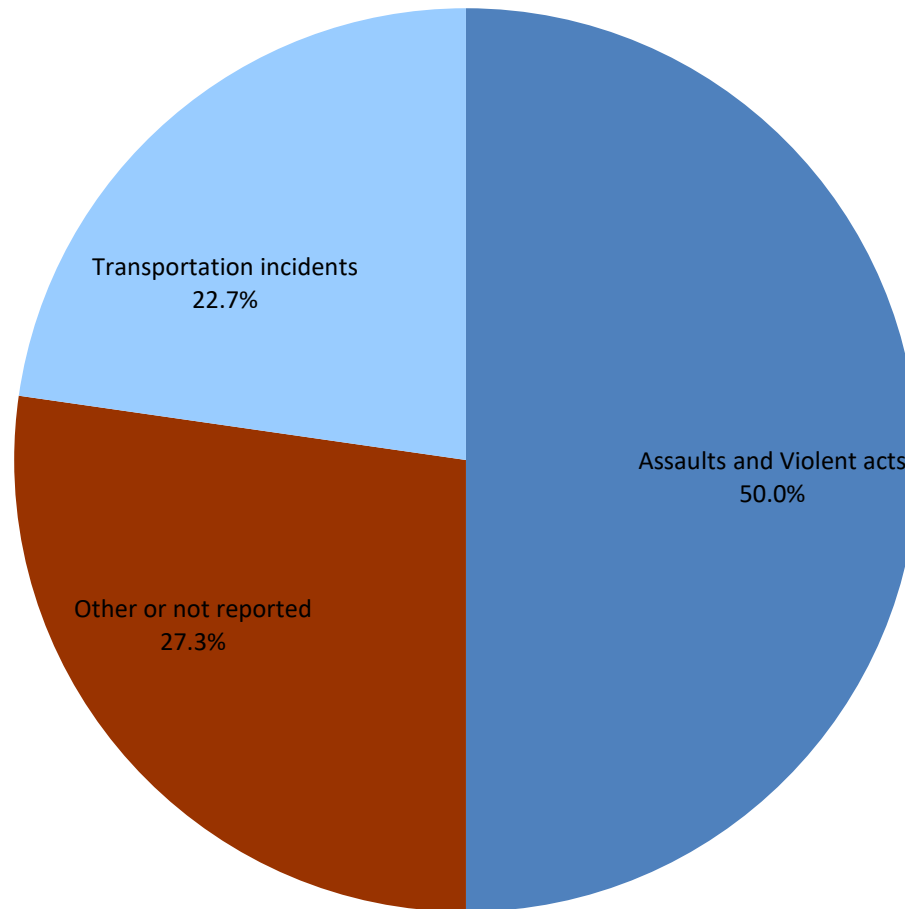
Transporta	59	Total	148
Assaults ar	34		
Contact wit	23		
Falls	18		
Exposure t	8		
Fires and e	5		
Other or nc	1		

**Chart A-2. Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, Missouri, 2008,  
private industry (126 Total fatalities)**



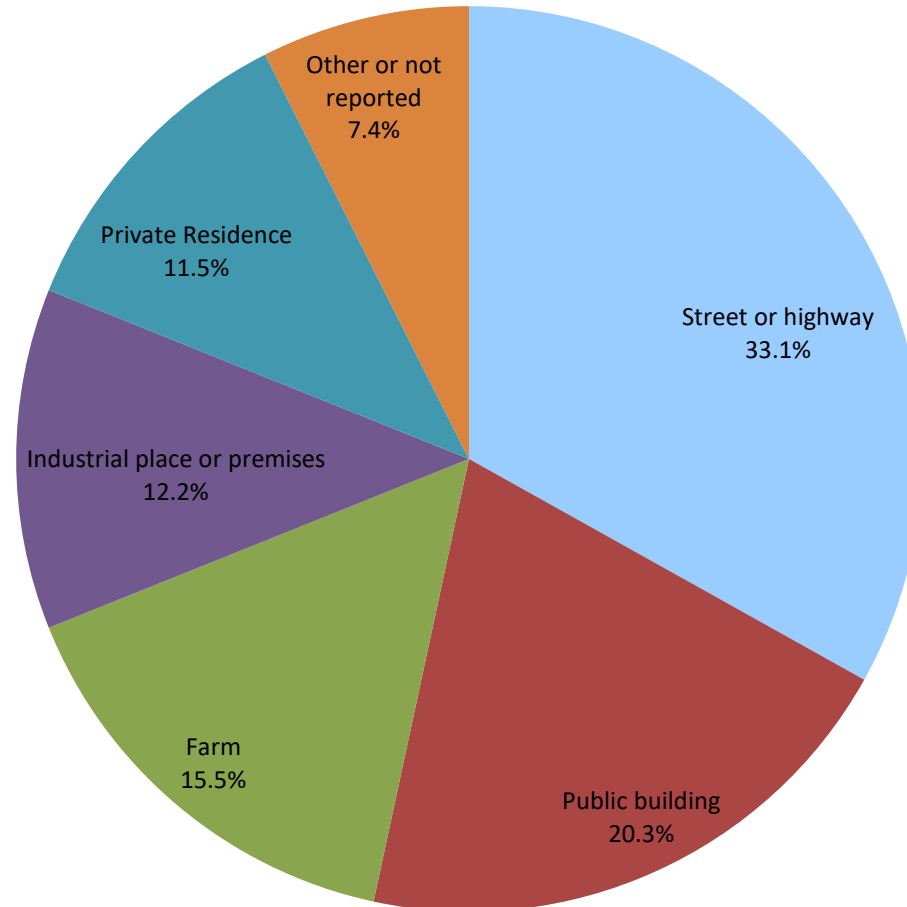
Transporta	54	Total	126
Assaults ar	23		
Contact wit	21		
Falls	18		
Exposure t	7		
Fires and e	3		
Other or nc	0		

**Chart A-3. Workplace fatalities by event or exposure, Missouri, 2008,  
government (22 Total fatalities)**



Assaults ar	11	Total	22
Other or nc	6		
Transporta	5		
Contact with objects and equipment			
Falls			
Exposure to harmful substances and environments			
Fires and explosions			

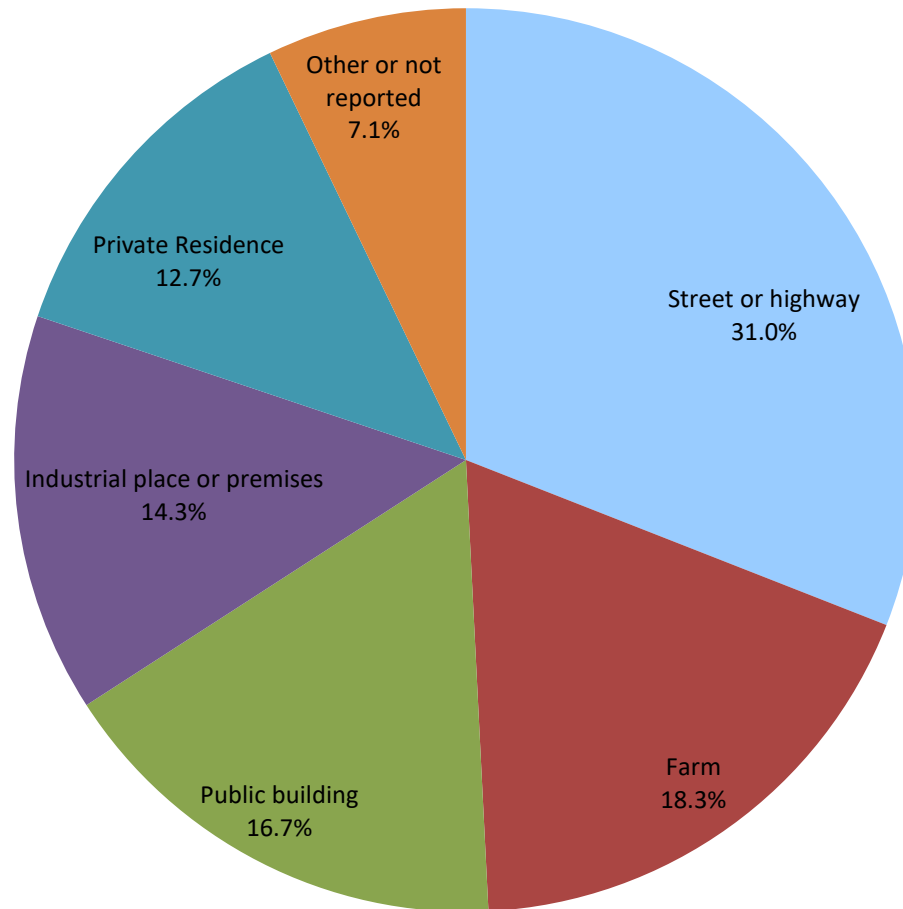
**Chart A-4. Fatal work injuries by location, Missouri, 2008,  
all ownerships (148 Total fatalities)**



Street or hi	49	Total	148
Public builc	30		
Farm	23		
Industrial p	18		
Private Res	17		
Other or nc	11		
Mine, Quarry			
Place for recreation or sports			
Residential institutions			

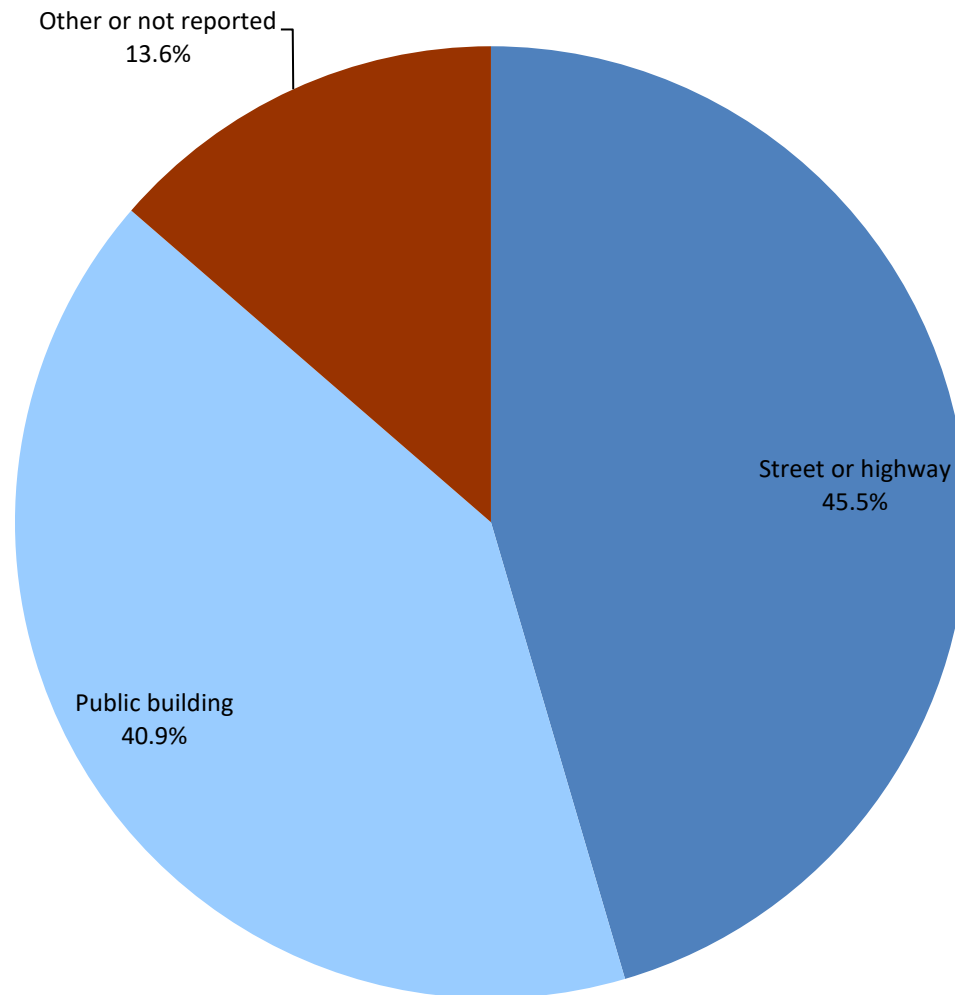


**Chart A-5. Fatal work injuries by location, Missouri, 2008,  
private industry (126 Total fatalities)**



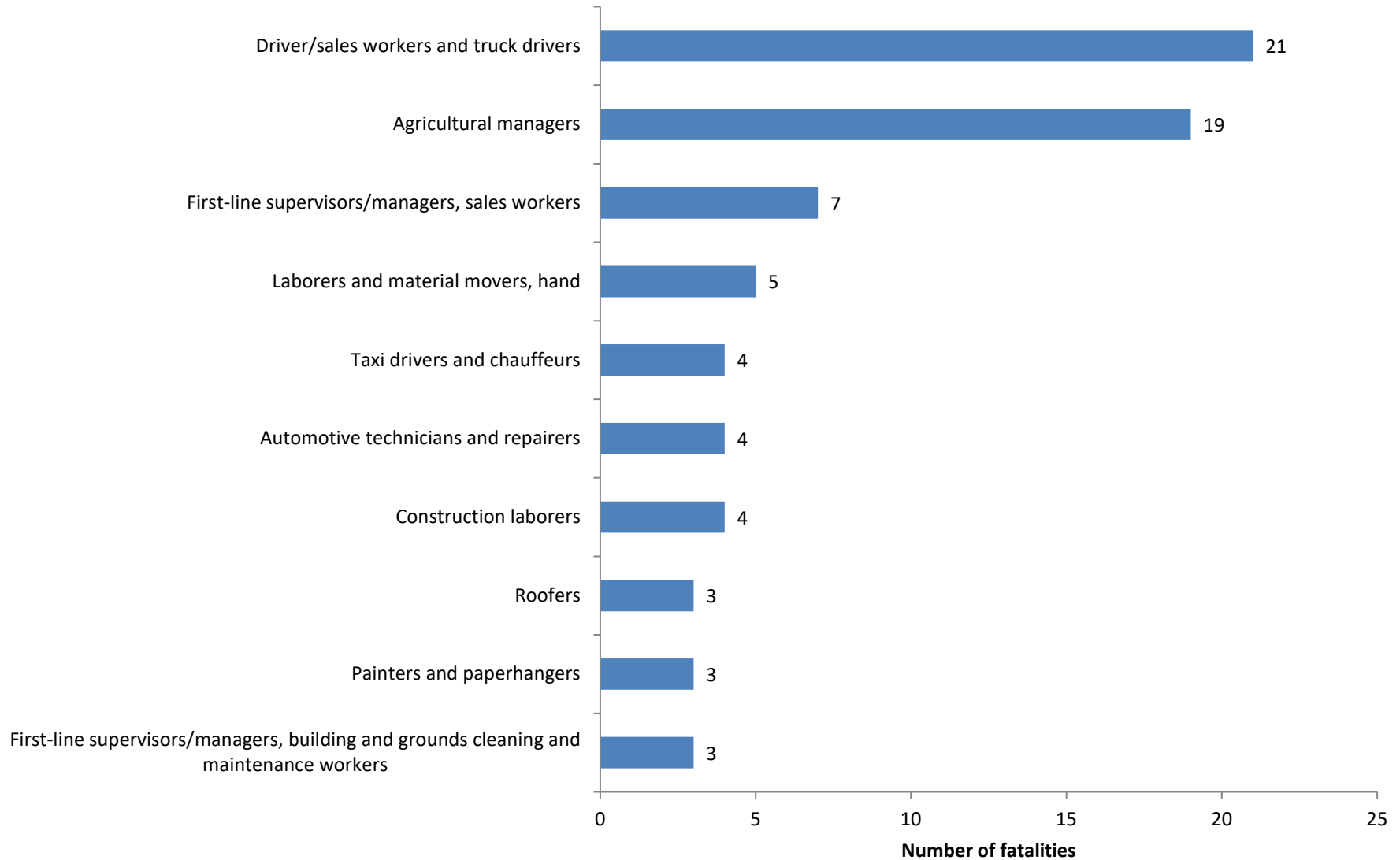
Street or highway	39	Total	126
Farm	23		
Public building	21		
Industrial plant	18		
Private Residence	16		
Other or none	9		
Mine, Quarry			
Place for recreation or sports			
Residential institutions			

**Chart A-6. Fatal work injuries by location, Missouri, 2008,  
government (22 Total fatalities)**



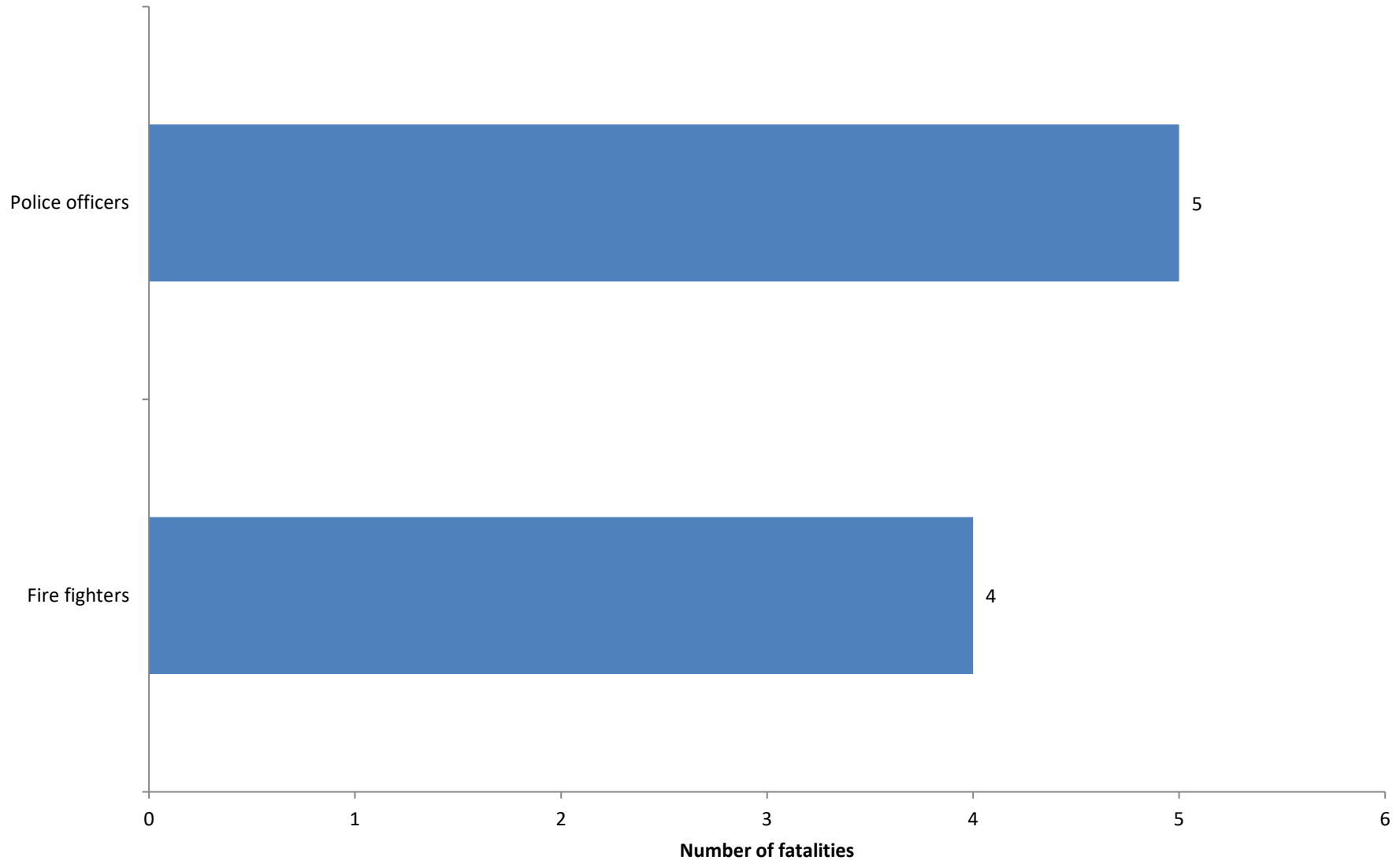
Street or hi	10	Total	22
Public builc	9		
Other or nc	3		
Private Residence			
Farm			
Mine, Quarry			
Industrial place or premises			
Place for recreation or sports			
Residential institutions			

**Chart A-8. Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities, 2008,  
Missouri, private industry (126 Total fatalities)**



First-line st	3	Total	126
Painters ar	3		
Roofers	3		
Constructic	4		
Automotive	4		
Taxi drivers	4		
Laborers a	5		
First-line st	7		
Agricultura	19		
Driver/sale	21		

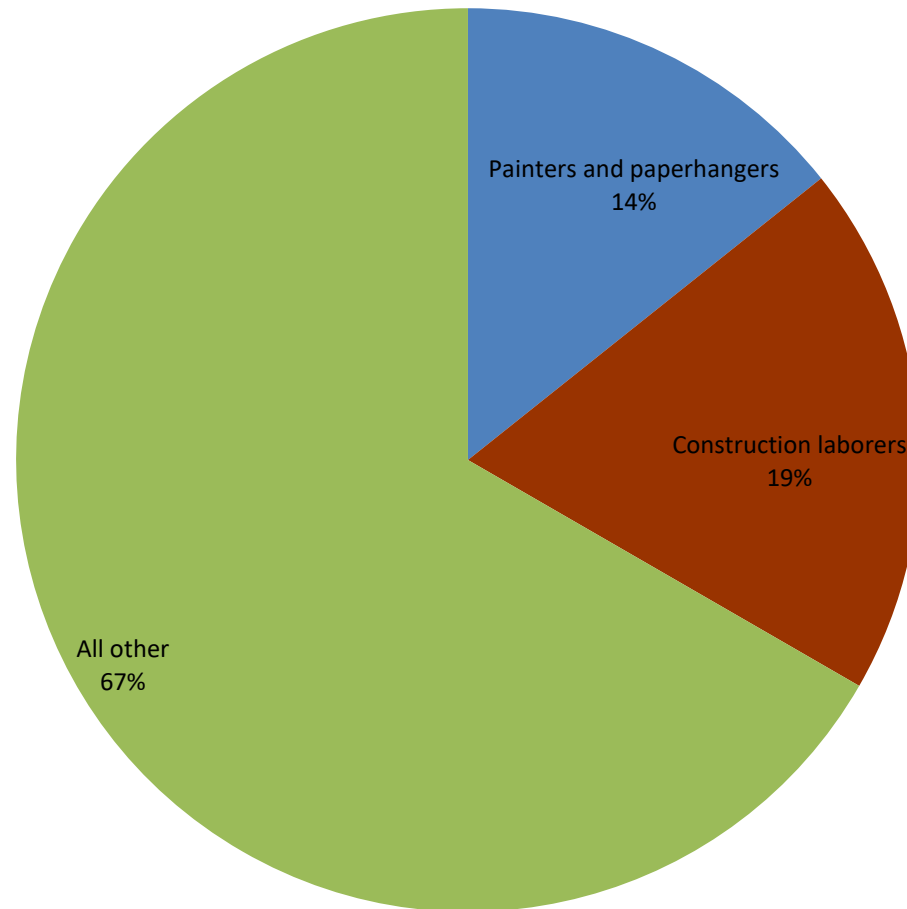
**Chart A-9. Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities, 2008,  
Missouri, government (22 Total fatalities)**



Fire fighter	4	Total	22
Police offic	5		

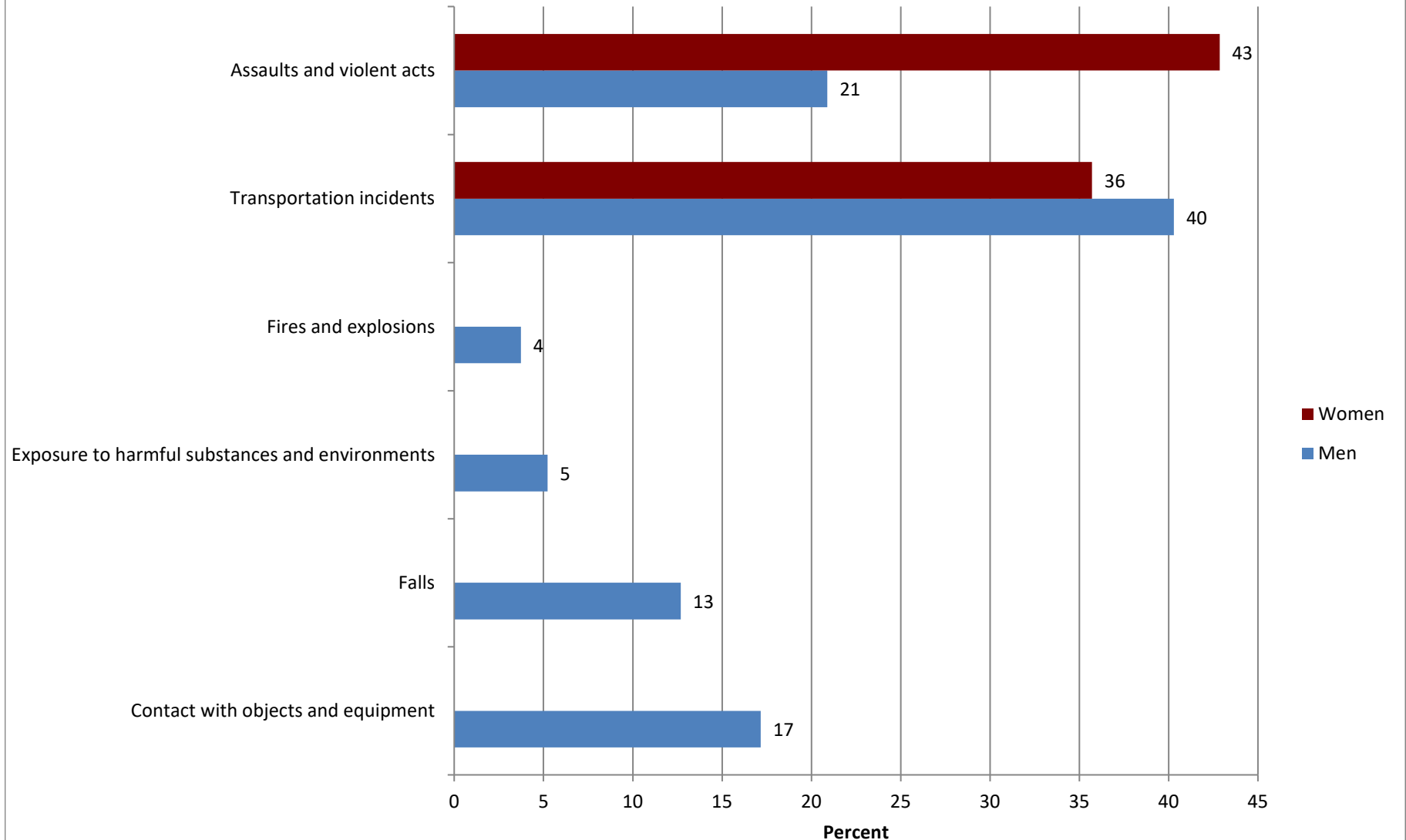


**Chart A-10. Occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of fatalities, Missouri, 2008, private industry (21 Total fatalities)**



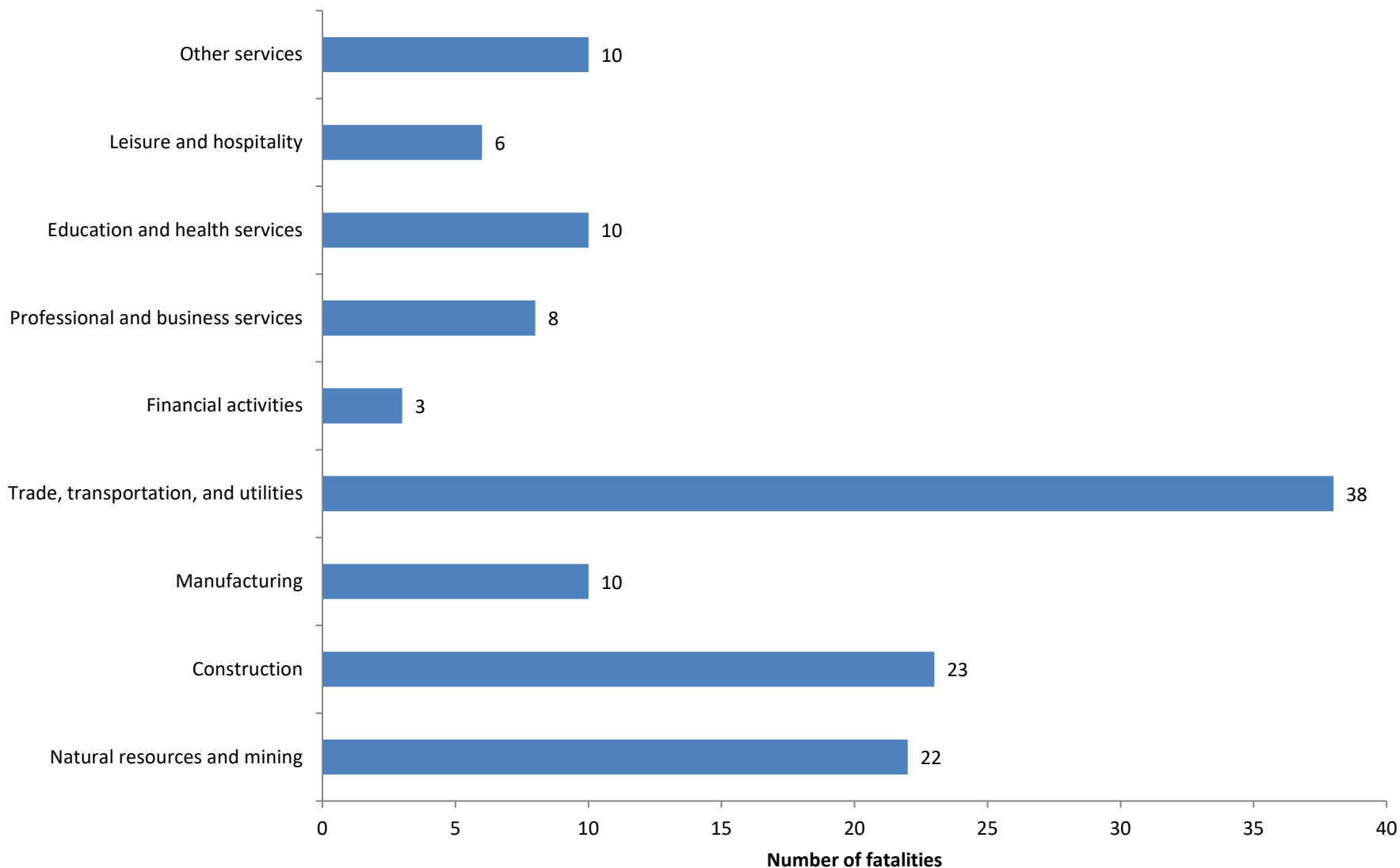
Painters ar	3
Constructic	4
All other	14

**Chart A-11. Fatality work injuries varied between men and women, 2008,  
Missouri, (134 men, 14 women)**



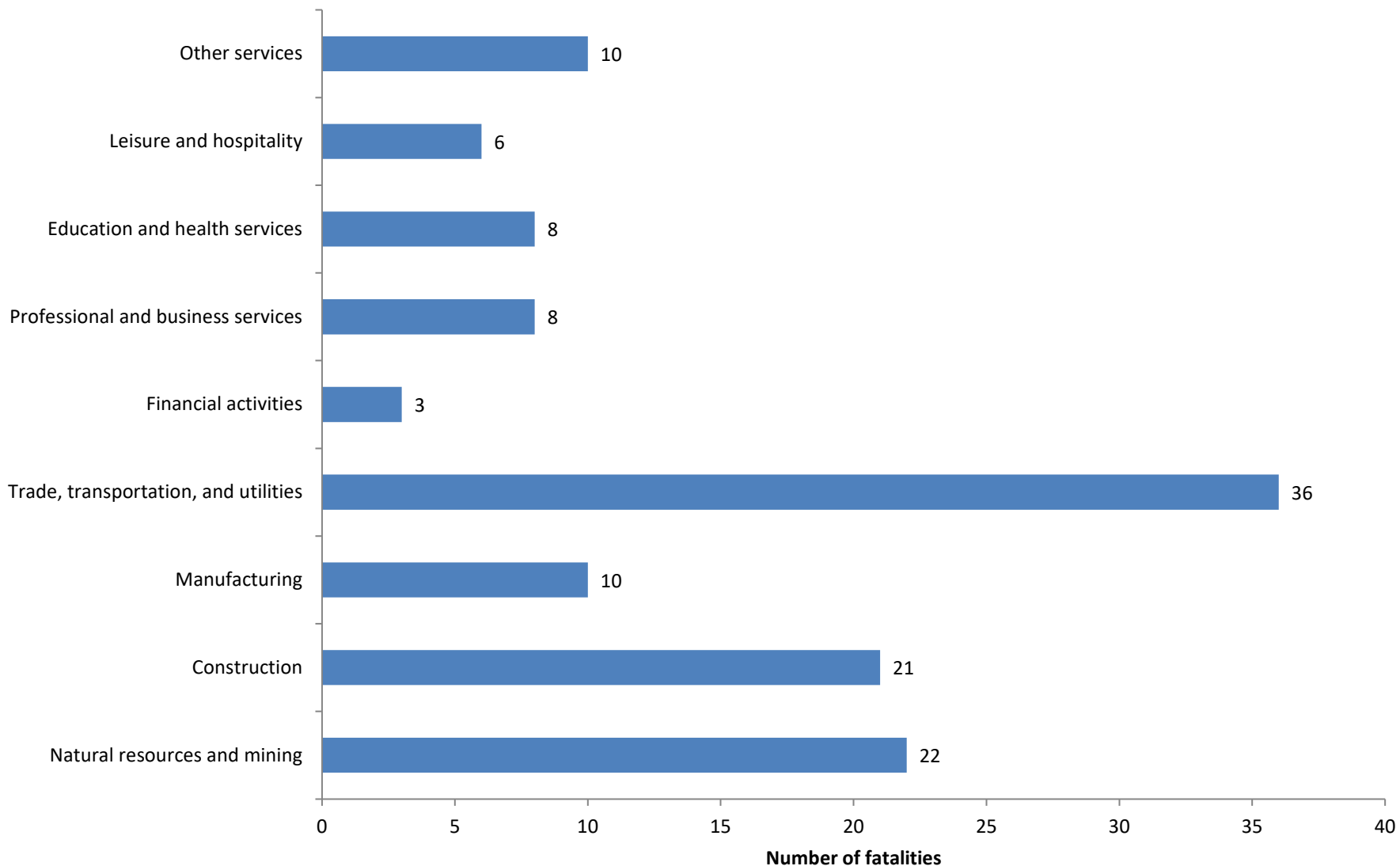
Contact wit	17		134 MTotal
Falls	13		14 FTotat
Exposure t	5		
Fires and e	4		
Transporta	40	36	
Assaults ar	21	43	

**Chart A-12. Fatal work injuries in selected industries, 2008, Missouri,  
all ownerships (148 Total fatalities)**



Natural res	22	
Constructic	23	
Manufactur	10	
Trade, tran	38	
Financial a	3	
Profession:	8	
Education :	10	
Leisure and	6	
Other servi	10	
	Total	148

**Chart A-13. Fatal work injuries in selected industries, 2008, Missouri,  
private industry (126 Total fatalities)**



Natural res	22	
Constructic	21	
Manufactur	10	
Trade, tran	36	
Financial a	3	
Profession:	8	
Education :	8	
Leisure and	6	
Other servi	10	
	Total	126



TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2008

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Total.....</b>		148	59	34	23	18	8	5
<b>Private Industry.....</b>		126	54	23	21	18	7	3
<b>Goods Producing.....</b>		53	18	6	14	10	4	--
<b>Natural Resources and Mining.....</b>		22	9	3	8	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.....</b>	11	22	9	3	8	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	111	19	9	--	7	--	--	--
Other Crop Farming.....	1119	19	9	--	7	--	--	--
All Other Crop Farming.....	11199	19	9	--	7	--	--	--
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming.....	111998	19	9	--	7	--	--	--
<b>Construction.....</b>		21	6	--	3	8	--	--
<b>Construction.....</b>	23	21	6	--	3	8	--	--
Construction of buildings.....	236	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential Building Construction.....	2362	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	237	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	238	13	3	--	--	7	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	2381	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	2382	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors.....	23822	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	2383	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painting and Wall Covering Contractors.....	23832	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>		10	3	--	3	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	31-33	10	3	--	3	--	--	--
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing.....	327	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing.....</b>		73	36	17	7	8	3	--
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities.....</b>		36	19	10	3	--	--	--
<b>Wholesale Trade.....</b>	42	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods.....	424	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2008 - continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Retail Trade</b> .....	44-45	9	--	5	--	--	--	--
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	441	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b> .....	48-49	19	14	3	--	--	--	--
Truck Transportation.....	484	12	8	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	4841	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48412	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	484121	8	5	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4842	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance.....	48423	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation.....	485	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Financial Activities</b> .....		3	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b> .....	53	3	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and Business Services</b> .....		8	3	--	--	3	--	--
<b>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services</b> .....	56	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	561	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	5617	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	562	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Education and Health Services</b> .....		8	--	3	--	--	--	--
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b> .....	62	6	--	3	--	--	--	--
Hospitals.....	622	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals.....	6221	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals.....	62211	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b> .....		6	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b> .....	71	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other Services</b> .....		10	5	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other Services, except Public Administration</b> .....	81	10	5	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2008 - continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
Repair and Maintenance.....	811	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive Repair and Maintenance.....	8111	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance.....	81119	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations.....	813	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Government<sup>5</sup></b> .....		22	5	11	--	--	--	--
<b>Federal Government</b> .....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b> .....		3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>State Government</b> .....		3	3	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local Government</b> .....		16	--	10	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-1. Fatal occupational injuries by industry and event or exposure, Missouri, 2008 - continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
			Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful substances or environments	Fires and explosions
<b>Service providing</b> .....		16	--	10	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration</b> .....		14	--	9	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration</b> .....	92	14	--	9	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	922	11	--	6	--	--	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	9221	11	--	6	--	--	--	--
Police Protection.....	92212	6	--	4	--	--	--	--
Fire Protection.....	92216	5	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>6</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless

of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for all years are revised and final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2008

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
<b>Total.....</b>	148	59	40	11	4	4	29	25	4
<b>Private Industry.....</b>	126	54	36	11	3	4	19	15	4
<b>Goods Producing.....</b>	53	18	8	8	--	--	3	--	--
<b>Natural Resources and Mining.....</b>	22	9	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting.....</b>	22	9	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Crop Production.....	19	9	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Other Crop Farming.....	19	9	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
All Other Crop Farming.....	19	9	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming.....	19	9	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction.....</b>	21	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Construction.....</b>	21	6	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction of buildings.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential Building Construction.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	13	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painting and Wall Covering Contractors.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	10	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	10	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing.....</b>	73	36	28	3	--	--	16	13	--
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities.....</b>	36	19	17	--	--	--	10	8	--
<b>Wholesale Trade.....</b>	7	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2008 - continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Retail Trade</b> .....	9	--	--	--	--	--	5	3	--
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b> .....	19	14	12	--	--	--	3	3	--
Truck Transportation.....	12	8	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking.....	8	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	8	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	8	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation.....	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Financial Activities</b> .....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b> .....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and Business Services</b> .....	8	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services</b> .....	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Administrative and Support Services.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Education and Health Services</b> .....	8	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b> .....	6	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Hospitals.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b> .....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b> .....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2008 - continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
<b>Other Services</b> .....	10	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Other Services, except Public Administration</b> .....	10	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive Repair and Maintenance.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Government<sup>2</sup></b> .....	22	5	4	--	--	--	10	10	--
<b>Federal Government</b> .....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b> .....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>State Government</b> .....	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Local Government</b> .....	16	--	--	--	--	--	10	10	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides, Missouri, 2008 - continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway Incidents	Worker struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
<b>Service providing</b> .....	16	--	--	--	--	--	10	10	--
<b>Public Administration</b> .....	14	--	--	--	--	--	9	9	--
<b>Public Administration</b> .....	14	--	--	--	--	--	9	9	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	11	--	--	--	--	--	6	6	--

Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	11	--	--	--	--	--	6	6	--
Police Protection.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	4	4	--
Fire Protection.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

<sup>2</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for all years are revised and final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries



TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2008

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b> .....	148	100.0	85	100.0	22	100.0	41	100.0
<b>Goods Producing</b> .....	55	37.2	28	32.9	--	--	25	61.0
<b>Natural Resources and Mining</b> .....	22	14.9	--	--	--	--	20	48.8
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</b> .....	22	14.9	--	--	--	--	20	48.8
Crop Production.....	19	12.8	--	--	--	--	19	46.3
Other Crop Farming.....	19	12.8	--	--	--	--	19	46.3
All Other Crop Farming.....	19	12.8	--	--	--	--	19	46.3
All Other Miscellaneous Crop Farming.....	19	12.8	--	--	--	--	19	46.3
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	15.5	17	20.0	--	--	4	9.8
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	15.5	17	20.0	--	--	4	9.8
Construction of buildings.....	5	3.4	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
Nonresidential Building Construction.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction.....	5	3.4	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Specialty Trade Contractors.....	13	8.8	11	12.9	--	--	--	--
Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors.....	4	2.7	4	4.7	--	--	--	--
Building Equipment Contractors.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Building Finishing Contractors.....	4	2.7	4	4.7	--	--	--	--
Painting and Wall Covering Contractors.....	3	2.0	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	10	6.8	9	10.6	--	--	--	--
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	10	6.8	9	10.6	--	--	--	--
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Service providing</b> .....	93	62.8	57	67.1	20	90.9	16	39.0
<b>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</b> .....	38	25.7	25	29.4	--	--	11	26.8
<b>Wholesale Trade</b> .....	7	4.7	5	5.9	--	--	--	--
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods.....	4	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2008 - Continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Retail Trade</b> .....	9	6.1	6	7.1	--	--	--	--
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers.....	3	2.0	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
<b>Transportation and Warehousing</b> .....	19	12.8	13	15.3	--	--	6	14.6
Truck Transportation.....	12	8.1	9	10.6	--	--	3	7.3
General Freight Trucking.....	8	5.4	5	5.9	--	--	3	7.3
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance.....	8	5.4	5	5.9	--	--	3	7.3
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload.....	8	5.4	5	5.9	--	--	3	7.3
Specialized Freight Trucking.....	4	2.7	4	4.7	--	--	--	--
Specialized Freight (except Used Goods) Trucking, Long-Distance.....	4	2.7	4	4.7	--	--	--	--
Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation.....	4	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Utilities</b> .....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Financial Activities</b> .....	3	2.0	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
<b>Real Estate and Rental and Leasing</b> .....	3	2.0	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
<b>Professional and Business Services</b> .....	8	5.4	5	5.9	--	--	3	7.3
<b>Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services</b> .....	7	4.7	4	4.7	--	--	3	7.3
Administrative and Support Services.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Services to Buildings and Dwellings.....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Waste Management and Remediation Services.....	4	2.7	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
<b>Education and Health Services</b> .....	10	6.8	8	9.4	--	--	--	--
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b> .....	8	5.4	6	7.1	--	--	--	--
Hospitals.....	5	3.4	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals.....	5	3.4	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals.....	5	3.4	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
<b>Leisure and Hospitality</b> .....	6	4.1	5	5.9	--	--	--	--
<b>Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation</b> .....	3	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3. Fatal occupational injuries to private sector wage and salary workers, government workers, and self-employed workers by industry, Missouri, 2008 - Continued

Industry <sup>1</sup>	Fatalities		Private sector wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup>		Government workers <sup>3</sup>		Self-employed workers <sup>4</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Other Services.....</b>	10	6.8	9	10.6	--	--	--	--
<b>Other Services, except Public Administration.....</b>	10	6.8	9	10.6	--	--	--	--
Repair and Maintenance.....	5	3.4	4	4.7	--	--	--	--
Automotive Repair and Maintenance.....	4	2.7	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance.....	3	2.0	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, and Similar Organizations.....	3	2.0	3	3.5	--	--	--	--
<b>Public Administration.....</b>	16	10.8	--	--	16	72.7	--	--
<b>Public Administration.....</b>	16	10.8	--	--	16	72.7	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	12	8.1	--	--	12	54.5	--	--
Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities.....	12	8.1	--	--	12	54.5	--	--
Police Protection.....	6	4.1	--	--	6	27.3	--	--
Fire Protection.....	5	3.4	--	--	5	22.7	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

<sup>2</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

<sup>4</sup> Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

<sup>5</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for all years are revised and final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry <sup>1</sup> sector, Missouri, 2008

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	148	53	22	21	10	73	36	--	3	8	8	6	10
<b>Primary Source<sup>3</sup></b>													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Machinery.....	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	10	6	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces.....	17	10	--	8	--	7	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	16	9	--	7	--	7	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Floors.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor of building.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ground.....	9	4	--	4	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	69	23	14	6	3	41	22	--	3	3	--	--	7
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	47	8	--	6	--	34	20	--	--	--	--	--	7
Automobile.....	13	--	--	--	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck.....	28	7	--	5	--	18	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pickup truck.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck.....	13	--	--	--	--	10	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.....	7	3	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Van--passenger or light delivery.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plant and industrial powered vehicles, tractors.....	15	14	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tractor.....	14	14	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources.....	36	4	--	3	--	18	10	--	--	--	--	4	--
Ammunition.....	28	--	--	--	--	15	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bullets.....	28	--	--	--	--	15	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Atmospheric and environmental conditions.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame, smoke.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire, flame.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Secondary Source<sup>4</sup></b>													
Machinery.....	4	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material handling machinery.....	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Parts and materials.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Persons, plants, animals, and minerals.....	31	--	--	--	--	19	12	--	--	--	3	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker.....	27	--	--	--	--	15	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker, unspecified.....	10	--	--	--	--	9	7	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-4. Fatal occupational injuries by primary and secondary source of injury for all fatalities and by major private industry <sup>1</sup> sector, Missouri, 2008 - continued

Primary source and secondary source	Total fatalities (number)	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining <sup>2</sup>	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Co-worker, former co-worker of injured or ill worker.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Robber.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Person--other than injured or ill worker, n.e.c.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Plants, trees, vegetation--not processed.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trees, logs.....	4	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures and surfaces.....	21	11	--	9	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structural elements.....	5	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roof.....	5	5	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures.....	14	6	--	5	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other structures.....	7	3	--	3	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Structures, n.e.c.....	6	3	--	3	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles.....	22	5	--	3	--	15	11	--	--	--	--	--	3
Highway vehicle, motorized.....	20	3	--	3	--	15	11	--	--	--	--	--	3
Automobile.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck.....	17	3	--	3	--	13	9	--	--	--	--	--	3
Semitrailer, tractor trailer, trailer truck.....	7	--	--	--	--	5	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Truck, n.e.c.....	9	--	--	--	--	7	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other sources.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

<sup>2</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

<sup>3</sup> The primary source of injury identifies the object, substance, or exposure that directly produced or inflicted the injury. For most transportation incidents, the primary source identifies the vehicle in which the deceased was an occupant. For most falls, the primary source identifies the surface or object contacted.

<sup>4</sup> The secondary source of injury, if any, identifies the object, substance, or person that generated the source of injury or that contributed to the event or exposure. For vehicle collisions, the deceased's vehicle is the primary source and the other object (truck, road divider, etc.) is the secondary source.

For most homicides, the "bullet" is the primary source and the "assailant" is the secondary source. For most falls, the secondary source identifies the equipment or surface from which the worker fell.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for all years are revised and final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2008

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	148	59	34	23	18	8	5
Management occupations.....	25	11	5	8	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	22	11	--	8	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	19	9	--	7	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	19	9	--	7	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	13	3	7	--	--	--	--
Fire fighting and prevention workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire fighters.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire fighters.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	6	3	3	--	--	--	--
Police officers.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	5	--	3	--	--	--	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	4	--	--	--	3	--	--
Supervisors, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	10	--	6	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	7	--	5	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	7	--	5	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	24	8	3	3	8	--	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	18	4	--	3	7	--	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters and paperhangers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters, construction and maintenance.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers.....	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Roofers.....	3	--	--	--	3	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	14	4	--	7	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	5	--	--	5	--	--	--
Automotive technicians and repairers.....	4	--	--	4	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	4	--	--	4	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-5. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and event or exposure, Missouri, 2008 - Continued

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>2</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>3</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>4</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environments	Fires and explosions
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	34	22	5	--	3	--	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	26	18	4	--	--	--	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	21	14	3	--	--	--	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	19	13	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	4	3	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	7	3	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>4</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for all years are revised and final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2008

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Pedestrian struck by vehicle	All other transportation incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Total.....	148	59	40	11	4	4	29	25	4
Management occupations.....	25	11	3	8	--	--	--	--	--
Other management occupations.....	22	11	3	8	--	--	--	--	--
Agricultural managers.....	19	9	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Farmers and ranchers.....	19	9	--	8	--	--	--	--	--
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations.....	13	3	3	--	--	--	7	6	--
Fire fighting and prevention workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire fighters.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire fighters.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Law enforcement workers.....	6	3	3	--	--	--	3	3	--
Police officers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Police and sheriff's patrol officers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	--
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supervisors, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales and related occupations.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	6	4	--
Supervisors, sales workers.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers, sales workers.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction and extraction occupations.....	24	8	6	--	--	--	3	3	--
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction trades workers.....	18	4	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Construction laborers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters and paperhangers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Painters, construction and maintenance.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Roofers.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	14	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See footnotes at end of table.



**TABLE A-6. Fatal occupational injuries resulting from transportation incidents and homicides by occupation, Missouri, 2008 - continued**

Occupation <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Transportation incidents					Homicides		
		Total	Highway incidents	Non-highway incidents	Pedestrian struck by vehicle	All other transporta- tion incidents	Total	Homicides by shooting	All other homicides
Automotive technicians and repairers.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Automotive service technicians and mechanics.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other installation, maintenance, and repair occupations.....	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Production occupations.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	34	22	17	--	--	--	5	5	--
Motor vehicle operators.....	26	18	16	--	--	--	4	4	--
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers.....	21	14	12	--	--	--	3	3	--
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer.....	19	13	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs.....	4	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Material moving workers.....	7	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and material movers, hand.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the Standard Occupational Classification System.

deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for all years are revised and final.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

**Table A-7. Fatal occupational injuries by worker characteristics and event or exposure, Missouri, 2008**

Worker characteristics	Total fatalities (number)	Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>					
		Transportation incidents <sup>2</sup>	Assaults and violent acts <sup>3</sup>	Contact with objects and equipment	Falls	Exposure to harmful sub- stances or environ- ments	Fires and explosions
Total.....	148	59	34	23	18	8	5
<b>Employee Status</b>							
Wage and Salary Workers <sup>4</sup> .....	107	43	26	13	14	8	--
Self-employed <sup>5</sup> .....	41	16	8	10	4	--	3
<b>Gender</b>							
Men.....	134	54	28	23	17	7	5
Women.....	14	5	6	--	--	--	--
<b>Age</b>							
Under 16 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 17 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
18 to 19 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
20 to 24 years.....	15	6	5	--	--	--	--
25 to 34 years.....	20	7	4	7	--	--	--
35 to 44 years.....	30	8	8	3	6	3	--
45 to 54 years.....	35	12	9	4	7	--	--
55 to 64 years.....	19	12	4	3	--	--	--
65 years and over.....	29	14	4	4	3	--	--
<b>Race or Ethnic Origin<sup>6</sup></b>							
White, non-Hispanic.....	132	53	26	22	17	8	5
Black, non-Hispanic.....	9	3	5	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaska Native.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asian.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>2</sup> Includes highway, nonhighway, air, water, rail fatalities, and fatalities resulting from being struck by a vehicle.

<sup>3</sup> Includes violence by persons, self-inflicted injury, and attacks by animals.

<sup>4</sup> May include volunteers and workers receiving other types of compensation.

<sup>5</sup> Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, and may include some owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

<sup>6</sup> Persons identified as Hispanic or Latino may be of any race. The race

categories shown exclude data for Hispanics and Latinos.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for all years are revised and final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2008

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Total.....	148	--	--	--	15	20	30	35	19	29
Contact with objects and equipment.....	23	--	--	--	--	7	3	4	3	4
Struck by object or equipment.....	16	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	3	3
Struck by falling object or equipment.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Struck by rolling, sliding objects or equipment on floor or ground level.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Falls.....	18	--	--	--	--	--	6	7	--	3
Fall to lower level.....	15	--	--	--	--	--	5	7	--	--
Fall from roof.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from roof edge.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall from nonmoving vehicle.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fall on same level.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exposure to harmful substances or environments.....	8	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergenic substances.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transportation accidents.....	59	--	--	--	6	7	8	12	12	14
Highway accident.....	40	--	--	--	4	6	7	11	6	6
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment.....	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	4
Moving in same direction.....	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming.....	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicle struck object on side of road.....	14	--	--	--	--	3	3	3	3	--
Noncollision accident.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
Nonhighway accident, except rail, air, water.....	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	7
Noncollision accident.....	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	7
Overturned.....	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-8. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure and age, Missouri, 2008 - continued

Event or exposure <sup>1</sup>	Total fatalities (number)	Age								
		Under 16 years	16-17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and over
Pedestrian, nonpassenger struck by vehicle, mobile equipment.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Fires and explosions.....	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fire--unintended or uncontrolled.....	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts.....	34	--	--	--	5	4	8	9	4	4
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	29	--	--	--	4	3	8	7	4	--
Shooting.....	25	--	--	--	4	--	8	7	--	--

Self-inflicted injury.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not

elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for all years are revised and final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

[illegible]

**TABLE A-9. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure for all fatalities and major private industry<sup>1</sup> sector, Missouri, 2008 - continued**

[illegible]

Assaults and violent acts.....	34	6	3	--	--	17	10	--	--	--	3	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person(s).....	29	3	--	--	--	16	10	--	--	--	3	--	--
Shooting.....	25	--	--	--	--	13	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Self-inflicted injury.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide, attempted suicide.....	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Classified according to the North American Industry Classification System.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

<sup>3</sup> Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Dashes indicate no data reported or data that do not meet publication criteria. n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." CFOI fatality counts exclude illness-related deaths unless precipitated by an injury event. Data for all years are revised and final.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

# Appendix: Glossary

## **All other occupational illnesses.**

Illnesses other than skin diseases or disorders, respiratory conditions, or poisoning. Examples include anthrax, brucellosis, infectious hepatitis, malignant and benign tumors, food poisoning, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis.

## **Bench marking.**

The process of adjusting a set of estimates based on a reference of standard for one or more of the estimates. In the annual survey, it is used to increase the precision of the estimates (due to the use of a ratio estimator) and to impute for births (i.e., adjust for new companies). The reference used is the annual average employment.

## **Days away from work or days of restricted work activity.**

Count the number of calendar days the employee was on restricted work activity or was away from work as a result of the recordable injury or illness. Do not count the day on which the injury or illness occurred. Begin counting days from the day after the incident occurred. If a single injury or illness involved both days away from work and days of restricted work activity, enter the total number of days for each. Stop counting days away from work or days of restricted work activity once the total of either or the combination of both reaches 180 days.

## **Days of job transfer or restricted work activity.**

The number of workdays on which, because of injury or illness:

1. the employee was assigned to another job on a temporary basis;
2. the employee worked at a permanent job less than full-time; or
3. the employee worked at a permanently assigned job but could not perform all duties normally connected with it.

## **Establishment.**

The physical location of a certain economic activity—for example, a factory, mine, store, or office. A single establishment generally produces a single good or provides a single service. An enterprise (a private firm, government, or nonprofit organization) can consist of a single establishment or multiple establishments. All establishments in an enterprise may be classified in one industry (e.g., a chain), or they may be classified in different industries (e.g., a conglomerate).

## **Event or exposure.**

Signifies the manner in which an occupational injury or illness was produced or inflicted—for example, overexertion while lifting, or a fall from a ladder.

## **Fatality rate.**

Represents the number of fatal injuries per 100,000 workers, calculated as follows:  $(N/W) \times 100,000$ , where N = number of fatal injuries, W = number of workers employed, and 100,000 = base to express the fatality rate per 100,000 workers.

## **First-aid treatment.**

One time treatment and subsequent observation of minor scratches, cuts, burns, splinters, etc., which do not ordinarily require medical care.

## **Goods-producing industries (North American Industry Classification System).**

Includes manufacturing, construction, and natural resources and mining.

## **Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.**

Refers to persons who identified themselves in the enumeration process as being Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino. Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race.

## **Hours worked.**

The total hours worked by all employees during the report period. Includes all time on duty, but does not include vacation, holidays, sick leave and all other non-work time even though paid.

**Incidence rate.**

Represents the number of injuries and/or illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The rate is calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ , where: N = number of occupational injuries and/or illnesses, EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year, and 200,000 = base for 100 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

**Industry.**

A group of establishments that produce similar products or provide similar services. For example, all establishments that manufacture automobiles are in the same industry. A given industry, or even a particular establishment in that industry, might have employees in dozens of occupations. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) groups similar establishments into industries. NAICS is replacing the former Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

**Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses.**

The Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses is used to classify work-related injuries and illnesses and to note the extent and severity of each case. The Log is used to record specific details about what happened and how it happened.

**Lost-worktime cases.**

Cases involving days away from work, or days of restricted work activity, or both.

**Lost-worktime cases involving days away from work.**

Cases resulting in days away from work, or a combination of days away from work and days of restricted work activity.

**Lost-worktime cases involving restricted work activity.**

Cases resulting in restricted work activity only.

**Median days away from work.**

The measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. The median is the point at which half of the cases involved more days away from work and half involved less days away from work.

**Medical treatment.**

Treatment administered by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment does not include first aid treatment even if provided by a physician or licensed health care professional. Medical treatment includes managing and caring for a patient for the purpose of combating disease or disorder.

**Nature of injury or illness.**

Names the principal physical characteristics of a disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

**North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).**

The successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system; this system of classifying business establishments is being adopted by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. NAICS groups establishments into industries based on the activity in which they are primarily engaged. Establishments using similar raw material inputs, similar capital equipment, and similar labor are classified in the same industry. Establishments that do similar things in similar ways are classified together. NAICS uses a six digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into twenty industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and fifteen are entirely services-producing sectors. This six digit hierarchical structure allows greater coding flexibility than the four digit structure of the SIC.

**Occupation.**

A set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they work in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few particular industries; other occupations are found in many industries.



## **Occupational groups.**

A group of related occupations; examples: sales occupations and service occupations.

## **Occupational illness.**

Any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to factors associated with employment. It includes acute and chronic illnesses or diseases which may be caused by inhalation, absorption, ingestion, or direct contact. The following categories are used by employers to classify recordable occupational illnesses. The examples given are not to be considered the complete listing of the types of illnesses and disorders that are counted under each category as shown on the survey form.

Examples: contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters; chrome ulcers; or inflammation of the skin.

Examples: silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis; pharyngitis; rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis, and other pneumoconioses.

Examples: poisoning by lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic, or other metals; poisoning by carbon monoxide, hydrogen sulfide or other gases; poisoning by benzene, benzol, carbon tetrachloride, or other organic solvents; poisoning by insecticide sprays such as parathion or lead arsenate; poisoning by other chemicals such as formaldehyde.

Examples: heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; decompression sickness; effects of ionizing radiation (isotopes, x-rays, radium); effects of nonionizing radiation (welding flash, ultra-violet rays, lasers); anthrax; bloodborne pathogenic diseases, such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; infectious hepatitis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

1. **Skin diseases or disorders.** Skin disease or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants, or other substances.
2. **Respiratory conditions.** Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases, vapors, or fumes at work.
3. **Poisoning.** Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.
4. **All other illnesses.** All other occupational illnesses.

## **Occupational injury.**

Any injury such as a cut, fracture, sprain, amputation, etc., which results from a work-related event or from a single instantaneous exposure in the work environment.

## **Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS).**

The BLS developed the OIICS to provide a set of procedures for selecting and recording facts related to an occupational injury or illness. BLS developed the coding scheme for use in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The five characteristics included in OIICS are: nature of injury or illness which describes the physical characteristics of the injury or illness; part of body which identifies the part of the body directly affected by the nature; source which identifies the object or substance that directly inflicted the injury or illness; event or exposure which describes the manner in which the injury or illness was inflicted by the source; and secondary source which identifies the other object or substance that contributed to the event or exposure.

## **Part of body affected.**

Directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

## **Privacy concern cases.**

The following types of injuries or illnesses are privacy concern cases:

1. an injury or illness to an intimate body part or to the reproductive system;

2. an injury or illness resulting from a sexual assault;
3. a mental illness;
4. a case of HIV infection, hepatitis, or tuberculosis;
5. a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious material; and
6. other illnesses, if the employee independently and voluntarily requests that his or her name not be entered on the log.

### **Recordable injuries and illnesses.**

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in one or more of the following: death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work activity or job transfer, medical treatment (beyond first aid), significant work-related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional (these include any work-related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fracture or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum); additional criteria include any needle-stick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material, any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard, tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of tuberculosis.

### **Respiratory condition due to toxic agents.**

Examples: Pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion due to chemicals, dusts, gases, or fumes; farmer's lung.

### **Restricted work activity.**

Restricted work activity occurs when, as the result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping, an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

### **Sample.**

A subset of a universe; usually selected randomly and considered representative of the universe.

### **Sample frame.**

A listing of all units in the universe from which a sample can be drawn.

### **Sampling cell (strata).**

The parts into which the sampling frame is partitioned, for the purpose of stratified sampling.

### **Service-providing industries (North American Industry Classification System).**

Includes trade, transportation, and utilities; information; financial activities; professional and business services; education and health services; leisure and hospitality; other services.

### **Source of injury or illness.**

The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. Examples include lifting a heavy box; exposure to a toxic substance, fire or flame; and bodily motion of an injured or ill worker.

### **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.**

The SIC system has been used throughout the Federal Government to group establishments into industries. The SIC system is being gradually replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

### **Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system.**

This system is used by Federal statistical agencies to classify workers into occupational categories for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data. All workers are classified into one of over 820 occupations according to their occupational definition. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to form 23 major groups, 96 minor groups, and 449 broad occupations. Each broad occupation includes detailed occupation(s) requiring similar job duties, skills, education, or experience.

**Summary.**

The summary form shows the work-related injury and illness totals for the year in each category.

**Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions.**

This division classifies symptoms, signs, or abnormal results from laboratory or investigative medical tests or procedures. It includes those ill-defined conditions that cannot be classified elsewhere.

**Systemic diseases and disorders.**

This division classifies toxic and non-toxic disorders affecting systems of the body.

**Temporary help agency.**

Establishment primarily engaged in supplying workers to client businesses for limited periods of time to supplement the work force of the client; the individuals provided are employees of the temporary help service establishment, but these establishments do not provide direct supervision of their employees.

**Traumatic injuries and disorders./**

This division classifies traumatic injuries and disorders, effects of external agents, and poisoning. Generally, a traumatic injury or disorder is the result of a single incident, event, or exposure.

**Universe.**

The total number of units (for example, individuals, households, or businesses) in the population of interest.

**Unpaid family workers.**

Persons who work without pay for 15 or more hours per week on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by birth or marriage.

**Wage and salary workers.**

Workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment in kind, or piece rates. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors.

**Work environment.**

The physical location, equipment, materials processed or used, and the kinds of operations performed by an employee in the performance of his or her work. The work environment includes the establishment and other locations where one or more employees are working or are present as a condition of their employment.

**Work-related injury or illness.**

An injury or illness is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment caused or contributed to the condition or significantly aggravated a preexisting condition. Work-relatedness is presumed for injuries and illnesses resulting from events or exposures occurring in the workplace, unless an exception specifically applies.

**Work relationship.**

An employee must have had a verifiable work relationship with his or her employer to be included in the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. A work relationship exists if an event or exposure results in fatal injury or illness to a person under the following conditions: 1) ON the employer's premises and the person was there to work; or 2) OFF the employer's premises and the person was there to work, or the event or exposure was related to the person's work status as an employee. The employer's premises include buildings, grounds, parking lots, and other facilities and property used in the conduct of business. Work is defined as legal duties, activities, or tasks that produce a product as a result and that are done in exchange for money, goods, services, profit, or benefit.